

GREEK PAPYRI

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

CATALOGUE, WITH TEXTS

VOL. II

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GREEK PAPYRI

IN THE

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CATALOGUE, WITH TEXTS

EDITED BY

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VOL. II

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PREFACE.

THE second volume of this catalogue describes the Greek papyri acquired by the Museum from the end of 1890 (where the first volume closed) to the middle of 1895, and gives the texts of all the more important documents of a non-literary character obtained within that period. The printing of it was begun in the middle of 1896, but was suspended early in 1897, when twenty sheets had been finally printed off, in order to allow of more rapid progress with the edition of the odes of Bacchylides, published in that year. But for this delay, the volume would have appeared about a year earlier than the present date.

As in the case of the first volume, it is accompanied by an atlas of facsimiles, in which is given a selection of the most important and best preserved papyri, especially those which, having precise dates, are of most value for palaeography. The number of plates is one hundred and twenty-three, containing reproductions of one hundred and thirty-two papyri, ranging from the second century B.C. to the seventh of the Christian era.

EDWARD J. L. SCOTT,
Keeper of MSS.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
August 25, 1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Papyri differs in some points of detail and arrangement from the first. The first volume dealt with the papyri acquired by the Museum up to the year 1890, and every such papyrus, with the exception of the merest scraps (and not excepting some even of them), was included in it, both in the texts and in the accompanying atlas of facsimiles. Since that date, however, the number of papyri discovered in Egypt has increased to such an extent that it is no longer either possible or desirable to publish the texts of all in full. In the present volume, therefore, which covers the acquisitions of the Museum from the beginning of 1891 to the middle of 1895, a selection has been made, and only the texts of the more perfect and important papyri are given in full. By way of compensation, however, the numerical table prefixed to the texts, which in the first volume gave merely the briefest possible description of each papyrus, has been enlarged into a full descriptive catalogue, so as to provide an adequate amount of information with regard to those papyri of which the full texts are not printed¹. In all, about 410 papyri are included within the range of this volume; and the texts of 262 distinct documents are printed in full. A similar principle of selection has been applied to the facsimiles, the best and most important papyri only (especially those which have precise dates) being selected for reproduction.

The scope of this volume has been determined, so far as the lower limit of time is concerned, by the date (May, 1895) at which the British Museum received its share of the Petrie Papyri. To have included descriptions of these (amounting to about 120 in all), together with the texts of those which have not hitherto been published, would have swelled considerably the size of a volume already much larger than its predecessor. The Petrie papyri, therefore, together with all subsequent acquisitions of the Museum, are excluded from its survey. It so happens, however, that nearly all the more important papyri acquired since the date at which it closes have already been published elsewhere; the Petrie Papyri in the two volumes edited by Prof. Mahaffy², and a large proportion of the more recent acquisitions in the two volumes edited by Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt³. With a few exceptions, therefore, all the Greek papyri in the British Museum are now accessible to scholars.

¹ Even in the case of papyri of which the texts are published in full, the details relating to dimensions, character of handwriting, &c., will be found in the numerical catalogue, not in the introductory notes prefixed to the texts.

² *The Flinders Petrie Papyri*, by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., F.T.C.D. (Royal Irish Academy, Cunningham Memoirs, nos. viii. and ix). Two Parts, 1891 and 1893, with Appendix, 1894. A table showing the distribution of these papyri between the

libraries of the British Museum, Oxford, and Dublin, has been published in the *Archaeological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund* for 1894-5, p. 55.

³ *An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other Greek Papyri, chiefly Ptolemaic (Greek Papyri I)*, by B. P. Grenfell, M.A. (Oxford, 1896): *New Classical Fragments and other Greek and Latin Papyri (Greek Papyri II)*, by B. P. Grenfell, M.A. and A. S. Hunt, M.A. (Oxford, 1897).

In point of chronological distribution the papyri now published form a fitting supplement to those in vol. i, being strong in the periods where that was weak, and weak where that was strong. The first volume (apart from magical papyri, which stand by themselves) dealt mainly with the Ptolemaic and late Byzantine Periods, with only a few documents (though these were long and important ones) from the Roman period. The present volume, on the other hand, gives little from the Ptolemaic and late Byzantine periods, but has a long series of Roman documents (many of them precisely dated) ranging from B.C. 10 to A.D. 275¹, while the early Byzantine period, which hitherto has contributed almost nothing to the stock of extant papyri, is represented by a large group of documents from the middle of the fourth century. It may be added that the gaps still remaining in the chronological sequence of the Museum papyri, namely the later part of the Ptolemaic period and the years about A.D. 300 and 400, are to a considerable extent filled by the documents since acquired from Messrs. Grenfell, Hogarth, and Bevan, which have been published in the volumes of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt. The periods as to which more light is still principally needed are the middle of the first century B.C. (with the transition from the Ptolemaic to the Roman period) and the fifth century of the Christian era.

The same remarks apply to the purely palaeographical side of the subject, which is represented in the atlas of facsimiles by which this volume is accompanied. The atlas to the first volume contained 150 plates, giving facsimiles of 96 different documents, of which 48 belonged to the Ptolemaic period, 16 to the Roman (10 being magical papyri, which form, palaeographically as well as in content, a somewhat separate department), and 32 to the late Byzantine. The atlas to the present volume contains 123 plates, giving facsimiles of 132 different documents, of which 10 belong to the Ptolemaic period, 91 to the Roman, 27 to the early Byzantine (fourth century), and 3 to the late Byzantine. Nearly all the papyri now reproduced possess exact dates, and they may be regarded as providing a characteristic representation of the course of non-literary palaeography during the centuries over which they extend.

The papyri of the Roman period were, for the most part, acquired before the introduction to vol. i was written, and the palaeographical conclusions derivable from them were utilized in the sketch of the history of Greek writing upon papyrus which is there given (pp. xi, xii). The fourth-century papyri, however, were acquired too late to be more than briefly alluded to in that place (p. xii, note); and to them attention may now be directed as the most novel portion of the present publication from the palaeographical point of view. Three of them have already been published by the Palaeographical Society; and two or three other documents of the period were previously known (see vol. i, p. xii); but the twenty-seven facsimiles now produced obviously place our knowledge on a much wider and sounder basis. The most marked feature which distinguishes the writing of this century from that of the Roman period is its great increase in size. The letters are larger, broader, and often thicker. Several of them, notably κ , β , and in many cases σ , stand out conspicuously by their size; and the fondness for long projecting strokes in such letters as ϵ , ι , λ , ρ , which characterizes the later Byzantine period, is found in many documents of the fourth century, especially those which make a greater attempt at elegance of writing (e.g. Papp. CCXXXII, CCXXXIV).

¹ Most of these come from the great find made about 1892, at or in the neighbourhood of Socnopaei Nesos (Dimeh), which has furnished thousands of papyri to the Berlin collection, while many have found their way to Vienna, Geneva, and elsewhere.

The best hands of the period are showy and strongly marked; the worst are extremely coarse and ugly; while the average hand is rather large and thick, and wanting in grace and distinction.

The texts have been grouped by subjects within each of the three great periods into which the administrative and palaeographical history of Greek Egypt is divided,—the Ptolemaic, the Roman, and the Byzantine. The system of classification will, it is hoped, be clear from the table of contents. The texts are printed in the same manner as in the first volume, with only the addition of dots beneath those letters which are doubtful or very imperfect in the originals. Since, however, some criticisms have been made upon the system of printing papyrus texts adopted in this catalogue, a few remarks upon the subject may be admitted. Prof. U. Wilcken¹, who has every right to speak with authority in all matters connected with the publication of papyri, holds strongly that such texts should be edited in the same manner as literary texts, with accents, breathings, punctuation, and expansion of abbreviations and symbols. It is no doubt true, as Prof. Wilcken says, that by the introduction of capital initials for proper names and the separation of words the principle of an exact facsimile reproduction is abandoned, and it is therefore open to the editor to proceed yet further, and to add those aids to comprehension to which we are accustomed in ordinary Greek books. But it is equally true that Prof. Wilcken himself stops short of this standard, since he retains the arbitrary division of lines in the originals, and their faulty spelling and grammar. There are, in fact, two extremes—to print the text as nearly as possible like the original, without separation of words and without capital letters, or to print it as a continuous piece of Greek prose in the form with which we are most familiar, and which therefore offers least difficulty to the reader. No one proposes to adopt either extreme, and it only remains for editors to decide what compromise they will choose between exactness and familiarity. Prof. Wilcken draws his line nearer to one extreme, other editors draw theirs nearer to the other; and on the question of convenience there is something to be said on both sides. It is, in fact, a question of practice, not of principle; and the practice of editors has differed. The older editors, Forshall, Peyron, Reuvens, Letronne, and Brunet de Presle, followed the system adopted in the present catalogue, with or without the use of capitals for proper names; and of living scholars Prof. Mahaffy and Dr. Wessely have done the same. Prof. Wilcken and his colleagues in the production of the Berlin papyri have introduced accents, breathings, and punctuation, and expand abbreviations and symbols. Mr. Grenfell adopted the first system in his first volume, the second in his second and in the volume shared by him with Mr. Hunt. Prof. Nicole has expressed a preference for the first system in theory, but follows the second in practice in his edition of the Geneva papyri, on the ground that the loss of clearness inseparable from the system of reproduction in autograph instead of in print must be compensated in this way.

Where practice is so divergent, and there is not as yet a sufficiently large number of persons engaged in the work to allow of a decisive preponderance of opinion on the one side or the other, each editor must be allowed to judge for himself what method is most convenient. To me personally the system adopted in this Catalogue seems preferable.

¹ See *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1894, pp. 718, 719.

Abbreviations and symbols are no real difficulty to the student after a very short acquaintance with the subject, which is facilitated by the notes and indices; whereas the constant use of brackets, which the alternative system necessitates, is a continual eyesore. With regard to punctuation, if the document is clear it is unnecessary, if it is uncertain it imposes a certain interpretation on the reader; and in semi-illiterate documents, such as many of these are, it is often inapplicable except by violence. Least necessary of all is the introduction of accents and breathings into a class of writings which never possessed them. If such publications as these were intended for general reading, no doubt it would be necessary to edit them in a form approaching as nearly as possible that to which the general public is accustomed; but in volumes intended for specialists these additions appear unnecessary and, in cases of difficulty, are often misleading. In reading the Berlin texts it is often a real difficulty to detach the mind from the interpretation imposed by the punctuation and expansions adopted by the editors, so as to consider other possibilities. And where the subject-matter is so new as much of this is, it is surely wise to leave the fullest opportunity for reconsideration.

In saying this, there is no sort of intention of censuring other editors, who, no doubt, find their own methods more convenient to themselves, but merely to maintain that the system here adopted is legitimate and, to some persons at least, more satisfactory. Another suggestion of Prof. Wilcken's I have willingly adopted, with regard to the indication of passages which are mutilated in the papyrus. Letters lost through the mutilation of the papyrus are indicated by dots within square brackets, while letters which are illegible, though the papyrus is intact, are indicated by dots without brackets. The device, however, is not quite so simple and satisfactory as it sounds, since in many cases where the papyrus is intact the ink has wholly vanished, and in others the traces which are left are so slight as to be practically valueless. It does, however, show where there is some possibility that conjectures may be tested by remains of the original, and where there is none.

The commentaries attached to the texts here published are not intended to be exhaustive. In some cases the full consideration of the materials offered by the papyri would require treatises of considerable length, in which the evidence of documents in other collections could be combined with that immediately under consideration; and the place for such treatises would seem to be in a separate publication rather than in a volume of texts. Many papyri, however, require but a few words of explanation or comment, not sufficient for a separate work; and such comments may be conveniently supplied in the form of notes accompanying the text. For the more important documents, too, something may be done in the way of preliminary discussion to pave the way for such fuller inquiry as may be found necessary. The first necessity in the present stage of our knowledge of the subject is the publication of texts; but the next stage is that of provisional classification and explanation, and where this can be added without prejudice to the first, it will not, perhaps, be either unwelcome or valueless.

In connexion with these commentaries it is advisable to mention that (as has already been stated in the Preface) the first 160 pages of the part of this volume devoted to the publication of texts had been printed off by about the beginning of 1897, and the matter contained in them is therefore independent of the recent discussions of the same or similar subjects by Mr. Grenfell and Dr. Meyer. It is necessary to emphasize this, not in order to claim a priority or independence in which the reader will feel little interest, but simply to

account for a treatment of these subjects (the status of *κάτοικοι*, the meaning of *ἐπίκρισις*, the interpretation of customs-receipts and embankment-certificates) which takes no notice of materials and opinions which have been public property for a year or more. Some references to this new material will be found among the 'Addenda et Corrigenda' following the Introduction.

In the present volume the editor has not had the advantage, which he enjoyed in part of its predecessor, of following in the footsteps of other workers. Practically all the texts here published make their appearance now for the first time¹. He has, however, been able to make use at times of the similar documents published in the excellent edition of the Berlin papyri by Prof. Wilcken, Dr. Krebs, and Dr. Viereck², and occasional illustrations have been drawn from Mr. Grenfell's papyri and from Dr. Wessely's and Prof. Nicole's incipient editions of the Rainer and Geneva collections. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that many openings have been left for corrections and additions, which the nature of the subject, growing as it is almost day by day, renders inevitable. παντὸς ἔστι προσθεῖναι τὸ ἐλλείπον.

F. G. K.

¹ A few were published in facsimile, with provisional transcripts, by the Palaeographical Society, and one (Pap. CCCCI) by Prof. Mahaffy.

² *Aegyptische Urkunden aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin; Griechische Urkunden*, vols. I and II (1892-1897). Cited in the following pages as 'Berl. Pap.'

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 22, Pap. CCLVII, l. 63. *For* Αθημιος *read* [Τ]αθημιος.

Page 31, Pap. CCLVIII, l. 87. *For* Ψενοβαστος *read* Ψενοβαστις.

Pages 42-46. On *κάτοικοι* and *ἐπίκρισις* *cf.* P. Meyer, *Philologus* LVI. 2, pp. 193-216. Dr. Meyer's explanation of *ἐπίκρισις* (based upon the Berlin and Geneva papyri) differs from that offered here. He regards it as a list of persons liable to compulsory military service, compiled on the basis of the census (*κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*); but against this view is to be set the fact (demonstrated by the list here printed) that boys of the age of fourteen or less were regularly placed upon the list, as well as old men of seventy (Berl. Pap. 115, col. ii. l. 13). Dr. Meyer regards *λαογραφούμενοι* as liable to *ἐπίκρισις* equally with *κάτοικοι*. This view is based, naturally enough, on the phrase *λαογραφούμενος ἐπικεκριμένος*, which is found in the Berlin papyri; but this phrase (which is of rare occurrence, and of which a tentative explanation of a different kind is offered on p. 45) is more than counterbalanced by the express statement in Pap. CCLX, l. 126, where a person is said *ἀπὸ λαογραφίας κεχωρίσθαι διὰ τὸ ἐπικεκρίσθαι*. The subject is not free from obscurity, but the explanation offered here seems to suit the data better than Dr. Meyer's. It may be noted that Berl. Pap. 562 contains, under the heading *ἐξ ἐπικρίσεων νύων κατοίκων*, a reference to the case of a son of a *κάτοικος*, who had been wrongly included in the *λαογραφία*, but who attended at the *ἐξέτασις* (*cf.* Pap. CCLX, l. 94) and secured the recognition of his claim, and so was able *σώζειν τὰ πρὸς τοὺς κατοίκους δίκαια*.

Page 53, Pap. CCLX, l. 186. *For* Φιλω[τος] *read* Φιλω[τας].

Page 69, Pap. CLXX introd., l. 11. Sotas, son of Ptolemy, recurs in Papp. CCCXXXIX, CCCXL, CCCXLIII, dated in A.D. 179-188. It is therefore probable that the same person is intended in all these papyri.

„ l. 13. *For* 9th *read* 8th.

Page 83. On customs-receipts of the types here described *cf.* Grenfell and Hunt, *Greek Papyri* II. 78-84. One of the documents there printed (Pap. L, f. 2) seems to decide the question of the interpretation of the abbreviation *τετε*^λ in favour of *τετέλεσται*. The sense, however, must be middle, equivalent to that assigned here to *τετέλεκε*. An exact parallel may be found in the use of *μεμετρήμεθα* in the certificates given by the *σιτολόγοι* (pp. 88-95). So far as any special sense is to be ascribed to the middle in these formulas, it may be taken to be somewhat more general than the active: 'has caused to be paid,' 'have caused to be measured.'

Page 91, Pap. CCCCLXXI, *note on* l. 7. The various measures of capacity for solids mentioned in the papyri (apart from the artaba) are (1) *μέτρον δημόσιον ξεστόν*, here and in Papp. CCCXLVI (a), (b), (c); CCXVII, l. 14; CCCLI, l. 9; CLXXX, l. 19; and Berl. Pap. 67, l. 7, all being certificates from *σιτολόγοι*; (2) *μέτρον δρόμω τετραχοίνικον*, in Pap. CCCVIII, l. 13; Berl. Papp. 86, l. 16; 290, l. 14; Rain. Corp. Papp. XXIV, l. 20; XXXI, l. 15; XLV, l. 21, all being covenants to pay (loans, leases, and the like); (3) *μέτρον ἐξαχοίνικον*, in Papp. CCCXXXVIII, l. 14; CCCXIV, l. 11; CLVII (b), l. 8; Berl. Papp. 39, l. 14; 227, l. 12, all being leases or receipts; (4) *μέτρον τέταρτον θεοῦ Σοκνοπαίου*, in Pap. CCXVI, l. 10, a lease, apparently from priests; (5) *μέτρον τέταρτον θεοῦ τῆς κώμης*, in Berl. Pap. 538, l. 13, a lease; (6) *μέτρον ἕκτον θεοῦ τῆς κώμης*, in Rain. Corp. Pap. XXXVIII, l. 18, a lease; (7) *μέτρον ὄγδοον* in Berl. Papp. 603, ll. 21, 39; 604, l. 17, both leases, the produce to which the measure applies being in both cases dates and olives. Unfortunately the size of the artaba with which these measures are severally associated is nowhere given, and Pap. CCLXV, which gives the relative sizes of six artabas (including the artaba *μέτρῳ δρόμῳ*), does not state the absolute size of any of them. M. Revillout (*Mélanges sur la métrologie, l'économie politique et l'histoire de l'ancienne Égypte*, p. xxviii) identifies the *μέτρον ἐξαχοίνικον* with the Egyptian measure known as *sa*, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ of an artaba; while he regards the *μέτρον τετραχοίνικον* as the difference between this artaba of 36 choenices and the artaba of 40 choenices, of whose existence he finds evidence in a revised reading of Petrie Pap. II. xxv b. (M. Revillout calls this measure a *μετρητής*, having read the symbol in question as $\frac{1}{10}$, but it is really the usual Ptolemaic symbol for *ἀπτάβη*.) Perhaps it is simpler merely to regard it as $\frac{1}{10}$ of the larger artaba, without reference to the smaller artaba at all. The *μέτρον ἕκτον* is probably the same as the *μέτρον ἐξαχοίνικον*, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the artaba of 36 choenices, while the *μέτρον τέταρτον* seems more likely to belong to the other standard, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the artaba of 40 choenices. The *μέτρον ὄγδοον* would be the half of this, and the *μέτρον ξεστόν*, used in the certificates of the *σιτολόγοι*, is the measure of one *ξέστης*, or sextarius, equal to half a choenix. These results

agree with the evidence of Pap. CCLXV (see p. 258) in making the largest artaba that of the standard δρόμω, but (if the identity there established between the artaba δρόμω and the artaba μέτρω φορικῶ of Pap. CXXV be correct) they do not agree with the calculations of Prof. Hultsch, which give the artaba μέτρω φορικῶ a content of $68\frac{1}{2}$ sextarii, or $34\frac{1}{2}$ choenices. The question is, however, too large for discussion here, and must be left to metrologists. To complete the data it should be added that Pap. CXCI (p. 120) appears to establish an artaba of 48 choenices, while the Revenue Papyrus (col. 39, l. 4) mentions an artaba of 30 choenices, and Pap. DCXIII (Grenfell, *Greek Papyri*, I. 18) one of 29 choenices. Further data may be expected from the ostraka, but for these it is still necessary to await Prof. Wilcken's often-announced edition. [The newly-published volume of Oxyrhynchus Papyri contains on p. 77 a table of weights and measures, among which is an artaba of 40 choenices, subdivided into ten μέτρα (the μέτρον τετραχοϊνικόν mentioned above), and a medimnus of 48 choenices, which corresponds to the artaba in Pap. CXCI. A μέτρον δέκατον is also mentioned on p. 147.]

Pages 103-106. For further examples of embankment-certificates *cf.* Grenfell and Hunt, *op. cit.* 86-89. The local description ἐν τῇ Ἐπαγιάθ(ω?), which occurs in Papp. CCCXXI (b), (c), CCCXXV (b), is also found in two of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's papyri. That the article is feminine and singular is shown by Pap. CCCXXV (b). A list of persons employed on the embankments (ἀπεργασαμένων εἰς τὰ χωματικὰ ἔργα) in the 31st year (of Commodus, = A.D. 190-191), with the periods of their employments (always five days), is contained in the first Greek papyrus discovered in Egypt in modern times (Schow, *Charta Papyracea graece scripta Musei Borgiani Velitris*, 1788).

Page 104, Pap. CCCXVI a, l. 3. For Ευσέβους Σεβαστῆ, read Σεβαστῆ Ευσέβους.

Page 111, Pap. CCXCVII b, ll. 8, 9. For κωμ[ης Φ]ιλωτεριδι θυ[γατρι read κωμ[η Φ]ιλωτεριδι θε[.

Page 114, Pap. CCCXLV, note on l. 3. Navaia occurs in 2 Macc. i. 13. It is the Greek name of the Babylonian goddess Nana or Nanai, who was identified with the Semitic Astarte and the Greek Aphrodite (*cf.* Frazer's *Pausanias*, ii. 129); but this further identification with the Egyptian Isis appears to have been hitherto unknown.

Page 117, Pap. CCLV, introd., l. 6. For ζυτήρα read ζυτηρά.

Page 121, l. 1. After διχοίνικον add or διχοινικία (*cf.* description of Pap. CCCLXXII).

Page 125, Pap. CXCI, l. 21. Add note, β^o here and elsewhere in the papyrus stands for Βουβάστος.

Page 131, second note on l. 18. ἐπίσκεψις appears as the word for an official survey of land for purposes of taxation in Berl. Pap. 563.

Page 152, Pap. CCC, note on l. 11. Add at end, and Ἀθηναίους ὁ καὶ Ἐριχθόνιος (Berl. Pap. 578, l. 4).

Page 159, Pap. CXCI, l. 10. Παιονητὶς Καννείτος occurs also in Berl. Pap. 10, in a list of officials of Socnopaei Nesus in A.D. 192.

Page 160, Pap. CCXIII verso, introd. l. 7. For Mechier read Mecheir.

Page 163, Pap. CCCCLIX. If this Sotas, son of Ptolemy, is the person mentioned in Papp. CLXX, CCCXXXIX, CCCXL, CCCXLIII, the date of this document will be the end of the second century.

Page 164, Pap. CCCLIV, l. 1. For Τυρραννιω read Τυρραννιω.

Page 165, Pap. CCCLVII, introd., l. 2. For CCCCLXIV read CCCCLXV. The title στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοΐτου recurs in Berl. Pap. 620, a petition (ascribed to the third century) from two persons who are described as κωμηρχῶν κώμης Καρανίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοΐτου νομοῦ, the mention of the division being again omitted.

Page 173, Pap. CCCXLII, note on l. 1. For ἐκατόνταρχος read ἐκατοντάρχης, in accordance with Pap. CCLXXVI, l. 1 (p. 149).

Page 179, Pap. CLIV, l. 17. For Ηρακλᾶς read Κορᾶς Απ^o.

Page 185. Add note to Pap. CCLXXXIX, l. 35, γεγωνεῖσθαι = γέγονε εἰς μέ.

Page 188. Pap. CCCXXXVIII should be dated A.D. 134.

Page 190, Pap. CLXVIII, introd. l. 1. For vineyard read oliveyard.

Page 207, Pap. CLXXVIII, l. 4. Α σπείρη πρώτη Ἀπαμνηῶν is mentioned in Berl. Pap. 462, l. 5, which is of about the same date as this.

Page 230, Pap. CCLIV verso, l. 12. For Καμ[εἰ^o] read Καμ[ης].

Pages 235, 236, Pap. CCLXVI, ll. 80, 122. For Σαμβουτ^o read Σαραβουτ^o.

Page 278, title. For CXLI read CCXLI.

Page 321, Pap. CCCCLXXXI, introd. l. 2. It is not this papyrus, but Pap. CCCCLXXXII (a Latin document), that was presented by Prof. Petrie.

TABLE OF PAPYRI

ACQUIRED IN 1891-1895¹.

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CXXXIX. (a) Copy of receipt given by Chaeremon, son of Socrates [<i>cf.</i> Pap. CLXIII], to Petaus, Petheus, and Marres, husbandmen, for the produce of the land which they hold from him, without prejudice to a debt of other produce due to him from Marres. Dated the 30th Caesareius [= Mesoré] in the eighth year of the emperor Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [= August 23, A.D. 48]. 6¾ in. × 5 in. Perfect; in a strongly marked semi-cursive hand of medium size. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , Series II. pl. 144 (1891)	200	15
(b) Certificate granted to Panephremmis that he has worked on the embankments in Socnopaei Nesus for five days, beginning from the 15th Pauni in the eleventh year of the emperor Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [= June 10, A.D. 51]. 3 in. × 5½ in. Perfect; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand.	103	15
CXL. Record of sale by Mysthes to a woman named Tesenuphis of arable land in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome. Dated in the reign of the emperor Vespasian [A.D. 69-79]. 10½ in. × 5 in. Mutilated; in a small, ornamental, semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 144 (1891)	180	21
CXLI. Record of sale by Didymus, also named Diodorus, son of Acusilaüs, and Diodora his wife, to Miccalus, son of Ptolemaeus, of oliveyards near Karanis and Psenarpsenes, in the division of Heracleides. Dated at Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 9th Sotereius (= 9th Pauni) in the seventh year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= June 3, A.D. 88]. 3½ in. × 1 ft. 10 in. Imperfect; written in a large, carefully formed uncial hand, with cursive superscription. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 146 (1891)	181	31
CXLII. Acknowledgement by Marcus Sempronius Gemellus, soldier in the third (Cyrenaica) legion, in the century of Pomponius Severus, of the repayment to him by Miccalus, son of Ptolemaeus, of a loan of 1240 drachmas; with autograph subscription by Gemellus. Dated at Karanis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 1st Peritius (= 1st Choiach) in the fifteenth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= Nov. 27, A.D. 95]. 9¼ in. × 6¾ in. Nearly perfect; in a small cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 147 (1891)	203	43
CXLIII. Acknowledgement by Kephalas, son of Petosiris, of the repayment to him by Tapontos, daughter of Chaeremon and wife of Miccalus, son of Ptolemaeus, of the sum of 160 drachmas, being the final instalment of the earnest money for the purchase of some land; with autograph subscription by Kephalas. Dated at Karanis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, the 6th Artemisius (= 6th Phamenoth) in the first year of the emperor Nerva Caesar Augustus [= March 2, A.D. 97]. 9¼ in. × 4½ in. Perfect; in a small cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 148 (1891)	204	44
CXLIV. Letter from Alexander to his master Athenodorus, complaining of having been left without either work or food for two days. First century (?). 6 in. × 4½ in. Nearly perfect; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand	253	
CXLV. Portion of a private letter, consisting of two columns, of which the upper part is torn off. The second column is also badly rubbed. Second century. 4 in. × 11 in. Imperfect; in a rather rough semi-cursive hand		

¹ The following descriptions are revised from those already published in the *Catalogue of Additions to the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 1888-1893, pp. 396-450, with the addition of descrip-

tions of Papp. CCCCLIX-CCCCLXXXIV, acquired since the date of that catalogue.

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CXLVI. Affidavit by Miccalus, son of Ptolemaeus, relating to the purchase of land in the village of Bacchias. Dated the 11th Pharmouthi in the sixth year of the emperor Vespasian [=April 6, A.D. 74]. Reference is also made to the second year of Galba. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Considerably rubbed; in a thin and very cursive hand		
CXLVII. Fragment containing portions of three short magical spells. Second or third century. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect, wanting the left-hand portion of the papyrus; in a rather square semi-cursive hand		
CXLVIII. Magical incantation, to secure a woman's affections. Second or third century. 9 in. \times 5 in. Imperfect, nearly all the second column being lost; written in two columns, in a medium-sized rough uncial hand		
CXLIX. Will or conveyance, transferring property from Pete[such]us to his wife Tamystha and his sons and daughters, with conditions attached. The testator appears to have been a resident in Karanis [in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome]. First or second century. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 ft. 7 in. Imperfect and considerably mutilated; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand		
CL. Fragment of legal testimony given by Claudius Theon, the purport of which is not preserved. The name Zoilus also occurs in the fragment. First or second century. 4 in. \times 8 in. Imperfect, only the right-hand portion of a long and narrow strip being preserved; in a clear uncial hand		
CLI. Receipt given by Didymus to Petheus <i>πρεσβύτερος</i> for produce of oliveyards rented by the latter in Karanis and Psenarpsenesis [in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome]. Dated in the seventh year of an emperor whose name is mutilated beyond recognition. Second century. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a rough cursive hand	215	
CLII. Portion of a contract, the exact description of which is lost. Dated in the month Caesareius [=Mesoré] in the third year of the emperors Antoninus and Verus [=August, A.D. 163]. 12 in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Much defaced; in a small, neat, semi-cursive hand		
CLIII. Receipt given by Sergidius, son of Dioscorus, a member of the body-guard of the Prefect of Egypt, for the repayment to him by Marianus, on behalf of Serenus, also named Ptolemaeus, of a deposit of 1000 drachmas. Fourth century. 5 in. \times 4 in. Imperfect; in a rough cursive hand	318	
CLIV. Deed of sale by Heracleides, son of Petheus, to Philemon, son of Ptolemaeus, of part of a court in Karanis; with autograph signatures of the contracting parties. Dated at Karanis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, the 20th Tubi in the 14th year of the emperor Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [=Jan. 9, A.D. 68]. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a good-sized cursive hand	178	20
CLV. Fragment of a medical treatise, apparently relating to operations of dentistry. Portions of five columns are preserved, but the remains of the first and last of these are very small. The beginning of a new section is marked near the bottom of the last column. First or second century. 11 in. \times $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. Much mutilated; in a small, neat uncial hand On the <i>verso</i> are remains of two columns of choliambic verse, with traces of a third. The first column contains twenty lines, the second twenty-one, occupying barely half the height of the papyrus (<i>cf.</i> the size of the columns in the Herodas papyrus, Pap. CXXXV). Much mutilated; in very rough uncials. Third century (?). Among the few complete verses are the following :— <i>ἐπὴν ἔχης τι, πάντα σοι φίλων πλήρη πλουτοῦντα γάρ σε χοῖ θεοὶ φιλήσουσι πένητα δ' ὄντα χῆ τεκοῦσα μείσῃσει.</i>		
CLVI. List of names, followed by sums of money in drachmas (generally 4, 8, or 12); apparently a pay-sheet. Dated the 30th Tubi [=Jan. 25] in the sixteenth year, but the emperor is not named [possibly of Marcus Aurelius, =A.D. 176, more probably of Severus, =A.D. 208]. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand	249	
CLVII. (a) Letter from a master to his slaves, requiring them to make good an injury to a fellow-slave. Second century (?). $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., of which about half is blank. Perfect; in a thin semi-cursive hand	255	
(b) Receipt given by Ammonous to Apeilas for produce of land rented by the latter in Karanis [in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome]. Third century (?) 4 in. \times 4 in. Imperfect, the subscription of the recipient being almost wholly lost; in a rough semi-cursive hand	216	
CLVIII. (a) Fragment of a receipt. Dated in Phaophi in the third year of the emperor Traianus Hadrianus [=October, A.D. 118]. 5 in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a cursive hand, with a small and very cursive subscription		

TEXT. PLATE.

- (b) Accompt, for the 19th day. Third century (?). 3 in. \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect, but wanting the figures of the several payments; in a very cursive hand. The writing is at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus
- CLIX.** Hesiod's Theogonia; fragments, including portions of ll. 210-238, 260-270. The largest fragment measures 8 in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and contains the full height of a column, consisting of twenty-nine lines. Written in a large uncial hand, and with very black ink; a few corrections in fainter ink. Marks of punctuation are inserted by the first hand, other marks (accents, &c.) apparently by the second. Fourth or fifth century. Printed in the *Revue de Philologie*, xvi. pp. 181-183 (1892) .
- CLX.** Petition (?), apparently from Lucius Antonius; its purport is lost through the mutilation of the papyrus. Dated the 1st Phamenoth [=Feb. 25] in the reign (the number of the year is lost) of the emperor [Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus] Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus [Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus, =A.D. 181-192]. Part of one broad column is preserved, with a small portion of another, apparently in a different hand. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 12 in. Much mutilated; in a plain uncial hand of fair size
- CLXI.** Fragment, apparently of a tax-register, containing a list of names followed by amounts of artabas of wheat. Portions of two columns. Second century. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 7 in. Much mutilated; in a small, neat, cursive hand
On the *verso* are some remains of similar matter in a larger hand
- CLXII, a, b, c.** Three small, much mutilated fragments, from different documents. First and second centuries. 6 in. \times 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 4 in. \times 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- CLXIII.** Proposal by Sambas and Neon, descendants of the Persian settlers in Egypt, to lease a vineyard in Karanis from Chaeremon, Orion, and Socrates, sons of Chaeremon. Dated at the beginning of the eighth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus [=circ. September, A.D. 88]. 7 in. \times 5 in. Imperfect at the right-hand edge and at the foot; written in a medium-sized cursive hand 182 32
- CLXIV.** Record of tax (?) paid by Zenas, son of Zenas; headed ἀπὸ τῶν βασιλικῶν. Second century. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand 116
- CLXV.** (a) Certificate granted to Paous, son of Satabous, of Socnopaei Nesus, of having worked the statutory five days [on the embankments]; signed by Dionysius. Dated the 9th Caesareus [=Mesoré] in the ninth year of the emperor Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [=August 2, A.D. 49]. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a very small cursive hand, with signature in large, rather rough uncials 103
- (b) and (c) Similar certificates, with same date and signature, granted to Stotoëtis, son of Panephrommis (*sic*), and Papaïs, son of Papaïs, both of Socnopaei Nesus. 2 in. \times 5 in. and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect 103
- CLXVI.** (a) Tax-receipt for taxes to the amount of 12 drachmas, paid at Bacchias by Longinus, son of Heraclianus, to Aurelius Melas, secretary to the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν. Dated the 15th Thoth in the third year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Felix Pius Augustus [*i.e.* Elagabalus, =Sept. 12, A.D. 219]. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a small cursive hand 116
- (b) Certificate granted to Zosimus, son of Chaeremon, of having worked on the embankments at Philadelphia for five days in the twenty-sixth year, from the 13th to the 17th Pachon [=May 8-12, A.D. 186]. Dated in the twenty-sixth year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus [=A.D. 185-186]. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a small cursive hand, with abbreviations 106
- (c) Tax-receipt (?), granted to Chaeremon, son of Petheus. Dated the 29th Hadrianus [=Choiach] in the eighteenth year of the emperors Antoninus and Commodus [Dec. 25, A.D. 177]. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect, but rather rubbed; in a very minute hand
- CLXVII.** Record of loan or sale (?), the parties being Julius Artemidorus and Aurelius Sempronius. Dated the 6th Thoth in the twenty-first year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Maximus Pius Augustus [*i.e.* Caracalla, =Sept. 3, A.D. 212]. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 5 in. Imperfect, and in much faded ink; in a graceful semi-cursive hand
- CLXVIII.** Lease of an oliveyard near Psenarpsenesis, taken for three years by Artemis, daughter of Ptolemaeus, from Petesuchus, son of Heracleides, and Apis, son of Nepheros. Dated the 25th Pharmouthi in the second year of the emperors Aurelius Antoninus and Verus [=April 20, A.D. 162]. 8 in. \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated; in a rough semi-cursive hand 190
- CLXIX.** Private letter from Apollinaria to her brother, thanking him for a gift of provisions and referring to family affairs. Third century (?). 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated; in a rough uncial hand .

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CLXX. Tax-receipt, given to Sotas, son of Ptolemaeus, for poll-tax to the amount of 20 drachmas for the preceding year. Dated the 8th Phamenoth in the fifteenth year of the emperor Aurelius Antoninus [= March 4, A.D. 175]. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Slightly mutilated; in a very rough cursive hand	69	71
CLXXI. (a) Receipt given by Orion, <i>πράκτωρ σιτικῶν</i> for the village of Socnopaei Nesus, to Apunchis <i>πρεσβύτερος</i> , son of Apunchis, for a portion of the value of his grass (<i>χλωρά</i>) for the fifth year. Dated the 25th Phamenoth in the fifth year of the emperor [Nerva] Traianus Augustus Germanicus [= March 21, A.D. 102]. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., most being blank. Nearly perfect; in a small cursive hand	102	
(b) Application by Antonia Nemesilla, daughter of Cronion, a veteran, to Aurelius Rhesus, strategus of the Heracleopolite nome, for the opening and execution of the will of her husband, a soldier lately deceased. Dated in the reign of some emperors whose names are lost. Third century. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 3 in. Nearly perfect; in a clear, medium-sized semi-cursive hand	175	
CLXXII. Receipt given by Heraclas, son of Petheus, for a sum of 220 drachmas, in part-repayment of a deposit made by his father. Dated the 9th Phamenoth in the eighth year of the emperor Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus [= March 5, A.D. 105]. 6 in. \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., most being blank; in a rough, uneducated uncial hand	205	
CLXXIII. Certificate, delivered to Claudius Julianus, <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by a woman named Thatres, a resident in the village of Karanis, of the death of her father (?) Satabous; delivered on her behalf by her kinsman and representative Mersis, on the 25th Choiach in the fifth year of the emperor Nerva Traianus [Augustus] Germanicus [= Dec. 21, A.D. 101]. With official subscriptions in different hands. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand	66	
CLXXIV. (a) and (b) Two fragments, apparently of a tax-register, containing statements of extents of land, calculated in <i>ἀρoura</i> . Second century (?). $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated; in a small cursive hand		
(c) Small fragment, dated the 30th (?) Sebastus [= Thoth] in the eighth year of an emperor whose name is almost entirely lost, apparently An[toninus, = Sept. 27, A.D. 144]. From Socnopaei Nesus. 2 in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand		
(d) Fragment, apparently of a certificate for work upon the embankments in Socnopaei Nesus, but the name of the recipient and the date are mutilated. Second century. 3 in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand		
CLXXV. (a) Fragment of register of corn-tax. First century (?). 5 in. \times 5 in. Imperfect; in a good semi-cursive hand	119	
(b) Fragment, perhaps of tax-register, with statements of <i>ἀρoura</i> of land. Second century. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in semi-cursive hand		
(c) Fragment of list of names, dated in the seventh year of the emperor [Tibe]rius [Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, = A.D. 46-47]. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in. Much mutilated; in a medium-sized cursive hand		
(d) Fragment, dated in the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius [A.D. 161-180]. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Much mutilated; in a rough cursive hand		
(e) Fragment of account, with sums in drachmas, from Karanis. Second century (?). $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 2 in. Imperfect; in a rather rough semi-cursive hand		
CLXXVI. Petition by Aurelius Lucretius to Aurelius Didymus [strategus of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome] dated in Pauni of the fourth year of the emperor Severus Alexander [Pius Felix] Augustus [= June, A.D. 225]. The purport of the petition is uncertain. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Much mutilated; in a rather large rough hand	174	85
CLXXVII. Petition by Versenuphis, living in the village of Bacchias, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, to Gaius Vitrasius Pollio [prefect of Egypt <i>circ.</i> A.D. 39], for assistance to recover property left to him and his brothers by their father, which had been seized by their elder married sister. A.D. 40-41. 11 in. \times $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a large, clear uncial hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 145 (1891)	167	14
CLXXVIII. (a) Receipt, given by Petronia, daughter of Sarapia, to Julius Apollinarius, a soldier of the first Apamean cohort, and in the century of Julianus, for 400 drachmas, in part repayment of the dowry which she had brought him. Approved and signed on her behalf by her brother, Gaius Petronius Marcellus. Dated the 10th Pharmouthi in the eighth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= April 5, A.D. 145]. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a rather rough semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 149 (1891)	207	52
(b) Counterpart of the above, in a similar but rather larger hand, wanting the end of the subscription. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Printed <i>ibidem</i>	207	52

- CLXXXIX.** Portions of register of official correspondence of the strategus of the Diospolite nome in the Thebaid (ὁ τοῦ μικροῦ Διοπολείτου τῆς Θηβαίδος στρατηγός). Dates are preserved in the months Epeiph and Germaniceius [=Pachon] in the eleventh year of the emperor Traianus Hadrianus Augustus [=July and May, A.D. 127]. Two irregularly shaped fragments, 6½ in. × 7 in. and 6 in. × 7½ in. in extreme measurements. Very imperfect; in a neat, well-formed semi-cursive hand.
- CLXXX.** Portion of register of corn received by the *σιτολόγοι* of the village of Neilopolis; the last entry, which alone is complete, records the measuring of two amounts of corn in the store-house of the said village on account of the community of Socnopaei Nesus, dated the 9th Pachon and the 4th Pauni in the seventh year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Pius Felix Augustus [=May 4 and 29, A.D. 228]. 12½ in. × 5¾ in. Imperfect at the beginning; in a rough cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in *Palaeographical Society*, II. 150 (1891). 94 65
- CLXXXI.** Portions of tax-register, the amounts paid being generally 4, 8, or 12 drachmas. The scribe Apollonius makes formal oath of its accuracy. Dated in the month Neroneius Sebastus [=Pharmouthi] in the tenth year of the emperor Nero Claudius Augustus Germanicus [=April, A.D. 64]. Three fragments, measuring 5¾ in. × 3½ in., 5 in. × 10¼ in., and 6 in. × 7 in. Imperfect; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand. 146
- CLXXXII.** (a) Receipt for taxes paid by Panephremmis, son of Stotoëtis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, on the 21st Tubi and the 27th Pachon in the second year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus [*i. e.* Elagabalus, =Jan. 16 and May 22, A.D. 219]. 8½ in. × 2¼ in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand, much abbreviated. 83
- (b) Extract from the fourth column of the census register for the twenty-third year [of Antoninus Pius], relating to the village of Karanis, containing the household of Petheus, son of Isidorus. Made apparently on the occasion of his son, Isidorus, succeeding to his property, and evidently between A.D. 159-60 and A.D. 173-4, the date of the next census. 5 in. × 3½ in. Imperfect, the lower portion of the papyrus being torn off; in a medium-sized cursive hand 62
- CLXXXIII.** Fragment, apparently of a private letter relating to money matters, almost illegible, owing to the dark colour of the papyrus. Second century (?). 4 in. × 5¼ in. In a rather rough semi-cursive hand
- CLXXXIV.** Small fragment of a literary work, apparently a dialogue on ethics. Remains of two very narrow columns (containing only eleven or twelve letters in a line). Second or third century (?). 5½ in. × 4½ in., including a very wide top margin. In a medium-sized, rather uneven uncial hand
- CLXXXV.** Fragments, very much mutilated, of uncertain character. Second or third century. Of irregular shape, in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand. On the *verso* are a few illegible remains of writing
- CLXXXVI.** *Recto.* Fragments, apparently of medical recipes. Second century (?). About 10 in. × 10 in., but the exact relation of the fragments is not certain. Much mutilated; in a rough uncial hand
- Verso.* Remains of three (or four) columns of a drama on the subject of Jason. No complete line is preserved. The chorus consisted of Corinthian maidens, and the names of Aegeus, Jason (who is one of the interlocutors), and Creon are mentioned. A change of speaker is indicated by a *paragraphus*. The rare word *τυφεδών* occurs in the fragments. Second or third century. Much mutilated; in a rough semi-cursive hand
- CLXXXVII.** *Recto.* Fragment of a literary work, describing the customs of some nation (perhaps the Spartans). Near the end of the fragment occurs the name of Ἡγησίλαος ὁ Λάκων. Portions of two narrow columns are preserved, but the second is almost entirely obliterated. Probably first or second century. 4½ in. × 6¾ in. Mutilated; in a large, finely formed uncial hand. Published in *Revue de Philologie*, xxi. 1 (1897)
- Verso.* Fragments of the *Laches* of Plato, pp. 181 B-182 A. Portions of two columns are preserved, but only a few words are legible. Second century (?). Much mutilated; in a rather rough uncial hand
- CLXXXVIII.** List of names, each followed by the statement of a number of artabas of wheat; probably a register of seed-corn distributed to cultivators. Six columns remain, some mutilated. Early third century (?). 8¼ in. × 1 ft. 8 in. Imperfect; in a rather rough semi-cursive hand 141
- On the *verso* is another list of names, also followed by the statement of a number of artabas of wheat, and that again by the statement of a number of σάκ(κοι). Probably third century. Imperfect; in a rough sprawling hand
- CLXXXIX.** List of names, apparently those of the officials of a village, with perhaps the workmen under their direction. Second century. 4½ in. × 2 ft. 2¼ in. Imperfect, the first part of the roll being lost; in a medium-sized cursive hand 155

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CXC. Letter from a person unnamed to Agrippinus, in answer to complaints made by the latter that nothing had been sent to him. A list of provisions is attached, which are stated to have been sent by the hand of Eutyches. Third century (?). $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Slightly mutilated; in a rather rough semi-cursive hand	253	
CXCI. Inventory given by Tertia Ancharenia to Julius Agrippianus, in connexion with a sale of the household goods and chattels formerly belonging to her deceased husband. Dated [apparently at Karanis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome] in Epeiph [= July] in some year [the exact date is lost] of the emperor [Nerva Traianus] Germanicus Dacicus. Since Trajan only took the title of Dacicus at the end of A.D. 102, the date of the document falls between A.D. 103 and A.D. 117. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in. Imperfect, the left-hand portion of the papyrus being torn away; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand, with rough subscription by Tertia Ancharenia. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i> , II. 163 (1892)	264	46
CXCII. Portion of an account, apparently official, consisting of lists of names, followed by amounts in arouras; probably a register of corn-tax. In the course of it, reference is made to the thirty-second year <i>Καίσαρος θεοῦ</i> , <i>i.e.</i> the deceased emperor Augustus [= A.D. 2-3], but the document may be several years later than this. First century. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect, being the end of a roll; in a neat semi-cursive hand On the <i>verso</i> are some private accounts, bearing dates in the month Pachon [= May], in a somewhat similar but less ornamental hand	222	
CXCIII. Portion of a register of corn-tax. First century. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 1 ft. 9 in. Parts of three broad columns, mutilated; in a rather ornamental semi-cursive hand. On the <i>verso</i> are fragments of the accounts of a pawn-shop, with dates in the 14th and 15th years, but the emperor is not named. Second century (?) Mutilated; in a rough semi-cursive hand	120 245	
CXCIV. Portion of a tax-register (apparently), consisting of names of persons and amounts of artabas of wheat. Part of it refers to the village of Neilopolis. First century. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 11 in. Imperfect, containing three complete columns, and portions of two more; in a small cursive hand, somewhat defaced On the <i>verso</i> is a portion of an account, closely resembling that on Pap. CXCIII. <i>verso</i> , and perhaps by the same hand. It bears a date in the fifteenth year of an unnamed emperor. Imperfect	124	
CXCV. Portion of a register of the taxes on vineyards, pleasure grounds, &c. Dated in the reign of the emperor Tiberius Caesar Augustus [A.D. 14-37]. Two fragments, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., and 6 in. \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., apparently from the same MS. Imperfect; in a good-sized semi-cursive hand, somewhat resembling that of Pap. CXXXI On the <i>verso</i> of the larger fragment are some private accounts (?), mutilated and abounding in abbreviations. Second century	127	
CXCVI. Record (probably from the <i>ὑπομνηματισμοί</i> of one of the officials concerned, apparently the strategus) of a dispute at law concerning money lent by Julius Agrippinus to Valerius Apolinarius (<i>sic</i>), with a schedule of the loans. One of the loans is stated to have been made in the second year of the deceased emperor Hadrian (<i>θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ</i>), and it may consequently be inferred that the document itself belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius [A.D. 138-161]. 10 in. \times 15 in. Imperfect, consisting of two broad columns, the first mutilated; in a bold, well-formed cursive hand	152	50
CXCVII. Record of amounts of corn delivered to the <i>ὀρμοφύλακες</i> on various days in the month Mesoré [= August], in the fourth year of an unnamed emperor. Second century. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Much mutilated; in a rather rough cursive hand On the <i>verso</i> is a private letter, complaining of some injury done to the writer by a third party. Third century (?). Mutilated; in a rough semi-cursive hand	100	
CXCVIII. Portion of a petition, addressed to the <i>δικαιοδότης</i> [of the province of Egypt] by a resident in the village of Karanis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, apparently applying for restitution of the share due to him of the property of his father, Prodicus Gaius, the latter having died while his son was a minor, and his wife having taken as her second husband a soldier named Longinus. In the reign, and during the sole rule, of Marcus Aurelius, whose name occurs in the course of the document [A.D. 169-177]. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a rather curiously formed cursive hand	172	70
CXCIX. List of certain officials in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, including the <i>πρεσβύτεροι</i> , <i>ἀρχέφοδος</i> , <i>εἰρηνοφύλακες</i> , and <i>φύλακες</i> . Each name is followed by the statement of a sum of money (800, 600 or 300 drachmas). The list is repeated on the <i>verso</i> in a different hand, omitting the sums of money, but adding a heading which states that it is taken from the records in the public record-office. Dated in Thoth [= September] in the ninth year of an unnamed emperor. Late second century. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Apparently nearly perfect; in a thin clear hand, that on the <i>verso</i> being larger and fainter	158	

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CC. List of names, followed by statements of arouras of land and artabas of wheat; perhaps a tax-assessment. Second century. 12 in. \times 3½ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand.		
CCI. (a) Receipt for φόρος προβατικός, dated the 23rd Tubi in the 8th year of the emperor Traianus IIa[drianus] Augustus [= Jan. 18, A.D. 124]; countersigned by Dioscorus. 4½ in. \times 1½ in. Imperfect, wanting the right-hand portion; written across the fibres of the papyrus in a small cursive hand, with abbreviations	78	
(b) Small fragment of no importance, formerly attached to the preceding fragment, but in a totally different hand. 4½ in. \times 2 in.		
CCII. Statement of sums of money on loan (apparently), with the interest payable on them, which is at the rates (in different instances) of 1 dr., 1 dr. 3 obols, and 1 dr. 5 obols [= 12, 18, and 22 per cent. per ann.]. Dated apparently in the reign of the emperor Traianus Caesar [A.D. 98-117]. 6 in. \times 4½ in. Imperfect, wanting the left-hand portion: in a neat semi-cursive hand	247	
CCIII. Record of money paid by Gemella, apparently as a tax or licence in connexion with the business of weaving. These amounts are in nearly every case four drachmas, and the payments generally monthly. Dated in the third year of an unnamed emperor. Second or third century. 4½ in. \times 3¾ in. Perfect; in a very rough hand	248	
CCIV. Fragments of accounts. Sixth or seventh century. 7½ in. \times 3½ in. Imperfect; in a small hand, much abbreviated. Opisthograph		
CCV. Portion of a tax- or property-register, relating in part to the village of Karanis. Probably second century; reference is made to the sixteenth year, but the emperor's name is not given. 12 in. \times 10½ in. Imperfect, with large lacunae; in a flowing cursive hand On the verso are a few scraps of accounts, relating to wheat		
CCVI. (a) Fragment of a document of uncertain character, including several proper names. Dated in the third year of the emperor N[ero Claudius Caesar] Augustus Germanicus [= A.D. 56-57]. 4¾ in. \times 3 in. Imperfect; in a bold semi-cursive hand		
(b) List of names, followed by sums in drachmas and obols; perhaps a pay-sheet. Second century. 4¾ in. \times 3 in. Imperfect; in a rough hand	248	
(c) Customs-receipt for tax paid by Sarapion on three camels and a foal. Dated in Tubi of the seventeenth year of the emperor Aurelius Antoninus [= January, A.D. 177]. 3 in. \times 2½ in. Perfect; in a small cursive hand	85	71
(d) Customs-receipt for tax paid by Nathras on two asses at the gate of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 21st Epeiph of the ninth year of an unnamed emperor [perhaps Marcus Aurelius = 15 July, A.D. 169]. Second century. 2½ in. \times 1¾ in. Perfect; in a rough hand	86	
CCVII. Portion of a contract (?). Second century. 5¾ in. \times 7½ in. Imperfect and much defaced; in a very cursive hand		
CCVIII. (a) Certificate of death, addressed to Herminus, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by Heron, son of Petesuches. Dated in Epeiph of the twenty-second year of the emperor Hadrianus [= July, A.D. 138], with a reference to the preceding census of the sixteenth year [A.D. 131-132]. N.B. Hadrian died on July 10, A.D. 138, but his death would not be known in Egypt till some days later. 8 in. \times 3 in. Partially defaced; in a small cursive hand	67	
On the verso is a draft of a deed of sale, much defaced. Second century		
(b) Receipt, given by Sempronia Thaisarion, daughter (or wife) of Julius Longus, to a person whose name is lost. Second century. 3¼ in. \times 3 in. Imperfect; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand		
(c) Fragment of a literary work, consisting of a small portion of the feet of two columns. First century (?). 3½ in. \times 3 in., more than half being blank; in a neat uncial hand, somewhat resembling that of the large Hyperides MS. (Papp. CVIII and CXV)		
(d) Fragment of a contract relating to wheat, perhaps a lease of public land. The name of Antoninus Caesar is mentioned, so the document must belong to the reign of Antoninus Pius [A.D. 138-161] or Marcus Aurelius [A.D. 161-180]. 6 in. \times 4¼ in. Imperfect; in a thin cursive hand		
CCIX. Sale by Pistoïs, prior (προεστώς) of the monastery of Abba Cyrus, of one-third of a dwelling-house in Apollinopolis Magna, given to the monastery by Tachymia, daughter of Sansnotus; with autograph subscriptions of Pistoïs and witnesses. Dated in the reign of the emperors [Heraclius and] Heraclius Junior Constantinus (Ἡράκλειος νέος Κωνσταντῖνος), i.e. A.D. 613-641. 2 ft. 9¾ in. \times 9 in., written in one column across the breadth of the papyrus. Imperfect, wanting the beginning of the document and the right-hand ends of the lines throughout. Written in a well-formed, upright, semi-cursive hand. Published by B. P. Grenfell in <i>Journal of Philology</i> , xxii. 279 ff. (1894)		

	TEXT.	PLATE.
<p>CCX. Sale by John, son of Pistoïs, ἀναγνώστης of the church of Apollo [<i>i.e.</i> of Apollinopolis], and Martha his mother, to Aurelius Victor, son of Daniel, and his wife Heraëis, of the half belonging to them of a house in Apollinopolis Magna; with autograph subscriptions of the vendors and witnesses. Dated the 8th Tubi in the 6th indiction, in the reign of the emperors Flavius Heraclius and Flavius Heraclius Junior Constantinus; the 6th indiction-year=A.D. 618-9 or 633-4, and the mention of Nicetas [the cousin of Heraclius] in combination with the emperors and almost on equal terms with them shows that the former date is to be preferred, since Nicetas died before A.D. 630. The date is consequently January 3, A.D. 619. 3 ft. 8 in. × 14½ in., written in one column across the breadth of the papyrus. Imperfect, wanting the beginning; in a good-sized, upright, semi-cursive hand. Published by B. P. Grenfell in <i>Journal of Philology</i>, xxii. 271 ff. (1894)</p> <p>[The greater part of this papyrus was presented by the Rev. A. C. Headlam in 1893, together with Papp. CCCCXLVIII, CCCCXLIX; the rest had been acquired by the Museum previously by purchase.]</p>		120-123
<p>CCXI. Fragment bearing date the 20th Thoth in the seventh(?) year of the emperors Publius [Licinius] Valerianus and Publius Licinius Valerianus [Galli]enus, Germanici Maximi Pii Felices, and Publius Licinius Cornelius Nobilissimus Caesar, Augusti [=September 17, A.D. 259; though the number of the year is uncertain, the title 'Germanici' shows that the date must be A.D. 257-259]. 3 in. × 3 in. Imperfect, and much defaced except in the subscription, which is in a small, rough, cursive hand. Presented by Colonel John Evans</p>		266
<p>CCXII. Two fragments of a document, of which little is left except some dates in the reign of the emperors Gaius [Julius Ve]rus Maximinus Pius [Felix Augustus] Germanicus Maximus [Dacicus Maximus] Sarmaticus Maximus and [Gaius] Julius Verus Maximus [Germanicus] Maximus Dacicus Maximus [Sarmaticus] Maximus Sanctissimus [Caesar Augustus] filius Augusti. As the title Dacicus was only assumed in A.D. 237, the date must be in June of that year. 9 in. × 2½ in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand</p> <p>On the <i>verso</i> are remains of a literary work, apparently a homily, containing a quotation of Gen. xiv. 17 (ἐξῆλθε . . . βασιλέως) in the Septuagint version; written in a thick semi-cursive hand. Third century</p> <p>Presented by Colonel John Evans.</p>		266
<p>CCXIII. Fragment of an account, of uncertain character. Third century. 5¼ in. × 4¼ in. Imperfect; in a well-marked professional hand</p> <p>On the <i>verso</i> is a portion of an official letter, dated the 7th Mecheir in the second year of an unnamed emperor. Late third century (?) Imperfect, wanting the beginning; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand</p> <p>Presented by Colonel John Evans.</p>		160
<p>CCXIV. Report by Aurelius Aretion of Memphis, steward of property formerly belonging to A[urelius?] Anubas, but now to the treasury, to Aurelius Besarion, strategus of the nome [of Memphis?], stating that a certain Patalas, a ship-builder, had broken into a vineyard of the emperor Aurelianus Augustus, and had damaged some trees there. In the reign of Aurelianus [=A.D. 270-275]. 7 in. × 3½ in. Imperfect; in a neat cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Palaeographical Society</i>, ii. 164 (1892). Presented by Colonel John Evans</p>	161	86
<p>CCXV. Fragment of papyrus, containing on the <i>recto</i> a small portion of an account or register, and on the <i>verso</i> numerical figures and fractions, apparently denoting arouras. Each figure is checked off by a stroke above it. Second or third century (?). 4½ in. × 3 in. Imperfect; in a large hand. Presented by Colonel John Evans</p>		
<p>CCXVI. Application made by Erius, son of Erius, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heracleides [in the Arsinoïte nome], a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, to Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, and Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, for a sub-lease of a store-house (θήσανρός) and its appurtenances. Dated the 6th Germaniceius in the thirteenth year of the emperor Domitianus Germanicus [=April 31, A.D. 94]. 9¾ in. × 5¼ in. Nearly perfect; in a very cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> ii. 162 (1892).</p>	186	35
<p>CCXVII. Certificate given by Sarapammon and his colleagues, σιτολόγοι for the village of Heracleia, of wheat measured by them for the tenants (κληροῦχοι) of the said village. Dated the 9th Pauni in the twenty-first year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Maximus Pius Augustus [June 3, A.D. 213]. 7½ in. × 3¼ in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand</p>	93	81

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCXVIII. Bond recording a loan of corn from Nechutes, a Persian $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu \pi\rho\omicron\sigma\gamma\rho(\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu?)$, to Phatres, son of Chensthotes, a Persian $\tau\eta\varsigma \epsilon\pi\iota\gamma\omicron\nu\eta\varsigma$. Executed in the office of the agoranomus Ammonius in Pathyris, the 5th Phaophi in the seventh year of an unnamed king [probably Ptolemy Soter II, =Oct. 4, B.C. 111]. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., the lower half being blank. Nearly perfect; in a regular cursive hand	15	5
[Papyri CCXIX-CCXXVIII were extracted from the cartonnage of a mummy-case by the Rev. Greville J. Chester.]		
CCXIX. (a) <i>Recto</i> . Account for food and list of names. Second century B.C. Two fragments, 2 in. \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	1	
<i>Verso</i> . Portion of a will; the name of the testator is lost. Second century B.C. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	1	1
(b) <i>Recto</i> . List of names, much defaced. Second century B.C. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 8 in. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand		
<i>Verso</i> . Will of Paniscus, also named Peteminis, executed at Itus in the Thebaid, in the office of the agoranomus Zenon. Second century B.C. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	1	1
CCXX. <i>Recto</i> . Petition, apparently from a woman named Theoxena, for redress of injuries. Dated (apparently at Itus in the Thebaid) the 8th Thoth in the thirty-eighth year [of Ptolemy Euergetes II, Sept. 5, B.C. 133]. A second column contains a contract of sale to Theoxena, which is perhaps connected with the subject of her petition. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; the first column written in a neat cursive hand of moderate size, the second in large, coarse uncials	5	
<i>Verso</i> . Accounts and list of names, roughly written and much defaced. Second century B.C.		
CCXXI. Fragment of an account. Second century B.C. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 in. Written in a rather neat cursive hand		
CCXXII. Fragments of a contract, of uncertain nature. Second century B.C. Three fragments, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 3 in., 1 in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in. Written in a small, square, thick uncial hand	7	2
CCXXIII. Record of loans, with references to the fourth and sixth years [probably of Ptolemy Philometor, =B.C. 178-177 and 176-175; possibly of Soter II, =B.C. 114-113 and 112-1]. 7 in. \times 4 in. Imperfect, containing the upper left-hand portion of a column, with traces of a preceding column; written in a graceful semi-cursive hand	3	2
CCXXIV. Fragment of an account, in two columns. Second century B.C. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 6 in. Written in a regular semi-cursive hand		
CCXXV. Contract for a loan of corn from Zenodorus to two persons whose names are lost. Dated in the month Athur in the fifty-third year [of Ptolemy Euergetes II, =Nov., B.C. 118]. Two fragments, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a thick semi-cursive hand	8	2
CCXXVI. (a) Fragment of a letter or petition. Second century B.C. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Written in a fairly regular semi-cursive hand	9	
(b) Fragment of a contract, probably a lease. Second century B.C. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Written in a rough semi-cursive hand	9	
CCXXVII. (a) Fragment of a receipt, dated in Pauni of the fourth year [probably of Ptolemy Philometor, =June, B.C. 177]. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Written in a rough cursive hand. There is a little writing on the <i>verso</i>	4	2
(b) Fragment, perhaps of an official letter. Dated in the reign of Ptolemy, son of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu \text{ 'Επιφαν\acute{\omega}\nu}$, i.e. Ptolemy Philometor [B.C. 181-146]. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Written in a neat and regular semi-cursive hand	4	2
CCXXVIII. Five small fragments of different documents, two containing references to the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years [probably of Philometor, =B.C. 155-154 and 154-153, possibly of Euergetes II, =B.C. 144-143 and 143-142]. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 in.; $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Three have writing also on the <i>verso</i>		
CCXXIX. Deed of sale whereby C. Fabullius Macer, 'optio' on the trireme Tigris in the Misenatian fleet, purchases a boy named Abbas or Eutyches 'natione Transfluminianus,' aged seven years, from Q. Julius Priscus, a soldier on the same vessel, for 200 denarii. C. Julius Antiochus, 'manipularis' on the trireme Virtus, is named as 'fideiussor,' and there are three other witnesses. Dated at Seleucia Pieria, in the winter-quarters of the squadron, a. d. viii. Kal. Jun. in the consulship of Q. Servilius Pudens and A. Fufidius Pollio [=May 24, A.D. 166]; with autograph signatures of the		

	TEXT.	PLATE.
parties and witnesses, whose seals are ranged along the top of the document. <i>Latin</i> , with a mutilated <i>Greek</i> subscription. The formula of the deed resembles that of the sales recorded in the wax-tablets of the year A.D. 156, found at Verespatak (<i>C. I. L.</i> vol. iii). 1 ft. 2½ in. × 10¾ in. Perfect; the body of the document in a large running hand, the signatures generally smaller. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> ii. 190 (1894), and edited, with commentary, by E. M. Thompson in <i>Archæologia</i> , liv. 433-438 (1895)		
CCXXX. Psalter, imperfect, containing Psalms xii. (xi. in the Greek numbering) 7-xv. (xiv.) 4. Written stichometrically; and a second hand has marked off the syllables (except in Ps. xv.) by a dot over the end of each, perhaps for the purpose of singing or reading in school. Late third or fourth century. 10 in. × 9½ in. Imperfect and somewhat damaged; written in a well-formed uncial hand of good size. Published, with facsimile, in <i>Athenæum</i> , Sept. 8, 1894		
On the <i>verso</i> are some remains, apparently of a literary work, consisting of a column and a half of writing, followed by a blank space. The syllables are separated by dots placed between them by the first hand, perhaps the same as that which has marked the syllables on the <i>recto</i> . Fourth century. Written in a rather rough uncial hand, of good size		
[Papp. CCXXXI.-CCXLVIII. and CCCCIII.-CCCCXVIII. all relate to the same person, Flavius Abinnaeus or Abinneos or Aminneus (the name is variously spelled), who is described as ἐπαρχος ἐλλης (= praefectus alae) or πραιπόσιτος κάστρου (= praefectus castrorum) at Dionysias, in the Arsinoïte nome, about the years A.D. 343-351. The other fourth-century documents adjoining these numbers probably belong to the same collection of official papers]		
CCXXXI. Letters from Demetrius to Aminnaeus [= Abinnaeus], prefect (πραιπόσιτος), repeating an injunction already conveyed to him in another letter, to keep a watch for and impound all natron imported into Arsinoë 'or elsewhere.' <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 11½ in. × 7½ in. Perfect; in a good-sized semi-cursive hand.	284	94
CCXXXII. Letter from Clematius to Abinnaeus, asking for favour to be shown to some friends of his. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¾ in. × 11¾ in. Perfect; in a large semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> ii. 188 (1894)	296	100
CCXXXIII. Letter from Aurelius Eulogius, πρύτανις representing (προπολιτευόμενος) the city of Arsinoë, to Flavius Abennaues, expraefectus alae (ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν ἐλλης), requesting him to secure a tax-collector's post for Eulogius from the imperial court. Dated the 7th Mecheir in the year following the consulship of Flavius Leontius and Julius Salustius [= Feb. 1, A.D. 345. 10½ in. × 7¼ in. Perfect; in a rather rough cursive hand	272	
CCXXXIV. Letter from Flavius Macarius, procurator of the imperial property (ἐπίτροπος δεσποτικῶν κτήσεων), to Flavius Aminneus [= Abinnaeus], prefect of the camp of Dionysias, conveying to him an order from Flavius Felicissimus, 'comes et dux,' requiring him, on pain of being reported for disaffection to the imperial house, to furnish soldiers to assist in the collection of the imperial dues. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 350 [Felicissimus was Dux Aegypti in A.D. 350, but not before A.D. 346, nor after A.D. 355]. 10¾ in. × 6¾ in. Perfect; in a large semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> ii. 189 (1894)	286	95
CCXXXV. Letter from Eulogius χιλάρχος, <i>i. e.</i> tribunus militum, to his 'master and patron,' the prefect [<i>i. e.</i> Abinnaeus], reporting the execution of an order received from the latter to send some soldiers to the camp, and measures taken by him with reference to certain supplies of barley. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10½ in. × 4¼ in. Slightly defaced; in a rather rough cursive hand	289	97
CCXXXVI. Letter from Aëtius [<i>cf.</i> Pap CCCCXIV] to his 'lord and brother' [Abinnaeus], reporting the despatch of certain supplies of corn, oil, hides, <i>etc.</i> , and asking for orders with reference to some soldiers who had come to him. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 9¾ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> ii. 190 (1894)	290	97
CCXXXVII. Letter from Agathus, an inspector of supplies (ἀκτουάριος), to Abinneus, complaining of the vexatious interference of an official named Julianus, but asking that his requirements may be complied with. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¾ in. × 3¾ in. Slightly defaced; in a medium-sized cursive hand	293	98
CCXXXVIII. Petition, addressed to Flavius Aminaues [= Abinnaeus], prefect of the camp (πραιπόσιτος κάστρου) of Dionysias, by Aurelius Aloteudius (?) asking for redress of injuries. Dated the 6th Mesoré in the consulship of Constantius (for the fourth time) and Constans (for the third time), Augusti [= July 30, A.D. 346]. 10¼ in. × 7¾ in. Much defaced; in a rough cursive hand of medium size		
CCXXXIX. Letter from Thareotes to his 'master and patron,' the prefect of the camp of Dionysias [<i>i. e.</i> Abinnaeus], commending to him his nephew Surion, and reporting other matters of private interest. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 6¼ in. Nearly perfect; in a rather large cursive hand	297	101

TABLE OF PAPYRI.

xxiii

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCXL. Petition addressed to Flavius Abinneus, praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος ἑλῆς στρατιωτῶν) in the camp of Dionysias, by Aurelia Ataris, daughter of a veteran soldier, holding land in the village of Hermopolis, asking for redress of injuries. Dated on the third of the intercalated days following Mesoré in the consulship of Constantius (for the fourth time) and Constans (for the third time), Augusti [=August 26, A.D. 346]. 10 in. × 5½ in. Perfect; in a fairly neat cursive hand	277	90
CCXLI. Copy of the preceding petition [Pap. CCXL], in a different hand, with some variations, and dated three days later (the 1st Thoth = Aug. 29). The emperor's name is wrongly written as Constantinus. 10 in. × 5½ in. Perfect; in a large, rough, cursive hand	278	91
CCXLII. Petition addressed to Flavius [Abinnaeus], praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος ἑλῆς) at the camp of Dionysias, in the Arsinoïte nome, by Aurelius Aboul, complaining of an attack on his flocks by certain individuals, headed by one of Abinnaeus' soldiers. Dated the 5th Epeiph in the consulship of Constantius [written Constantinus] for the fourth time and Constans for the third time [=June 29, A.D. 346]. 10 in. × 5¼ in. Mutilated; in a rough cursive hand, much resembling that of Pap. CCXLI.	274	88
CCXLIII. Letter from Apamius to his 'beloved brother' Aminneus [=Abinnaeus], asking for the prompt return of some camels which he had sent to the latter with a load of wine. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10½ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a large, rough, semi-cursive hand, with uncial signature	300	104
CCXLIV. Letter from Apollos to Abinneus, reporting the result of a visit to the latter's steward in Alexandria, and enclosing the steward's account. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 9½ in. × 5¼ in. Partly defaced; in a rather large semi-cursive hand	303	
CCXLV. Petition addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος ἑλῆς στρατιωτῶν) in the camp of Dionysias, by Flavius Priscus, a veteran, and Alia his wife, recounting some injuries and asking that their petition may be laid before the dux. Dated the 29th Pauni in the consulship of Flavius Placidus and Flavius Romulus [=June 23, A.D. 343]. 9 in. × 6 in. Mutilated; in a large, rough, cursive hand	271	87
CCXLVI. Bond, addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, prefect (πραιπόσιτος) of the camp of Dionysias in the Arsinoïte nome, whereby Aurelius Julius (MS. Ιουλις) makes himself surety for Ammonius (MS. Αμμωνις), son of Soouk, of the village of Taurinum, and undertakes to produce him when required. Dated the 28th Mesoré in the consulship of Constantius (for the fourth time) and Constans (for the third time), Augusti [=August 21, A.D. 346]. 10½ in. × 5¼ in. Perfect; in a rough, uneducated hand	276	
CCXLVII. Portion of an account, apparently a summary of a larger one. The name Abinnaeus occurs in it. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¾ in. × 5½ in. Partly defaced; in a good-sized cursive hand	306	
CCXLVIII. Letter from Abinneos [=Abinnaeus] to three persons named Menas, Menas, and Apollon, the first being called his brother, asking them to settle an account due to himself and his son, the particulars of which are given. The money amounts are stated in talents and denarii. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 7½ in. Partly defaced; in a large rough hand	305	108
CCXLIX. Account, headed ἐχθεις οἶνον, consisting of a list of names and the amounts (stated in σπαθία and κεράμια) distributed to each. Some further details are added on the <i>verso</i> . <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 8 in. Perfect; in a rather rough cursive hand	307	109
CCL. List of names, headed βρεούιον [=βρέβιον, brevium, or breve] κτη[νῶ]ν, each name being followed by the figure α [=1]; perhaps a list of cavalrymen, with the number of their horses. Fourth century. 9¾ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a fair-sized semi-cursive hand	309	110
CCLI. Deed of sale of some slaves from Aurelius Petrus and Aurelius Zenon, sons of Petrus, to Aurelia Nonna, also called Polyetion. Only the latter part of the deed remains, with the autograph attestations of the parties and witnesses. Fourth century, in the reign of Constantius and Constans [A.D. 337-350]. 13¼ in. × 10 in., written in one column across the breadth of the papyrus. Imperfect; in several different hands, including one in large, rough uncials.	316	
CCLII. Account of allowances of water, entitled βρεούιον [=βρέβιον, brevium, or breve] ὕδατος, consisting of a list of names followed by amounts stated in ξέσται. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 3½ in. Nearly perfect; in a sloping cursive hand of medium size	311	110
CCLIII. Portion of an account, consisting of proper names followed by amounts expressed in artabas. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¼ in. × 8 in. Imperfect, consisting of two columns, with vestiges of a third; in a small cursive hand On the <i>verso</i> are two small accounts, one headed λόγος κριθῆς. Second or third century		

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCLIV. Account of daily issue of seed-corn in the villages of Cercesucha, Karanis, Bacchias, &c., from the 25th Athur to the 14th Mecheir in the eighteenth year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [= November 19—February 8, A.D. 133–134]. 8½ in. × 1 ft. 10 in. Imperfect at the end, consisting of nine columns; in a small cursive hand	225	
On the <i>verso</i> is a portion of a money-account, headed Μητροπόλεως Φαωφὶ ἰβ, apparently a register of payments of the taxes on beer and palm-orchards. Second century. Apparently complete; in a small cursive hand	230	
CCLV. Certificate given by Socmenis, son of Socmenis, and the rest of the elders of the village of Kar[anis] for the twentieth year (of whom ten are mentioned by name), to Orion, son of Orion, one of their number, that they have appointed him their deputy to collect the beer-tax (ζυττηρά) and sheep-tax (φόρος προβάτων), and that he has collected them and paid them into the proper banks up to the month Phaophi, inclusive, in the twenty-first year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [= October, A.D. 136]. 8¾ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand	117	49
CCLVI. <i>Recto.</i> A composite roll, made out of several pieces of papyrus, originally distinct, and containing the following distinct documents:—(a) receipt given by a person described as pilot of a public vessel (κυβερνήτης σκάφης δημοσίας), to Acusilaüs, σιτολόγος δημόσιος, for some corn, to be conveyed from the wharf of Ptolemais [in the Arsinoïte nome] to Alexandria; dated the 1st Athur in the second year of the emperor Tiberius Caesar Augustus [= October 28, A.D. 15]; mutilated, in a thick, well-marked uncial hand, with few ligatures	98	9
(b) An epigram of fourteen lines in elegiac metre, in honour of Augustus (who is referred to as Ζεὺς Ἐλευθέριος, cf. C. I. G. 4715, Anth. Pal. suppl. Cougny, i. 159), relating to his entry into Egypt after the battle of Actium; mutilated, in a neat, well-marked uncial hand of the first half of the first century. Printed in <i>Revue de Philologie</i> , xix. 177 (1895).		
(c) Document, in faint ink and considerably defaced, dated in the thirty-fifth year of Caesar [<i>i.e.</i> the Emperor Augustus, = A.D. 5–6], written in a rough semi-cursive hand		
(d) Order from Pnepheros, son of Themison, ἡγούμενος [nos. ἱερέων?], Ptolemaeus, τοπάρχης, Artem[idorus], κωμογραμματεὺς, and Ision, γραμματεὺς γεωργῶν, to Acusilaüs, servant of Priscus, one of the imperial slaves, σιτολόγος δημόσιος, to pay over certain amounts of seed-corn from the produce of the preceding year to a number of δημόσιοι γεωργοί, a schedule of whose names is appended; nearly perfect, in a neat cursive hand; the occurrence (twice) of the name Priscus connects the document with the one which follows, and shows that it must be of about the same date	97	9
(e) Written in the reverse direction to all the preceding, an order from Faustus, son (?) of Priscus, to Acusilaüs, σιτολόγος, to deliver to the δημόσιοι γεωργοί of the royal, sacred, and other land seed-corn from the produce of the preceding year, subject to the regulations of the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς: dated the 23rd Athur in the forty-first year of Caesar [= November 19, A.D. 11]; mutilated, in a rather large, well-marked semi-uncial hand	96	
The whole roll measures 11 in. in height and 4 ft. 2 in. in length, with detached fragments representing about another foot, mostly blank; it has been somewhat mutilated by worms and rubbing. One σελίς of the papyrus, in the middle of the roll, has been arranged in the reverse way to the rest, so that its <i>verso</i> side lies with the <i>recto</i> of the rest of the roll; the writing is continuous across the junctures of this σελίς on both sides		
<i>Verso.</i> The whole of the <i>verso</i> is occupied by the remains of orations, hitherto unknown, the author of which has not as yet been identified. The MS. is incomplete both at the beginning and at the end, but the remains, which occupy eight broad columns of small writing, with thirty-eight to forty-five lines to the column, include portions of at least three orations. The subject of the first appears to relate to a question of legitimacy (perhaps a ξενίας δίκη), but the remains are small and much mutilated; the second is a speech for the prosecution in an action for theft (κλοπῆς δίκη); the third is apparently a speech for the defence in an action for wrongful assumption of citizenship (ξενίας δίκη). The complete absence of names (so far as appears) suggests that the speeches are oratorical exercises rather than orations actually delivered. The MS. is much damaged throughout by scaling of the surface, as well as by worms, and continuous decipherment is impossible. Written in a small semi-cursive hand, with a few abbreviations; probably late first century		
CCLVII. Census-roll, containing list of names, with the father and mother of each individual, his age, and sometimes his occupation; apparently a list of persons liable to the poll-tax in the fourteenth year of Domitian [= A.D. 94–95], based on the last fourteen-yearly census, supplemented by subsequent returns of births and deaths. Both beginning and end of the roll are lost. Parts of nine columns are preserved, the number of names in each (where ascertainable) varying between forty and twenty-four. 13½ in. × 5 ft. 8½ in. Written on good papyrus in a small, neat, slightly cursive uncial, with some abbreviations	19	36–42
There is a little demotic writing on the <i>verso</i> , apparently an account.		

- | | TEXT. | PLATE. |
|--|-------|--------|
| CCLVIII. Census-roll, of the same nature and in the same hand as the preceding, and forming part of the same register. Both beginning and end of the roll are lost, but ten columns are preserved, all more or less damaged by rubbing and mutilation. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. | 28 | |
| A small part of the <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing, apparently an account | | |
| CCLIX. Census-roll, of the same nature and in the same hand as the two preceding documents. A mention of the fourteenth year of the emperor Domitian [= A.D. 94-95] supplies a date for the whole register. References are made to the returns of the two preceding regular censuses, in the eighth year of Vespasian [= A.D. 75-76] and the ninth of Domitian [= A.D. 89-90]. The roll is imperfect at both beginning and end; the first part of it concludes the general census-return for the district (which is in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome), and the rest contains the names of persons coming under various extraordinary categories. Six columns are preserved, two being considerably mutilated. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. | 36 | |
| The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing, apparently an account | | |
| CCLX. Returns relative to the poll-tax, prepared by Heracleides, ἀμφοδάρχης, in the fifth year of the emperor Vespasian [= A.D. 72-73]. The first portion of the roll (originally consisting of twelve columns, of which only four remain) contained a list of adults, 173 in number, of ages varying between fourteen and eighty, with their names and parentage, and with references to the date at which they had undergone the process of ἐπίκρισις. The second portion contains the names of children under age, with the years in which their birth was registered, classified under the categories of κάτοικοι and λαογραφούμενοι. References are made throughout to the last regular census (κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή), in the eighth year of Nero [= A.D. 61-62], and to the supplementary returns made since that date. Twelve columns remain, in fair condition, with part of a thirteenth, written in a neat semi-cursive hand of medium size, with wide spacing. 11 in. \times 9 ft. 2 in. | 42 | 22-30 |
| The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing in very good condition, and there is also some similar writing on the <i>recto</i> , in a few places written above the Greek | | |
| CCLXI. Returns relative to the poll-tax, of the same nature as those contained in Pap. CCLX, by the same scribe, Heracleides, and of the same date. The greater part of the document relates to children under age (ἀπολογισμὸς ἀφηλίκων). Portions of nineteen columns are preserved, but much mutilated. 11 in. \times 10 ft. 10 in. | 53 | |
| The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing, and there is also a little demotic on the <i>recto</i> | | |
| CCLXII. Certificate of sale of a house and προνήσιον in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, in the division of Heracleides [in the Arsinoïte nome], by Chaeremon, son of Herodes, prophet of the god Suchus, and his wife Themsaïs, to Satabous, son of Eriopsemis (?). Dated the 24th Athur in the forty-first year of Caesar [<i>i. e.</i> the emperor Augustus], = Nov. 20, A.D. 11. Greek and Demotic. The upper half of the papyrus is occupied by demotic writing, apparently a counterpart of the deed; then comes the date and an abstract of the document in Greek; then the text in Greek, and finally a line of demotic. The Greek is written in lines which run the entire length of the papyrus, except for a narrow margin at the beginning and a wide margin at the end. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 2 ft. 8 in. Somewhat rubbed and damaged by worms, otherwise complete; written in an irregular semi-cursive hand | 176 | 7, 8 |
| CCLXIII. Accounts of money transactions during part of the month Phaophi in the fourth year of the emperor Tiberius Caesar Augustus [= October, A.D. 17]; perhaps a bank-register, including records of contracts, loans, &c., entered into by clients of the bank, as well as statements of money received. In the latter class of entries the name of the party stands in the genitive, suggesting that the entries are of receipts, not expenditure; but there are no headings or titles throughout. The beginning and end of the roll are lost, and both top and bottom have suffered by rubbing. There are remains of fifty columns, the last six being much defaced and partly covered by demotic writing. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 21 ft. 4 in. Written in a small, thin, straggling cursive hand | | |
| The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing, apparently accounts | | |
| CCLXIV. List of names, for what purpose is uncertain. Written in fourteen narrow columns, in a very cursive and ill-formed hand of fair size. First century (?). 9 in. \times 3 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. The writing is on the <i>verso</i> of the papyrus | | |
| The <i>recto</i> is occupied by demotic writing, but there are traces of an underlying Greek writing, which has apparently been washed out | | |
| CCLXV. Rules for the conversion of artabas from one standard into another. The standards named are entitled δρόμῳ, χαλκῷ, ἀνηλωτικῷ, Φιλίππου, Γάλλου, Ἑρμοῦ. Portions of seven columns are preserved, but some of them are considerably damaged and the papyrus is in bad condition. At the beginning is a column of demotic writing. First century. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 ft. Written in a good-sized semi-cursive hand | 257 | |
| On the <i>verso</i> is a roughly written census-list, considerably defaced. Infants under fourteen years are included as well as adults. Portions of nine columns are preserved. First or second century. Written in a rough semi-cursive hand | | |

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCLXVI. Accounts, of uncertain character, written on both sides of the papyrus. On the <i>recto</i> twenty-six columns are preserved, besides four which have been washed out to receive some demotic writing. On the <i>verso</i> the writing runs in the opposite direction to that on the <i>recto</i> ; thirty-one columns are preserved, but six are so defaced as to be illegible. First or second century. Written in a small, neat cursive hand, and generally in good condition. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 6 ft. 2 in.	233	
CCLXVII. Register of land, containing statements of extents of land (calculated in arouras) assigned for sowing, woodland, uncultivated land, &c. Both beginning and end are lost, but twenty-one columns are preserved in whole or in part, though somewhat damaged by worms. Late first or second century; the fourth and fifth years are referred to, but the emperor is not named. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 8 ft. 7 in. Written in a thin, straggling, ill-formed cursive hand The <i>verso</i> is entirely occupied by demotic writing, having the appearance of accounts	129	45
CCLXVIII. Tax-register or account, consisting of names of individuals followed by sums of money. Imperfect at beginning and end, but portions of twelve unusually tall columns remain, most of them nearly complete, though somewhat damaged by worms. First or early second century. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Written in a very cursive hand of fair size, with abbreviations On the <i>verso</i> is a little demotic writing		
CCLXIX. Accounts, imperfect and much mutilated, written in a thin, straggling cursive hand. First century. 11 in. \times 3 ft. 1 in. The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing in fair condition, and there is a little similar writing on the <i>recto</i>		
CCLXX. Fragment of an account relating to corn, much mutilated, written in a small cursive hand. First or second century. 11 in. \times 2 ft. 7 in. The <i>verso</i> is occupied by demotic writing		
CCLXXI. Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> , Book III; fragments, with scholia. The fragments include portions of the following lines:—III. 283–293, 319–327, 387–404, 422–497, the last forty lines being nearly complete. The title of the book is added at the end. The MS., when complete, must have formed a very handsome roll, carefully written and with wide margins. Each column contained thirty-five or thirty-six lines, with margins from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the top and bottom, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the columns. Scholia, not very numerous but hitherto unknown, are written in the margins; among the authors quoted in them are Ammonius, Apion, and Herodorus. The text is written in a graceful and fairly large uncial hand (resembling that of Pap. CCCLIV), with a few accents and breathings, apparently by the first hand; critical marks are also placed against certain lines. The date is probably about the beginning of the Christian era. The scholia are in a small cursive hand of the last half of the first century, or first half of the second. The papyrus is of good quality, about 13 inches in height, and each column occupied about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, including margin. Printed in <i>Journal of Philology</i> , vol. xxii. (1893); a partial facsimile in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> n. 182 (1894). Some additional fragments are in the Rainer collection at Vienna, and have been published by Wessely (<i>Mittheilungen aus der Sammlung der Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer</i> , vi. 1894). With these additions, the lines wholly or partially preserved are III. 267–278, 283–294, 319–335, 352–366, 387–497		
CCLXXII. Homer, <i>Iliad</i> , fragment of Book I, containing portions of lines 129–150. Second or third century. 4 in. \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., from the top of a column. Written in a small, square uncial hand, without accents or breathings		
CCLXXIII. Fragments of an unknown Epic. Forty-eight lines, forming the greater part of a column, are preserved in a state approaching completion, though only one line is actually perfect. There is also a considerable number of small fragments. The proper name occurring most often is Deriades (in spite of which the fragments do not belong to the <i>Dionysiaca</i>); other names mentioned are Prothoüs, Pylaon, Bombus, Peisinoüs, Damas. Second or third century. Written in a very small, slightly cursive, uncial hand, on both sides of the papyrus, whether in roll or book form cannot be certainly determined. The writing is damaged in several places		
CCLXXIV. Fragments of a literary work, unidentified, apparently a romance. The following sentence is a sample: κοιμηθ[εί]σης δὲ τῆς θεοῦ ἀπεναντί[ον] Διοσπόλεως, ἀσεβῶν [πλῆ]θος ἄφνω ἐπέστη, καὶ ὦ[ς] δορκάδα κυνηγεῖν ἤμελλον· τὴν δὲ ὁ λυγρὸς ἐγείρας ἐναλλόμενος τὸ πορθμεῖον (MS. προθ-) παρώρμισεν. τῆς δὲ ἐναλλομένης ἐφώρμισεν καὶ διέσωσεν. There are considerable remains of at least eight columns, each about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, and containing about fifty lines. Second century (?). Written in a small, regular uncial hand, fairly neat, but not ornamental		
CCLXXV. Fragments of a literary work, unidentified; apparently a treatise on ethics, the subject of these fragments being ἐγκράτεια and ἀκρασία. Portions of at least six columns remain, written on both sides of papyrus of good quality and with wide margins; possibly in book form. Third century (?). Written in rather cursive uncials of moderate size and fairly ornamental		

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCLXXXVI. (a) Copy of a letter from Septeius Rufus (an epistrategus or higher official) to Locretius, ἑκατοντάρχης, forwarding to him the judgement delivered by him in the case of Satabous, son of Erius, who was accused of having appropriated certain unoccupied lands. Dated the 6th Epeiph in the first year of the emperor Tiberius Caesar Augustus [= June 30, A.D. 15]. 11 in. x 6 in. Imperfect; in a semi-cursive hand	148	11
(b) Copy of the same letter as the preceding, but without the name of the writer. 8 in. x 7 in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> II. 183 (1894)	148	12
CCLXXXVII. Acknowledgement by Panephrummis, son of Erius, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, with the approval of Thases, daughter of Nesthnephis, his wife, of a loan of 64½ drachmas of silver, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, from Stotoëtis, son of Tesenuphis, to be repaid in twelve months. Dated at Socnopaei Nesus, in the division of Heracleides [in the Arsinoïte nome], on the 9th Mecheir in the ninth year of the emperor Tiberius Caesar Augustus [= Feb. 3, A.D. 23]. The document is written by Panephrummis, son of Papais, neither the borrower nor his wife being able to write. 10 in. x 4½ in. Nearly perfect; in a semi-cursive hand	217	13
CCLXXXVIII. Portion of a contract, apparently a lease of imperial domain land from the agents of Probus Tyrannus, freedman (?) of the emperor. Dated in the fourth year of the emperor Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [= A.D. 39-40]. 8½ in. x 4½ in. Imperfect and much defaced; in a small cursive hand		
CCLXXXIX. Record of sale by Erius, son of Erius, to Onnophris, son of Panephrummis, of an ass-colt. Dated at [? Neilo]polis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, the 6th Mecheir in the twelfth year of the emperor Tiberius [Claudius] Caesar Augustus [Germanicus], = Jan. 31, A.D. 52. 5½ in. x 2 in. Imperfect and defaced; in a small cursive hand		
CCLXXX. Notice of determination of tenancy of an oliveyard belonging to the imperial domain, addressed by E[rius?], son of Satabous, of Socnopaei Nesus, to Epaphroditus, freedman (?) of Tiberius Claudius Felix. Dated in the month of Epeiph in the first year of the emperor Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus [= July, A.D. 55]. 7¼ in. x 5½ in. Much mutilated; in a well-formed semi-cursive hand, with cursive subscription	193	16
CCLXXXI. Certificate addressed to Apunchis, son of Apunchis, and Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, ἡγούμενοι of the priests of Socnopaei Nesus, by Panephremæus, son of Horus, a priest, reporting the death of his brother Harpagathes in the month Caesareius [= Mesoré] of the past year, the twelfth of the emperor Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus [= August, A.D. 66]. The certificate was probably sent in during the following month, Thoth, in the thirteenth year of Nero [= Sept., A.D. 66]. 8 in. x 3½ in. Mutilated; in a delicate semi-cursive hand	65	19
CCLXXXII. Certificate by Dionysius, son of Eudaemon, of the sale of a she-ass to Satabous, son of Stotoëtis. Dated in the Arsinoïte nome, the 23rd Sebastus in the second year of the emperor Vespasianus Augustus [= Sept. 20, A.D. 69]. 8¼ in. x 3½ in. Mutilated at the end; in a cursive hand	194	19
CCLXXXIII. Receipt for a loan or deposit given by Stotoëtis, son of Paous, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, to the widow of a man named Papeis and her kinsman and guardian Tesenuphis. Dated at Socnopaei Nesus, on the 10th Choiach in the first year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= Dec. 6, A.D. 81]. 7 in. x 5½ in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand		
CCLXXXIV. Fragment, apparently of a receipt or certificate in connexion with a sale of wheat. Dated in the reign of the emperor Domitianus [Augustus] Germanicus [A.D. 81-96], but the exact year is lost. 7 in. x 1¾ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand		
CCLXXXV. Portion of a receipt for purchase-money of land. The names of the parties are mutilated; the purchasers are priests of Socnopaeus. Dated the 21st Mecheir in the ninth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= Feb. 15, A.D. 90]. 7½ in. x 2 in. Imperfect; in a cursive hand	201	
CCLXXXVI. Proposal by Acusilaüs, son of Maron, and three other persons, fullers, all descendants of the Persian settlers, for a lease of the laundry-work in Neilopolis and Socnopaei Nesus, from Satabous, son of Stotoëtis, and another Satabous, ἡγούμενοι ἱερέων, at a rent of 240 drachmas, for the current year, viz. the eighth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= A.D. 88-89]. 7 in. x 4 in. Mutilated; in a cursive hand	183	32
CCLXXXVII. Receipt from Papus and Mystharion, sons of Alcimus, to Satabous, son of Stotoëtis, for the price of some hay, probably by way of rent. Dated at Neilopolis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 28th Artemisius (= 28th Phamenoth) in the ninth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= March 22, A.D. 90]. 10 in. x 4¼ in. Mutilated; in a cursive hand	202	33

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCLXXXVIII. Affidavit by Stotoëtis junior, son of Panephremmis, of a division of property among his sons. Dated at [Socnopaei] Nesus, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 1st Daisius (= 1st Pharmouthi) in the ninth year of the emperor Domitianus Augustus Germanicus [= March 27, A.D. 90]. 4½ in. × 10½ in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand		
CCLXXXIX. Ratification by Chares, son of Situs, of the sale to Tamystha of a portion of the property inherited by himself and his sisters from their mother. Dated at Euhemeris, in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 22nd Xandicus (= 22nd Mecheir) in the tenth year of the emperor Do[mitianus] Augustus Germanicus [= Feb. 16, A.D. 91]. 11½ in. × 5¼ in. Mutilated; in a very cursive hand, with autograph subscriptions of Chares and of Soterichus on behalf of Tamystha in rough cursive hands	184	34
CCXC. Portion of a register of receipts by <i>σιτολόγοι</i> of the village of Apias (?) from various persons; dated the 26th Epeiph in the fourth year of the emperor D[omit]ianus Augustus Germanicus [= July 20, A.D. 85]. 8½ in. × 4 in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand	88	
CCXCI. Portion of a register of receipts by <i>σιτολόγοι</i> of Apias and other villages, dated in the sixth year of the emperor Nerva [Traianus] Augustus Germanicus Dacicus [= A.D. 102-3]. 9 in. × 6¼ in. Much mutilated; in a very cursive hand		
CCXCII. Certificate of sale of a house, with receipt for the purchase-money, given by Taarpagathes, daughter of Petenuphis, to Stotoëtis <i>τρίτος</i> , son of Stotoëtis, with subscription in a different hand on behalf of the vendor. Dated in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 10th Gorpiaeus [= Epeiph] in the reign of the emperor Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus. The exact place and year are lost, but the title 'Dacicus' shows that it must belong to the years 103-117. 9 in. × 9¾ in. Imperfect; in a small thick cursive hand. At the foot is a line in demotic		
CCXCIII. Partition of property in Dionysias, a village in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, between two women, Thermion and her daughter Thaisa. Dated the 29th Caesareius [= Mesoré] in the seventeenth year of the emperor [Nerva Traianus Augustus] Germanicus Dacicus [= Aug. 22, A.D. 114]. 9 in. × 4 in. Imperfect, the entire right-hand portion being lost; in a rather indistinctly formed semi-cursive hand of moderate size	187	47
CCXCIV. Portions of documents relating (apparently) to a question of inheritance, including extracts from the census of the seventh year of the emperor Traianus [= A.D. 103-104] and of the second year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [= A.D. 117-118]. Two columns and part of a third. Second century. 8 in. × 13 in. Imperfect, and much faded; in a cursive hand On the <i>verso</i> is some sort of register, in much-faded ink		
CCXCV. Receipt from Papeëis, <i>καμηλοτρόφος</i> , of Dionysias, to Ptolis and his colleagues, <i>σιτολόγοι</i> of the <i>τοπαρχία</i> of Dionysias, for the hire of his camels, engaged in conveying corn from the storehouses of the division to the appointed wharves. Dated in the second year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [apparently, but the name is abbreviated and mutilated; = A.D. 117-118; possibly of Antoninus, = A.D. 138-139]. 4 in. × 3½ in. Mutilated; in a thin cursive hand	99	
CCXCVI. Receipt given by Satabous and his colleagues, tax-collectors (<i>πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν</i>), to Stotoëtis, son of Satabous, for the sum of 6 drachmas 4 obols for the maintenance of the embankments in Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 9th Hadrianus [= Choiach] in the twenty-fourth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= Nov. 30, A.D. 160]. 6 in. × 4¾ in. Nearly perfect; in a rough cursive hand	107	
CCXCVII. (a) Fragment of extract from census-registers of the ninth year of Domitian [= A.D. 89-90]; probably written between that date and A.D. 103-104, the date of the next census. 4 in. × 6 in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand, much abbreviated (b) Fragment of tax-register, containing record of <i>τέλος ἐγκύκλιον</i> on a house; dated the 25th Choiach in the fourth year of the emperor Traianus Hadrianus Augustus [= Dec. 21, A.D. 119]. 4 in. × 5 in. In a small, neat cursive hand. On the back is part of a red official stamp	110	
CCXCVIII. Acknowledgement by Primus, son of Sambas, a descendant of the Persian settlers, of the receipt from Heracleides, son of Triadelphus, through the bank of Dionysius, of a deposit (<i>παραθήκη</i>) of two thousand drachmas. Dated the 5th Gorpiaeus [= Epeiph] in the eighth year of the emperor Traianus Hadrianus Augustus [= June 29, A.D. 124]. 8 in. × 5 in. Slightly mutilated and obliterated; in a semi-cursive hand. On the back a red official stamp	206	48
CCXCIX. Notice addressed to Dionysius and Theon, <i>βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων</i> of the Arsinoïte nome, by Herodes, also named Petenephres, son of Petenephres, living in the street <i>Βουτάφιον</i> , a priest of the god Suchus and the gods that share his temple, and his sister and wife, a priestess of the same deities, of the transfer of some property registered in their name. Dated the 29th Phaophi in the thirteenth year of the emperor Hadrianus [= Oct. 26, A.D. 128]. 6 in. × 2½ in. Mutilated; in a very cursive hand	150	

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCC. Notice, addressed to Dionysius and Theon, <i>βιβλιο(φύλακες) ἐγκτήσεων</i> of the Arsinoïte nome, by Gaius Valerius Major, of the transfer of some land registered in his name to Heracleides, son of Diogenes. Dated the 7th Mecheir in the thirteenth year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [=Feb. 1, A.D. 129]. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a small and very cursive hand	151	
CCCI. Portion of agreement, relating to a freight of merchandise, which the contracting party undertakes to deliver safely. As he makes oath by the fortune (<i>τύχη</i>) of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the date must fall in the years A.D. 138–161. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 in. Imperfect; in a clear semi-cursive hand	256	
CCCII. (a) Receipt (?) relating to wine, dated in the fifth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=A.D. 141–142]. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Much defaced; in a small cursive hand		
(b) Fragment of record of work done by a female slave. Dated in the fifth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=A.D. 141–142]. 5 in. \times 4 in. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand		
CCCIII. Receipt given by Dioscorus, son of Castor, son of Heracleides, living in the street of the goosepens (<i>χηνοβοσκήων</i>) in Heracleia, to Stotoëtis, son of Horus, son of Tesenuphis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, for the payment of 148 drachmas, the price of an ass sold by the former to the latter. Dated at Heracleia, in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 16th Caesareius (=16th Mesoré) in the fifth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Aug. 10, A.D. 142]. The subscription of the borrower is written by the scribe Alcimus, who also wrote the body of the document, Dioscorus being unable to write. 8 in. \times 4 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> II. 184 (1894)	195	51
CCCIV. Certificate addressed to Sarapion, <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> for the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by Taouëtis, daughter of Harpagathes, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, that she has sold the five camels which she was returned as possessing in the previous year, and that for the current year she possesses none. Dated the 5th Mecheir in the seventh year of Antoninus Caesar [Jan. 31, A.D. 144]. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	71	
CCCV. Receipt given by Ptolemaeus and his colleagues to Stotoëtis, son of Horus, for the tax on an ass-colt. Dated the 6th Phaophi in the eighth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=Oct. 3, A.D. 144]. The writing is at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus. 3 in. \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a medium-sized very cursive hand	79	
CCCVI. Grant by Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, a tax-collector (<i>πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν</i>) of the village of Heracleia, in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, to Saturnilus, son of Apion, of the third share of the said office of tax-collector, for two years, at a salary of 252 drachmas per annum. Dated at Heracleia in the month Caesareius, on the fifth intercalated day (<i>Καισαρέιου Ἐπαγομένων ἑ</i>) in the eighth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Aug. 28, A.D. 145]. 7 in. \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a cursive hand	118	53
CCCVII. Receipt for customs-tax, paid by Panuphis, on a camel and an ass passing the gate of Socnopaei Nesus with merchandise. Dated the 11th Thoth in the ninth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=Sept. 8, A.D. 145]. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand, much abbreviated	83	
CCCVIII. Acknowledgement by Apollonius, son of Castor, living in the street of the Bithynians in Heracleia, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, of a loan of two hundred drachmas of silver and fifteen artabas of fine wheat from Stotoëtis, son of Horus, a priest, to be repaid in nine months. Dated at Heracleia, in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 16th Sebastus (=16th Thoth) in the ninth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Sept. 13, A.D. 145]. The subscription of the borrower is written by the scribe Alcimus [<i>cf.</i> Pap. CCCIII], who wrote the body of the document, Apollonius being unable to write. 8 in. \times 5 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	218	54
CCCIX. Return for camel-tax, made by Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, of Socnopaei Nesus, to Archibius, strategus, and Heracleides, <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> , of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, stating that of the four camels which he returned himself as possessing in the preceding year one has died, and that he consequently returns himself as possessing three for the current year; with official dockets. Dated the 3rd Mecheir in the ninth year of Antoninus Caesar [=Jan. 28, A.D. 146]. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 in. Nearly perfect; in a clear cursive hand	73	55
CCCX. Acknowledgement by Papontos, also known as Sotis, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, of the village of Heracleia in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, of the receipt of a deposit (<i>παραθήκη</i>) of 82 drachmas from a woman named Arseïs. Dated at Pelusium, in the division of Themistus, on the 11th Pharmouthi in the ninth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=April 6, A.D. 146]. The document has been cancelled. 5 in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand	208	55

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCXI. Acknowledgement by Thaësis, daughter of Panephremmis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, of a loan of 1200 drachmas, at an interest of 1 per cent. per month, from Heracleia, daughter of Dioscorus; with autograph subscription by Thaësis. Dated at Heracleia, in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome, the 12th Xanthicus (=12th Mecheir) in the twelfth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Feb. 6, A.D. 149]. 8 in. x 11 in. Mutilated; written by the scribe Alcimus (<i>cf.</i> Papp. CCCIII, CCCVIII) in a cursive hand with rough uncial subscription. At the foot is an official note of entry in the registry of Heracleia, and a red official stamp on the back	219	56
CCCXII. Receipt for 27 drachmas 5 obols 6 chalchi, paid by Panephremmis, son of Erius, on account of φόρος προβατικός in Socnopaei Nesus for the current year. Dated the 4th Pharmouthi in the tenth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= March 31, A.D. 147]. 5 in. x 3½ in. Perfect; in a small cursive hand	80	55
CCCXIII. Certificate by Pasion, son of Phasis, of the sale of a she-ass to Stotoëtis, son of Horus, for 64 drachmas. Dated at Cercesucha, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, the 26th Daisius (=Pharmouthi) in the eleventh year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=April 21, A.D. 148]. 8¼ in. x 2¼ in. Perfect; the date and place in a clear semi-cursive, the body of the document in a very cursive hand	197	54
CCCXIV. Proposal by Heracleides, son of Orion, son of Heracleides, living in the street of Phaiesus, a descendant of the Persian settlers in Egypt, to Stotoëtis and Pacusis, sons of Apunchis, for a sub-lease for one year of seven arouras of public land leased by the latter from the village of Socnopaei Nesus, with engagements as to the cultivation of the same. Dated the 22nd Phaophi in the thirteenth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Oct. 19, A.D. 149]. 8¼ in. x 3½ in. Nearly perfect; in a cramped cursive hand	189	57
CCCXV. Certificate given by the σιτολόγοι of the village of Bacchias of amounts of wheat measured by them in that village. Dated the 30th Pauni in the thirteenth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=June 24, A.D. 150]. 11 in. x 4 in. Slightly mutilated; in a clear cursive hand	90	58
CCCXVI. (a) Certificate that Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, worked the statutory five days on the embankments in the district of Bubastus, from the 28th Epeiph to the 2nd Mesoré in the sixteenth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=July 22-26, A.D. 153]. 3 in. x 3 in. Perfect; the date in a thin cursive hand, the rest in a square semi-cursive hand	104	
(b) Customs-receipt for ἐρημοφυλακία paid by Pecusis on a freight of wine at the gate of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 9th Thoth in the eighteenth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=Sept. 6, A.D. 154]. 2 in. x 2½ in. Perfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	86	
(c) Customs-receipt for ἐρημοφυλακία paid by Erius on an ass passing the gate of Socnopaei Nesus with merchandise; very illiterate and somewhat damaged. Dated the 11th Thoth in the ninth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=Sept. 8, A.D. 145]. Perfect; in a thick rough hand	84	
CCCXVII. Record of payment by Anubion, son of Anubion, of Memphis, to Laboïs, son of Anubion, through the bank of Sarapion, son of Areius, formerly high-priest of the Hadrianeum in Memphis, of the residue of the price of a πλοῖον κοπρηγόν. Dated the 5th Thoth in the twentieth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Sept. 2, A.D. 156]. 4½ in. x 5¼ in. Imperfect, wanting lower portion; in a cursive hand	209	60
CCCXVIII. Receipt for ἐρημοφυλακία to the amount of 6 drachmas, given by Castor, μισθωτὴς ἐρημοφυλακίας καὶ παροδίου, to Pecusis, of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated in the twentieth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [=A.D. 156-157]. 3½ in. x 2 in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand	87	60
CCCXIX. Receipt for camel-tax, given by Terieos and his partners, tax-collectors (πράκτορες), to Pacusis, son of Horus, of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated on the second of the intercalated days following Mesoré, in the twentieth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Aug. 25, A.D. 157]. 8 in. x 3 in. Perfect; in a clear cursive hand	80	60
CCCXX. Record of sale by Satabous, son of Satabous, of Socnopaei Nesus, to Satabous, son of Harmachis, of one of the three camels which he was returned as possessing in the previous (twentieth) year, the purchaser undertaking to include it in his return for the year then beginning. Dated in the twenty-first year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=A.D. 157-158]. 9 in. x 3½ in. Mutilated; in a very cursive hand	198	
CCCXXI. (a) Certificate granted to Apunchis, son of Stotoëtis, for five days' work on the embankments from the 26th Athur in the twenty-first year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [=Nov. 22, A.D. 157]. Dated in the twenty-first year [=A.D. 157-158]. 2½ in. x 3¼ in. Nearly perfect; in a square cursive hand	104	61

	TEXT.	PLATE.
(b) Similar certificate granted to Stotoëtis, son of Panephremmis, for work from the 1st to the 5th Epeiph in the twenty-second year of the same emperor [= June 25-29, A.D. 159]. 3 in. × 3 in. Perfect; in an angular, irregular cursive hand, with official dockets	105	61
(c) Similar certificate granted to Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, of Socnopaei Nesus, for work from the 10th to the 14th Athur in the twenty-second year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= Nov. 6-10, A.D. 158]. Dated in the twenty-third year [= A.D. 159-160]. 3 in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	105	61
CCCXXII. List of names furnished by Aurelius Pouareus, <i>κωμογραμματεὺς</i> of Socnopaei Nesus, in connexion with an application for porters' hire (<i>πρὸς ἀπαίτησιν φορέτρου</i>) required on account of persons migrating to that place from the neighbouring village of Bacchias. Dated in the twenty-third year [probably of Caracalla, = A.D. 214-215]. 8½ in. × 5 in. Perfect; in a clear semi-cursive hand	159	82
CCCXXIII. Receipt from the tax-collectors (<i>πράκτορες</i>) to Ecusis, son of Horus, for two payments of the camel-tax due in Socnopaei Nesus for the preceding year. Dated the 3rd and 30th Phaophi in the twenty-fourth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [Sept. 30 and Oct. 27, A.D. 160]. 8½ in. × 3½ in., half the papyrus being blank. Perfect; in a cursive hand	81	
CCCXXIV. Copy of extracts from the public record office (<i>δημοσία βιβλιοθήκη</i>), containing the census lists of the sixteenth year of Hadrianus Caesar and of the ninth year of Antoninus Caesar, sent by Anicus, son of Chenthnoupis, to his sister Tamystha, as evidence that he is her brother. Dated the 28th Phamenoth in the twenty-fourth year of Antoninus [March 24, A.D. 161]. 9 in. × 6 in. Slightly mutilated; in a thin cursive hand, with subscription by Anicus in rough uncials	63	62
CCCXXV. (a) Certificate granted to Sotas, a slave, of Socnopaei Nesus, for work on the embankments at Bubastus from the 13th to the 17th Mesoré in the first year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus [= Aug. 6-10, A.D. 161]. 3 in. × 3 in. Nearly perfect; in a square semi-cursive hand	106	63
(b) Certificate granted to Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, of Socnopaei Nesus, for work on the embankments from the 10th to the 14th Athur in the first year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus [= Nov. 6-10, A.D. 160]. Dated in the second year, = A.D. 161-2. 3 in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a square semi-cursive hand	106	63
CCCXXVI. Fragment containing names of persons, two of whom are stated to have come of age (<i>ἐφηβεύειν</i>) in the second year of the reigning emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and the late emperor Verus [= A.D. 161-2] and the eleventh year of the late emperor Aelius Antoninus [= A.D. 147-8]. The date must consequently be in the reign of the former and after the death of Verus [A.D. 169-180]. Part of the writing is parallel to the fibres of papyrus, and part at right angles to them. The latter part appears to contain a report by the two persons mentioned of the death of the father (?) of one of them, addressed <i>τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχείων τεταγμένοις</i> . 9 in. × 6 in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand		
CCCXXVII. Return made by Ecusis, son of Horus, living in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, to Hierax, strategus, and Timagenes, <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> , of the division, declaring that he still possesses the camel which he was returned as possessing in the previous year. With official dockets. Dated the 3rd Mecheir in the second year of the emperors Antoninus and Verus [= Jan. 28, A.D. 162]. 5½ in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	74	64
CCCXXVIII. Return, addressed to Stephanus, strategus, and Zoïlus, <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> , of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by Harpagathes, son of Satabous, of Socnopaei Nesus, stating that of the two camels and one foal returned by him as being in his possession in the previous year, one camel has been requisitioned for the imperial service on the caravan-route from Berenice; consequently he returns himself as possessing two camels for the current year, and makes application for payment for the camel requisitioned. Sent in on the 4th Mecheir in the third year of Antoninus and Verus, Augusti [= Jan. 29, A.D. 163]. 8 in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand, with several official notes and subscriptions	74	64
CCCXXIX. Tax-receipt, the exact nature of which is doubtful, granted to Tesenuphis, son of Sambous, priest of the god Socnopaeus. Dated the 30th Mesoré (?) in the fourth year of the emperors Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius Verus [= Aug. 23, A.D. 164]. 4¾ in. × 4¼ in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand	113	64
CCCXXX. Receipt, given by Abuthas, <i>μισθωτὴς ἐρημοφυλακίας καὶ παροδίου</i> , to Charia, living at Dionysias, for a sum of thirty-two drachmas, paid for <i>ἐρημοφυλακία</i> . Dated on the 8th Pachon in the fourth year of the Aurelii, Marcus and Verus, Caesares Augusti [= May 3, A.D. 164]. 3¼ in. × 3½ in. Slightly mutilated; in a rough cursive hand	88	64

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCXXI. Appointment of Cosmas to some office (perhaps the conveyance of corn to Alexandria) by Satyrus, son of Satyrus, of 'the island' [<i>i. e.</i> Socnopaei Nesus], dated the 4th Phaophi in the sixth year of Antoninus and Verus, Augusti [=Oct. 1, A.D. 165]. 9 in. × 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; in an almost illegible cursive hand	154	65
CCCCXXII. Record of repayment by Didymus son of Didymus, Tesenuphis son of Tesenuphis, another Tesenuphis son of Tesenuphis, Panephremis (<i>sic</i>) son of Stotoëtis, and Pabous son of Satabous, to Claudianus, also called Serenus, son of Mysthes, of a debt of 1124 drachmas; with autograph receipt by Claudianus. Dated the 13th Thoth in the seventh year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus [=Sept. 10, A.D. 166]. 9 in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a cramped cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> II. 184 (1894)	209	66
CCCCXXIII. Copy of deed of sale whereby Tanephremmis, daughter of Stotoëtis, and her daughters purchase from Pabous, her son, his third share in two female camels. Dated the 14th Phaophi in the seventh year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus [=Oct. 11, A.D. 166], the payment being made through the bank of Dioxenus, also named Sarapion, at the Stoa Athene. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a good-sized cursive hand	199	67
CCCCXXIV. Receipt given by Thases, daughter of Stotoëtis, priestess, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, and Thases, daughter of Horus, son of Panephremis, to Taoues, daughter of Stotoëtis, for the sum of fourteen silver drachmas, part-payment for a portion of a house in the village of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated at Neilopolis, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, on the 22nd Phaophi in the seventh year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus [=Oct. 19, A.D. 166]. The subscriptions of both recipients are written (in a different hand from the body of the document) by Stotoëtis, son of Tesenuphis. 9 in. × 6 in. Nearly perfect: in a very cursive hand	211	68
CCCCXXV. Lease by Pacusis son of Horus, Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, Stotoëtis son of Erius, Erius son of Stotoëtis, Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, and Stotoëtis son of Harpagathes, the ἡγούμενοι of the πενταφυλία of the god Socnopaeus, to Ammonaphis son of Papeïs, a miller, of a mill belonging to the god in the village of Heracleia, for five years. Dated in the seventh year of 'the emperors' [either Marcus Aurelius and Verus, =A.D. 166-7, or Severus and Caracalla, =A.D. 198-9]. 12 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., much being blank. Perfect; in an irregular semi-cursive hand and a rather illiterate style, with two signatures in rough uncials	191	
CCCCXXVI. Loan by Pharion son of Didas, to Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, Alpaït son of Erius, Pecusis son of Stotoëtis, Harpagathes son of Satabous, and Satabous son of Satabous, the last two being priests of the god [Socnopaeus] of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, of 400 drachmas at a drachma per mina per month interest [=12 per cent. per annum], to be repaid the following Mesoré [=August]. Dated the 22nd Phamenoth in the seventh year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Maximus and the emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Maximus [=March 18, A.D. 167]. The document has been cancelled, presumably on the repayment of the loan. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a plain, rather square, cursive hand	221	69
CCCCXXVII. Receipt for taxes to the amount of 6 drachmas 4 obols, paid by Stotoëtis, son of Satabous, for embankment-maintenance, to Dioscorus and his partners, tax-collectors (πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν) of the village of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 25th Mesoré in the eighth year of Antoninus and Verus, Augusti Armeniaci Medici Parthici Maximi [=Aug. 18, A.D. 168]. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a cursive hand. The writing is on the <i>recto</i> side, but at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus	107	
CCCCXXVIII. Certificate by Tesenuphis, son of Satabous, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, a priest of the god Socnopaeus, of the death of his kinsman Harpagathes, son of Satabous, of the same village, likewise a priest; addressed to Pasion, κωμογραμματεὺς of the village. Dated the 15th Athur in the eleventh year of the emperor Aurelius Antoninus Caesar [=Nov. 11, A.D. 170]. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a good-sized cursive hand	68	71
CCCCXXIX. Certificate given by Eirenaïs and Phasis to Sotas, son of Ptolemaeus, of the sale to him of a she-ass and her foal, with receipt for the price, 160 drachmas. Dated the 29th Thoth in the twentieth year of the Aurelii, Antoninus and Commodus, Augusti [=Sept. 26, A.D. 179]. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	200	72
CCCXL. Receipt for 20 dr. poll-tax (λαογραφία) for the preceding year, paid to the collectors (πράκτορες) by Sotas, son of Ptolemaeus. Dated the 30th Thoth in the twentieth year of the Aurelii, Antoninus and Commodus, Augusti [=Sept. 27, A.D. 179]. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand	69	72

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCXLI. Letter from Theogiton, on behalf of his son Sotas, to Sotas son of Ptolemaeus, acknowledging the receipt of 104 drachmas, part-payment of a debt due to the said son Sotas, on a bond executed in the registry of Bubastus. Dated the 5th Pharmouthi in the twenty-third year of the emperor Aurelius Commodus Antoninus [=March 31, A.D. 183]. 9 in. × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a large, rough cursive hand	213	73
CCCXLII. Petition by Pabous, son of Stotoëtis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, to the local centurion (ὁ ἐπὶ τόπων διακείμενος ἑκατοντάρχης), for redress of injuries done to him by Sempronius, elder (πρεσβύτερος) of the village, and others. Dated the 27th Pauni in the twenty-fifth year [probably of Commodus, =June 21, A.D. 185]. 9 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a very cursive hand	173	73
CCCXLIII. Receipt given by Heron, son of Heron, to Sotas, son of Ptolemaeus, for a payment of 200 drachmas on account. Dated on the 6th Pauni in the twenty-eighth year of the emperor Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar [=May 31, A.D. 188]. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand	213	
CCCXLIV. Receipt given by Thases, daughter of Pacusis, to a woman whose name is lost. Dated at Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoïte nome, the 1st Pachon in the thirty-second year of the emperor Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus [Pius] Felix Augustus Armeniacus [Medicus Par]thicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus [Britannicus, =April 26, A.D. 192]. 10 in. × 4 in. Much mutilated; in a thick cursive hand		
CCCXLV. Return made to Harpocraton, also called Hierax, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by Palemis, son of Apes (?), and Heuremon, son of Chrates, πρεσβύτεροι παστοφόροι of the temple in the village of Nabana of Isis Nanaea and Serapis and Harpocrates and Suchus and the gods that share their temple. The return is a discharge of all taxes, and is described as γραφή παστοφόρων καὶ χειρίων for the first year, then current, of the emperor Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Caesar [=June 1 to Aug. 28, A.D. 193]. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a rather thick, compressed, cursive hand	113	74
CCCXLVI. (a) Certificate by Sarapion and the corn-collectors (σιτολόγοι) of the village of Neilopolis that they have measured three artabas of wheat for Anchupis, son of Pabous, of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 5th Pauni in the second year of the emperor Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus [=June 1, A.D. 194]. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 4 in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	92	75
(b) Similar certificate granted to Sotas, κασίαρχος (?) of Socnopaei Nesus. Dated the 9th Pauni [=June 5] in the same year. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	92	75
(c) Similar certificate granted to Anchupis, son of Pabous [as in a]. Dated the 15th Pauni [=June 11] in the same year. 2 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a cursive hand	92	75
CCCXLVII. Certificate of payments by Tesenuphis son of Pacusis, Stotoëtis son of Onnophris, and the rest of the priests, for the purposes of poll-tax (λαογραφία) and other charges for the current year. Dated the 13th Tubi in the ninth year of the emperors Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius, Augusti, and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus [=Jan. 8, A.D. 201]. 5 in. × 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; written in two columns, in a very cursive hand of fair size. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> II. 185 (1894)	70	78
CCCXLVIII. Two receipts, one being a mere fragment; the other is given by Heron, son of Dioscorus, ἐκ-κοσμητής and βουλευτής of Arsinoë to Lucius Septimius Aurelius Ptolemaeus. This is dated in the eleventh, and the other in the fourteenth year of the emperors Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax [Arabicus Adiabenicus] Parthicus Maximus, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius, Augusti, and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus [=A.D. 202-3 and 205-6]. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect, containing portions of two columns; in a cursive hand	214	
On the <i>verso</i> are some names and amounts of artabas of wheat		
CCCXLIX. Return by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν for the village of Socnopaei Nesus, stating their receipts at the close of each of the months Athur, Hadrianus [=Choiach], Tubi, Mecheir, Phamenoth, Pharmouthi, Pachon, and Pauni, in the twentieth year of the emperors Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Publius Septimius Geta, Britannici Maximi Pii Augusti [=Nov. 26, A.D. 211-June 24, A.D. 212]. 4 in. × 9 in. Slightly obliterated; in a very cursive hand	114	79
CCCL. Proposal addressed to Monimus Gemellus, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, by Stotoëtis son of Harpagathes and four others, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, for a lease of 150 arouras of shore-land for the current year at a rent of two artabas of wheat per aroura; with autograph signatures. Dated the 30th Phaophi in the twenty-first year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Maximus Pius Augustus [=Oct. 27, A.D. 212]. 7 in. × 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect; in a good-sized cursive hand; two of the signatures in rough uncials	192	80

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCLI. Certificate given by Aurelius Harpalus and his colleagues, the <i>σιτολόγοι</i> of the village of Neilopolis [near Socnopaei Nesus, in the Arsinoïte nome], of two amounts of wheat measured by them in the treasury (<i>θησαυρός</i>) of the village on the 10th Pauni and the 9th Epeiph of the second year of the emperors Marcus Opilius (MS. Opellius) Severus Macrinus and Marcus Opilius Antoninus Diadumenianus (MS. Diadomenianus) Felices Augusti [= June 4 and July 3, A.D. 218]. The document is written by Aurelius Neilammon, clerk to the <i>σιτολόγοι</i> . $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand. The writing is on the prepared side of the papyrus, but at right angles to the fibres	93	83
CCCLII. Certificate of tax-payments by the priests of Socnopaei Nesus on the 6th, 9th, and 10th Athur in the fourth year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus [= Nov. 2, 5, and 6, A.D. 220]. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 5 in., mostly blank. Perfect; in an extremely cursive hand	114	
CCCLIII. Portion of an annual return by the priests of Socnopaeus and the gods who share his temple, addressed to the <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> , and dated the 30th Mesoré in [the fourth year of the emperor Ma]rcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix and [Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexa]nder Caesar, Augusti [= Aug. 23, A.D. 221]. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a large and clearly-defined semi-cursive hand. Printed, with facsimile, in <i>Pal. Soc.</i> II. 186 (1894)	112	84
CCCLIV. Petition addressed to Gaius Tyrrhanus [prefect of Egypt, B.C. 15, 10, or 7, cf. <i>C. I. G.</i> 4923] by Satabous, son of PISOÏS, and PISOÏS his son, agriculturists and tenants of public land, for redress of injuries done to them by two sons of Petosiris, both named Opis. End of first century B.C. $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 9 in. Written very carefully, in a small, well-formed uncial hand, partly defaced by rubbing	163	6
CCCLV. Portion of a document relating to the sale of certain arable land (<i>ψιλοὶ τόποι</i>) by a <i>προφήτης</i> . Early first century. 11 in. \times 7 in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand	178	17
CCCLVI. Letter from Procleius to Pecusis, asking him to send some drugs to him in Alexandria by the hand of his friend Sotas. First century. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 in. Perfect; in a large semi-cursive hand	252	18
CCCLVII. Petition addressed by Satabous, son of Erius, of Socnopaei Nesus, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, to Dionysodorus, strategus [of the division; cf. Pap. CCCXLV]. Reference is made to the first year of [Tibe]rius Caesar [= A.D. 14-15] as then current. 5 in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Much mutilated; in a neat semi-cursive hand	165	10
CCCLVIII. Petition for redress of injuries, addressed by Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, of the village of Socnopaei [written Segnopaei] Nesus, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, to Demetrius, also named Harpocraton, strategus of the divisions of Themistus and Polemon, in the same nome. A reference to the prefect Munatius Felix shows the date to be <i>circa</i> A.D. 150. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a good-sized semi-cursive hand	171	59
CCCLIX. Official regulations relating to <i>πρόσοδοι</i> and <i>συντάξεις</i> , one of them bearing the signature of Justus. Late first or second century. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 8 in. Imperfect; in a well-formed semi-cursive hand	150	
CCCLX. Portion of a receipt given by Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, to his five sisters for a sum of 840 drachmas owed to him by his mother; in return for which he surrenders his share in a certain slave. Late first or second century; in the course of the document is a reference to the current month of Sebastus [= Thoth]. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect, only the end being preserved; written in a good-sized cursive hand on a large sheet of papyrus	216	
CCCLXI. Fragment of a petition addressed to the <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, relating to the lease of an oliveyard, which the petitioner wishes to repudiate. The petitioner belongs to the division of Polemon. Late first century. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand	169	
On the <i>verso</i> is part of a legal document, including headings such as <i>περὶ ἀδότου προικὸς, περὶ γραφῶν γάμου</i> , &c., with dates in the ninth and eighteenth year of the emperor Traianus Caesar [= A.D. 114-5]. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand		47
CCCLXII. Fragment of receipt for part of the purchase-money of land, apparently in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome. The names of the parties are lost. First or second century. 6 in. \times 3 in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand, with small cursive subscription		
CCCLXIII. Fragment of a petition, apparently addressed to the <i>βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς</i> of the division of Themistus, from two priests of Socnopaeus in the village of Pelusium, for redress of injuries relating to some live-stock. Late first or second century. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 4 in. Imperfect; in a clear semi-cursive hand	170	
CCCLXIV. Fragments of a census-roll, containing the names and ages of a considerable number of persons, most of whom bear the name of Stotoëtis. From the mention of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th <i>φυλαί</i> , as well as from the recurrence of the name Stotoëtis, it appears that the list is of the priests of the <i>πενταφυλία</i> of the god Socnopaeus. Cf. Berl. Pap. 406. One section is headed <i>ἀπὸ προσγι(νομένων) ἱβ (ἔτους) ἀπὸ ἀφηλίκων</i> . Late first or second century. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand on very white papyrus		

TEXT. PLATE.

- CCCLXV.** Portion of lease of land (α κλήρος κατοικικός), apparently in Heracleia. Late first or second century. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand
- CCCLXVI.** Portion of agreement for the hire of a bull and a heifer by Theogiton, Papeis, and Panephremmis, descendants of the Persian settlers in Egypt, from Theogiton. Late first or second century. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Mutilated; in a small, very cursive hand
- CCCLXVII.** (a) Receipt, given by Agathus Daemon, clerk to the πράκτορες σιτικῶν of the village of Apias, to Parammon (?), for $1\frac{4}{5}$ artabas of wheat, as tax for the first year of an unnamed emperor. Second century. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly perfect; in a small cursive hand 101
 (b) Fragment of a letter. Second century. 5 in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand
- CCCLXVIII.** Certificate delivered by Stotoëtis, son of Stotoëtis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, to Flavius Apollonius, strategus, and Apollonius, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, that he still has the camels which he returned as being in his possession for the previous year. Dated in the nineteenth year [of Commodus, = A.D. 178-9]. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated; in a cursive hand 76
- CCCLXIX.** List of names, numbered in pairs. Late second century. $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 5 in. Perfect; in a thin cursive hand 265
- CCCLXX.** Account of money (λόγος κληρίων) expended by Posis. in places named Tonalmeis (?) and Chesonomon. Second or third century. 9 in. \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., much being left blank. Nearly perfect; in a rough cursive hand 251
- CCCLXXI.** Memorandum of payment of an instalment of the price of a building (πίργος) containing a dye-house (βαφεῖον) and other apparatus (χρηστήρια), situated in the street of the Bithynians [? in Heracleia, cf. Pap. CCCVIII]. Headed προθεσ(μία) Καισαρείῳ [= Mesoré], and containing a mention of the fourteenth year. Probably late first century. 6 in. \times $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a large fine semi-cursive hand 244
- CCCLXXII.** Fragments of rules for calculating the charges upon land, divided into sections, each being headed by a name (in one case ναύβιον) and beginning with the formula ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι (cf. Pap. CCLXV). The terms διχοινικίας and προσδιαγραφομένων occur, written at full length (cf. p. 121). Unfortunately the document is very much mutilated, and no section is intact. Fragments of about seven columns are preserved, written in a large, well-formed, uncial hand. Second century
- CCCLXXIII.** (a) Fragment of contract, probably of late first or second century. 9 in. \times 4 in. Very imperfect; in a small, regular, cursive hand. On the verso is part of a red official stamp
 (b) Fragment of contract, in a hand very similar to that just described, and of the same period; dated in the fourteenth year of an unnamed emperor. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. On the verso is some much defaced writing
- CCCLXXIV.** Fragment of tax-register, containing statements of land in arouras and of money in drachmas, obols, and chalchi. Second century. 5 in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a small cursive hand
 On the verso is a much defaced list of names
- CCCLXXV.** Portion of a will. Dated at Ptolemaïs Euergetis, on the second of the intercalated days following Mesoré [= Aug. 25] in the fourteenth (?) year; but the emperor's name is lost. Second century. 6 in. \times 4 in. Imperfect and much damaged; in a very small and very cursive hand
- CCCLXXVI.** Certificate from Didymus to Ecusis, son of Horus, with reference to a census of live-stock in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, held by Theodorus, strategus of the division. Dated the 20th Mecheir in the twenty-second year [of Antoninus Pius = Feb. 14, A.D. 159]. 4 in. \times 4 in. Mutilated; in a cursive hand 77
- CCCLXXVII.** Fragment of a letter, relating to money matters. Dated the 25th Pharmouthi [= April 20], but without the year. Second century. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect and much worm-eaten; in a rough cursive hand
- CCCLXXVIII.** Memorandum of payment made by Stotoëtis, son of Apunchis, of Socnopaei Nesus. Second century. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 8 in. Perfect; in a clear semi-cursive hand
- CCCLXXIX.** Letter addressed to the ἀρχέφοδος and elders of Heracleia, telling them not to give trouble at inconvenient times. Sealed with clay seal. Third century (?). $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., mostly blank. Perfect; in a straggling irregular hand 162
- CCCLXXX.** Receipt for taxes (ἀριθμητικόν and ναύβιον) to the amount of 18 drachmas paid to Tryphon, πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν for the village of Apias, by Stotoëtis junior, son of Stotoëtis. Dated the 25th Epeiph [= July 19] in the fourth year of an unnamed emperor. Late second or third century. 3 in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect; in a rough but clear semi-cursive hand 110

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCLXXXI <i>verso</i> . Portion of a tax-register; only part of one column preserved, which is numbered 65 [=76]. Second century. 7 in. \times 4½ in. Imperfect; in a rather rough cursive hand of good size, with many symbols and contractions. On the <i>recto</i> is another register, of about the same date, but very little of it is preserved		
CCCLXXXII . Four small fragments of different documents. First-second centuries. 4¼ in. \times ¾ in.; 2¼ in. \times ¾ in.; 2 in. \times 1¼ in.; 3½ in. \times 1¼ in.		
CCCLXXXIII . Fragment of memorandum, apparently of land-tax (<i>ναύβιον ἐδαφῶν</i>), headed <i>λημμάτων κομῶν</i> , for the seventh year. Third century. 4½ in. \times 6½ in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand. On the <i>verso</i> , some writing in a small semi-cursive hand, probably of the second century	117	
CCCLXXXIV . Petition addressed to the prefect by a veteran soldier, asking for redress of an injury. At the top are some remains of a mutilated Latin inscription. Third century (?). 10½ in. \times 8¼ in. Much mutilated; in a well-marked cursive hand of fair size		
CCCLXXXV . Fragment of a legal or business document, with subscriptions in different hands. Late third or fourth century. 9 in. \times 1½ in. Imperfect; in an ornamental semi-cursive hand		
CCCLXXXVI . Four minute documents, each about two inches square, all in the same hand, much blurred and blotted; apparently receipts for customs-tax paid at the gate of the village of Phil-(adelphia). <i>Cf.</i> p. 83. Two have small clay seals, and the others retain traces of them. Second century		
CCCLXXXVII . List of names and occupations. Sixth or seventh century. 11 in. \times 4½ in. Imperfect; in a rough cursive hand	331	
CCCLXXXVIII . Fragment of document of religious nature, probably of the sixth century. 10 in. \times 4 in. Much mutilated; in an uncial hand of Coptic type		
CCCLXXXIX . Fragment in large semi-cursive writing, apparently of the sixth century. 3½ in. \times 7¼ in.		
CCCXC . Receipt given by Cosmas, son of Georgius, of Selé in the Arsinoïte nome, to Johannes, <i>ταρσικάρσιος</i> , of the city of Arsinoë, for the price of 80 <i>κοῦρι</i> of wine, to be delivered in Mesoré [=August] of the approaching fourth indiction. Sixth or seventh century. 3½ in. \times 13 in. Imperfect; in a sloping cursive hand. The writing is at right angles to the papyrus-fibres	332	
CCCXCI . Portion of a legal agreement relating to the joint occupation of a house by three persons, Theophilus, Naaroua, and Heracleides; written in very bad Greek. Sixth century (?). 14 in. \times 13 in. Imperfect and much damaged; in a thick semi-cursive hand. The writing is at right angles to the papyrus-fibres	329	
CCCXCII . Receipt given by Alexas and Daniel, stewards (<i>οἰκονόμοι</i>) of the monastery of Leucotius, to Heracleides, <i>πρεσβύτερος</i> . The nature of the payment for which the receipt is given is uncertain, owing to mutilation of the papyrus. Dated the 14th Phamenoth [=March 10] of the ninth indiction. Sixth or seventh century. 6 in. \times 6¾ in. Mutilated; in a rough square semi-cursive hand. The writing is parallel to the papyrus-fibres	332	
CCCXCIII . Receipt given by Callinicus to Johannes, <i>ζυγοστάτης</i> , for various sums of money advanced by the latter. Dated the 14th Mesoré [=Aug. 7] in the fourth indiction. Sixth or seventh century. 4 in. \times 13½ in. The writing is at right angles to the papyrus-fibres	333	
CCCXCIV . Portion of a legal agreement between parties named Apphouas and Johannes, relating to a joint tenancy of a house. Sixth or seventh century. 8 in. \times 12½ in. Imperfect and damaged; in a sloping cursive hand of fair size. The writing is at right angles to the papyrus-fibres	330	
CCCXCV . Portion of an account relating to wine. Sixth or seventh century. 12 in. \times 6 in. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand. The writing is parallel to the papyrus-fibres	334	
CCCXCVI . Fragment of large document, apparently a petition, in very sloping cursive hand. It contains a reference to the Saracens, apparently as the persons against whom the complaint is made, or against whom protection is asked. Seventh century. 6¾ in. \times 9½ in. Imperfect and damaged. The writing is at right angles to the papyrus-fibres		
CCCXCVII-CCCC . Fragments. Sixth-seventh centuries		
CCCCI . Petition addressed to Phommuthis, <i>συγγενής</i> and epistrategus and strategus of the Thebaid, by Apollonia, also named Senmuthis, and Aphrodisia, also named Tachratis, daughters of Druton; living in Pathyris, on behalf of themselves and their sisters [all of whom have both Greek and Egyptian names], asking for restitution of some land and other property inherited by them from their father, and wrongfully occupied by Ariston, son of Athenodotus. <i>Circ.</i> 116-111 B.C. 13¼ in. \times 7½ in. Nearly perfect; in a cursive hand of medium size	12	4

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCII. Portion of an account, apparently a register of land-tax. Dated in the twenty-ninth year, but without the name of the king; probably B.C. 153-2 or 142-1. 12½ in. × 4¼ in. Imperfect; in a rather small cursive hand	10	3
On the <i>verso</i> is an inventory of various utensils, &c., of about the same date, but in a rougher hand	11	3
CCCCIII. Petition, addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος εἰλης) in the camp at Dionysias, from Aurelia Maria, daughter- or (sister-) in-law of Abiar, a soldier quartered at Memphis under the prefect (πρεπόσιτος) Colluthus, complaining of a theft of some sheep and asking for redress. Dated the 11th Epeiph in the consulship of Constantius [MS. Constantinus] for the fourth time and Constans for the third time [= July 5, A.D. 346]. 10 in. × 5½ in. Nearly perfect; in a thick medium-sized cursive hand	275	89
CCCCIV. Letter from Sarapion to his 'lord and patron' Abenneus [= Abinnaeus], the prefect, reporting the completion of a work which had been entrusted to him, and inviting inspection of it; he concludes with several personal greetings to the members of Abinnaeus' household. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 9¾ in. × 6¾ in. Perfect; in a rather rapid cursive hand of medium size	305	107
CCCCV. Letter from Lupicinus (Λουπικίνος) to his 'brother' Abinneus, calling his attention to a document (or documents) written by the ὀφφικιάλιος of the 'dux,' Flavius Felicissimus [<i>cf.</i> Pap. CCXXXIV]. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 5½ in. × 4¼ in. Imperfect, wanting the conclusion of the document; in a clear but rather irregular semi-cursive hand	294	99
CCCCVI. Petition, addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος εἰλης) in the camp of Dionysias, from Aurelia Maria, of the village of Hermopolis, complaining that her brother Onnophris had appropriated the goods left to her by their parents. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 5½ in. × 4½ in. Imperfect; in a thick rough hand	280	
CCCCVII. Petition (the petitioner's name is mutilated) addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, praefectus alae (ἐπαρχος εἰλης) in the camp of Dionysias, asking for the arrest of a certain person, who has stolen his pigs. Dated in the consulship of [Constantius] for the fourth time and [Constans] for the third [= A.D. 346]. 9¼ in. × 3¾ in. Imperfect, all the right-hand portion being lost; in a thick cursive hand of medium size	273	
CCCCVIII. Letter from Chaeremon to his 'brother' Abinnaeus, remonstrating with him for neglecting to punish the perpetrators of some outrage (apparently in the village of Theoxenis), stating that complaints of his conduct have been made to himself and to Atammon, the prefect (πραιπόσιτος), and threatening to report the matter to the Dux. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 6 in. Slightly mutilated at the beginning; in a medium-sized cursive hand	283	95
CCCCIX. Letter from Jovinus to his 'brother' Amenneus [= Abinnaeus], begging him, in concert with the πραιπόσιτος, the πρίγκης, the ἀκτουάριος, and other officials, to send him the ten artabas of vegetable seed supplied to orphans (τὰς τοῦ λαχανασπέρμου τοῦ ὀρφανοῦ ἀρτάβας δέκα), and concluding with greetings to his wife and children. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¼ in. × 3½ in. Perfect; in a rather irregular cursive hand	287	96
CCCCX. Petition from the mother of Moses to her 'master and patron the prefect' [<i>i. e.</i> Abinnaeus], earnestly entreating him to send back her son Heron, who had apparently been impressed for a year's service. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10¾ in. × 5 in. Nearly perfect; in a rough, illiterate hand, with many mistakes	298	102
CCCCXI. Petition from Demetrius to his 'master and patron' Ebennius [<i>sic</i> , = Abinnaeus], complaining of an assault committed on him by a soldier named Athenodorus, and begging that he may be summoned to the camp and punished. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 4 in. Nearly perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand	281	92
CCCCXII. Petition, addressed to Flavius Abinnaeus, exprotector and praefectus alae in the camp of Dionysias, from Aurelius Heron, of the village of Bernicis in the same nome [Arsinoë], complaining of a robbery with violence committed on him by one Euporus, of the village of Philagris in the same nome, and asking for redress. Dated the 17th Mecheir in the year after the consulship of Flavius Sergius and Nigrinianus [= Feb. 11, A.D. 351]. Slightly mutilated; in a large irregular hand	279	
CCCCXIII. Letter from Apamius [<i>cf.</i> Pap. CCXLIII] to his 'beloved brother' Aminneus [= Abinnaeus], sending him some hyena skins and asking for some nets to be sent to him to protect the growing crops from antelopes. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 5 in. Nearly perfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand with large uncial signature	301	105
CCCCXIV. Letter from Aëtis [<i>? Aëtius, cf. Pap. CCXXXVI</i>] to his 'lord and brother' Abinnaeus, apologizing for his failure to deliver some fodder, and offering corn instead. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. × 3½ in. Perfect; in a thick, compressed, cursive hand	291	

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCXV. Letter to Abinnaeus, calling his attention to some outrage that had been committed; the writer's name and the exact purport of his letter are lost through mutilation of the papyrus. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a large cursive hand	282	
CCCCXVI. Fragment of a letter from Sambas to Aminneus [=Abinnaeus], with reference to an expected visit from an imperial Notarius in connexion with the muster of recruits. Only the beginning is preserved. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a large, rather rough, semi-cursive hand	295	
CCCCXVII. Letter to Abinnaeus the prefect (<i>πραιπόσιτος</i>) from the bishop of Hermopolis, with reference to the desertion of a soldier named Paulus, for whom he begs forgiveness. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 10 in. \times 3 in. Perfect, but rather faded; in a medium-sized cursive hand	299	103
CCCCXVIII. Letter from Apamius to Abinneas [=Abinnaeus], asking for an interview. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 350. 10 in. \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Somewhat mutilated and badly written; in an irregular cursive hand	302	106
CCCCXIX. Petition from Flavius Agathus [to Abinnaeus?]. Dated in the consulship of Constantius for the fourth time and Constans for the third time [=A.D. 346]. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 in. Considerably mutilated and faded; in a medium-sized cursive hand		
CCCCXX. Fragment of petition, addressed to the prefect [<i>πρεπόσιτος</i> , ? Abinnaeus] by Aurelius Theodorus. The purport is lost through mutilation. Dated the 24th Thoth in the consulship of Furius (?) Placitus [<i>i.e.</i> Placidus] and Flavius Fromollus [<i>i.e.</i> Romulus, = Sept. 21, A.D. 343]. 5 in. \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand, rather faded		
CCCCXXI. Fragment of a letter or petition, probably one of the series addressed to Abinnaeus; written on the <i>verso</i> side of two scraps of papyrus, somewhat roughly joined together, on the <i>recto</i> of which are some mutilated remains of different writings. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. 7 in. \times 5 in. Imperfect, only the latter part being preserved; in a large, thin, cursive hand		
CCCCXXII. Fragment of a letter, probably one of the series addressed to Abinnaeus, asking for the arrest of a certain person on a charge of camel-stealing. Only the last five lines are preserved. <i>Circ.</i> A.D. 346. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a large semi-cursive hand	318	
CCCCXXIII. Letter from a son to his father and mother. Dated in margin from Hermopolis, on the 15th Phamenoth [=March 11]. Fourth century. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Much defaced; in a large, rough cursive hand. On the <i>verso</i> is some more writing, apparently in the same hand		
CCCCXXIV. Letter or list, in writing of the fourth century, too much defaced for its purport to be discovered. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Much mutilated; in a rather large semi-cursive hand		
CCCCXXV. Fragment, apparently of a letter on private matters. Fourth century. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect, wanting the left-hand portion; in a large, rather irregular, semi-cursive hand		
CCCCXXVI. Letter from Asclepiades to his employer, reporting some money-transactions. Fourth century (?). $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 in. Mutilated; in a thick, uneducated, uncial hand		
CCCCXXVII. <i>Recto</i> . Corn-account, relating to Andromachis and Hermopolis. Parts of two columns are preserved. Fourth century. 9 in. \times $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	311	
<i>Verso</i> . Account of Dioscorus for corn in the month Mecheir; cancelled by lines drawn across it. Fourth century. Apparently nearly perfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	311	
CCCCXXVIII. Account of corn purchased, consisting of a list of names followed by amounts stated in artabas of wheat and <i>μέτρ(α?)</i> . Fourth century. 11 in. \times 4 in. Perfect; in a fairly regular, medium-sized hand	313	111
CCCCXXIX. Account of provisions received by Helené on behalf of her daughter Dexia, apparently on the occasion of various festivals. The items consist chiefly of wine, vegetables, and spices. The account is continued on the <i>verso</i> . Fourth century. 10 in. \times 6 in. Perfect; in a rough semi-cursive hand	314	
CCCCXXX. Fragment of a corn-account, with amounts stated in artabas; portions of two columns remain. Fourth century. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 7 in. Much mutilated; in a rather large semi-cursive hand		
CCCCXXXI. Short account, apparently of corn, calculated in artabas. Fourth century. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., most being blank. Perfect; in a rather thick cursive hand	316	
CCCCXXXII. Short account of receipts or expenditure of corn. Fourth century. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 3 in., most being blank. Perfect; in a rather small cursive hand	316	

- CCCCXXXIII.** Account of expenditure of money, calculated in drachmas. Fourth century. 8 in. × 11 in. Mutilated; written on both sides of the papyrus in a rough, uneducated, semi-cursive hand.
- CCCCXXXIV.** Portion of a list of names, probably an account or pay-sheet. Fourth century. 7½ in. × 2¾ in. Imperfect; in a cursive hand of medium size.
- CCCCXXXV.** List of names, followed by amounts in *μετρηταί* (?), perhaps a pay-sheet. Fourth century. 10¾ in. × 6 in. Mutilated; in a small cursive hand.
- CCCCXXXVI.** Two tax-receipts, dated in the first year of the emperor Titus Flavius Vespasianus Caesar [= either July 1–Aug. 28, A.D. 69, or June 23–Aug. 28, A.D. 79, in either case before the official style of the emperor had been fixed], with official subscriptions. 3 in. × 6 in. Slightly mutilated; in a small and very cursive hand.
- CCCCXXXVII.** Lease or agreement, apparently part of a register of such documents, dated the 9th Phamenoth in the fifth year of the emperor Antoninus Caesar [= March 5, A.D. 142]. 8 in. × 7½ in. Much mutilated and defaced; in a semi-cursive hand of medium size.
- CCCCXXXVIII.** Proposal for a lease of some corn-land in Cercesucha for the current year; the names of the parties are mutilated. The lessors are described as *κληροῦχοι*, the lessees as residents in Karanis. Dated in the nineteenth year of the emperor Hadrianus Caesar [= A.D. 134–135]. 4¾ in. × 3¾ in. Much mutilated; in a small cursive hand. 188
- CCCCXXXIX.** Certificate of corn measured by Orion, son of Ammonius, and his colleagues, *σιτολόγοι* of Neilopolis. Dated in a year (the twentieth or later) of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus [= A.D. 181–189]. 5¾ in. × 4¾ in. Much damaged; in a medium-sized cursive hand. The writing is at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus. 91
- CCCCXL.** Money-account, in drachmas and obols. Second century. 8½ in. × 3½ in. Written on the *verso* of a document of which only slight remains are preserved; much faded and rather mutilated; in a small cursive hand with many contractions.
- CCCCXLI.** (a) Fragment of a contract. Second century. 5 in. × 2½ in. Written in a very small cursive hand.
- (b) Fragment of an account. Second century. 5½ in. × 5½ in. Written in a very small cursive hand, with abbreviations and symbols.
- CCCCXLII.** Fragment of a legal document, apparently a receipt or a contract for a loan. Second century. 5½ in. × 2¾ in. Imperfect and much damaged; in a neat semi-cursive hand.
- CCCCXLIII.** List of names, with the number of camels (or asses) and foals in the possession of each. Second century. 3¾ in. × 2½ in. Nearly perfect; in a small cursive hand. 78
- CCCCXLIV.** Large fragment, much mutilated and defaced, of uncertain character. Remains of five columns are visible. Second or third century. In very bad condition; written in a cursive hand of medium size.
- CCCCXLV.** Petition, addressed to Dionysodorus, strategus of the Arsinoïte nome [cf. Pap. CCCLVII], from Psenatumis, son of Petesuches, of the village of Bacchias, cultivator of lands belonging to Julia Augusta [= Livia, wife of the emperor Augustus] and Germanicus Caesar, for redress of injuries. *Circ.* A.D. 14–15. 7½ in. × 3½ in. Mutilated; in a rather small cursive hand. 166 10
- CCCCXLVI.** List of names, without a heading to describe its object. Fourth century (?). 10 in. × 4 in., most being blank. Perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand.
- CCCCXLVII.** Document of doubtful nature, owing to the extent of its mutilations. The name of Constantinople is mentioned, and the titles ‘comes limitis’ and ‘praefectus alae Dionusad[is].’ Probably belongs to the correspondence of Abinnaeus (cf. Papp. CCXXXI–CCXLVIII, CCCCH–CCCCXVIII). *Latin*. Fourth century. 11½ in. × 1 ft. 8½ in. Much mutilated; in a large cursive hand.
- On the *verso* is a short account of expenditure of corn. Fourth century.
- CCCCXLVIII.** Portion of a deed of sale of a house or land in Apollinopolis Magna [cf. Papp. CCIX, CCX]. Both beginning and end are lost, including the names of the parties. Early seventh century. 1 ft. 5 in. × 13 in. Imperfect; in a good-sized cursive hand. Published by B. P. Grenfell in *Journal of Philology*, xxii. 277 (1894).
- On the *verso* is a deed in *Coptic*, mutilated at the beginning. It is the will of Victor, son of Daniel, and Heraei his wife, daughter of Zacharias [cf. Pap. CCX], by which they leave all their property to Teret and away from Zacharias. The relationships of these two latter are not expressed in the portion of the will preserved. *Presented by the Rev. A. C. Headlam*.

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCXLIX. Fragments of a deed of gift, probably in Apollinopolis Magna. Only a small portion of the document is preserved, with portions of the signatures of witnesses. One of the witnesses is described as ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀπόλλωνος ἄνω πόλεως, and also apparently as θυγάτηρ Σανσῶτος [<i>cf.</i> Pap. CCIX]. Early seventh century (?). Imperfect; in a rough cursive hand of fair size. <i>Presented by the Rev. A. C. Headlam</i>		
CCCCL. Receipt given by John, στίπτης (?) of the church of St. Maria, to John λευκογιώτης, for materials for painting. Dated the 20th Choiach [= Dec. 16] in the third indiction. Sixth or seventh century. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand	334	
CCCCLI. Receipt given by Ptolemaeus and his colleagues, the tax-collectors of the village of Hera[cleia?], to Panephrumis, for 16 drachmas, paid as house-tax (ἀριθμητικὸν κατ' οἶκον). Dated in the fourth year of the emperor Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus Pius [= A.D. 195-196]. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in a very rough cursive hand	109	76
CCCCLII. Copy of census-returns, addressed to [Aurelius Dionysius, strategus, and] Aurelius [Isidorus], also named Origenes, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, dated in the twenty-fifth year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius [Severus Antoninus, = A.D. 216-217]; the returns relate to the census of the preceding year [A.D. 215-216]. Reference is apparently made to the preceding census, [in the tenth year of the emperors Lucius Septimius] Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus [Aurelius Severus Antoninus, = A.D. 201-202]. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 5 in. Imperfect, wanting the left-hand portion; in a thin cursive hand On the <i>verso</i> is a portion of a letter relating to a sale or lease of land, apparently near the village of Bubastus; written in a large rough hand of the third or fourth century	65	
CCCCLIII. Letter from Marcus — (name lost) to his son Sabinus, on private affairs. Fourth century. 8 in. \times 4 in. Complete, but somewhat defaced; in a rather large, rough cursive hand	319	
CCCCLIV. Fragments of documents of the fourth century: (a) Beginning of a letter from Ammonius to Zakaon, καθαρουργός. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 in. (b) Beginning of a document, containing references to an Isidorus, son of Isidorus, and to the Athribite nome; also to a γεννηματογράφος. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.	320	320
CCCCLV. Fragments of ecclesiastical writings. One of them contains a reference to ἡ πρὸς Θεσσαλονικεῖς [ἐπιστολή]. Sixth century (?). 3 in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 7 in. Mutilated; in rough uncial hands; written on both sides		
CCCCLVI. Fragment of a <i>compromissum</i> , or settlement of a dispute, containing the signatures of the parties. Late sixth or seventh century. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a sloping cursive hand, the signatures in various irregular hands	335	
CCCCLVII. Fragments of miscellaneous documents. Sixth or seventh century. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 6 in.; $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.		
CCCCLVIII. Fragments of miscellaneous documents. Sixth or seventh century. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 in.		
CCCCLIX. (a) Vellum fragment, from the bottom of a leaf. Sixth century. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 3 in. Written in a large uncial hand. Acquired with the following papyri (b) Beginning of document addressed by Claudius Martialis and Serenus, son of Sarapion, to Sotas, son of Ptolemaeus, and Harmas, son of Panisneus, elders of the village, through the medium of Lucius Anubion, βοηθός. Second or third century. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Written across the fibres of the papyrus, in a medium-sized, straggling hand	163	
CCCCLX. Note of payments on account of λαογραφία and φόρος βωμῶν in the months Thoth-Hadrianus [Choiach] in the thirty-second year [of Commodus, = Sept.-Dec., A.D. 191]. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Apparently imperfect; in a rather small cursive hand	70	
CCCCLXI. Portion of a contract, executed by Aurelius Sarapion, son of Pasion. Dated in Phaophi [= October] in the reign of [Severus] Antoninus Caesar [A.D. 212-217]. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Much mutilated; in a large, rough, cursive hand		
CCCCLXII. Theological fragment. Sixth or seventh century. 7 in. \times 3 in. Imperfect at top and right side; in a medium-sized minuscule hand		
CCCCLXIII. Letter, of a religious character. Sixth or seventh century. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect, wanting the right-hand portion; written across the fibres, in a sloping minuscule hand		
CCCCLXIV. Theological fragment, much mutilated. Sixth or seventh century. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 5 in. Written across the fibres, in a sloping semi-cursive hand		

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCLXV. Fragment of a petition or letter. Second or first century B.C. 13 in. × 5½ in. Very imperfect; in a large cursive hand		
CCCCLXVI. Record of the sale of a she-ass by Petosiris, son of Clodius, to Patrophilon (?), son of Apunchis, for 160 drachmas. Dated at Cercesucha, in the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, the 28th Loius [= Pauni] in the sixth year of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= June 22, A.D. 143]. 8 in. × 2¾ in. Perfect; the upper part in a rather square semi-cursive hand, the lower part in a very rapid cursive hand		196
CCCCLXVII. Small fragment, dated the 2nd Pharmouthi in the reign of Antoninus and [Verus or Commodus, = March 28, A.D. 161-168 or 177-179]. 4½ in. × 3 in. Much defaced; in a rough cursive hand		
CCCCLXVIII. Record of payments of camel-tax by various persons, in the eighteenth year of an unnamed emperor. Second century. 8½ in. × 3½ in. Perfect; in a medium-sized cursive hand	81	
CCCCLXIX. (a) Customs-receipt for <i>ἐρημοφυλακία</i> , paid at the gate of Philadelphia on a freight of wheat. Dated the 29th Hadrianus [= Choiach] in the eighteenth year of Antoninus Caesar [= Dec. 25, A.D. 154]. With portion of clay seal, showing traces of a head and inscription. 2½ in. × 1½ in. Perfect; in a very minute cursive hand	85	
(b) Customs-receipt for duty paid by Anubion at the gate of Karanis on a freight of pulse being transported to Memphis. Dated the 30th Mecheir [= Feb. 24] in the fourth year of an unnamed emperor. Second century. 1¾ in. × 1¾ in. Perfect; written across the fibres of papyrus, in a very minute cursive hand	6	
CCCCLXX. Receipt given by Sarapion, son of Isidorus, to Antonius Tiberius, a veteran, for repayment of a loan made to the latter by the wife of the former. Dated the 13th Pachon in the eighth year of Antoninus and Verus, Augusti Armeniaci Medici Parthici Maximi [= May 8, A.D. 168]. 8 in. × 4 in. Slightly mutilated; in a rough semi-cursive hand	212	
CCCCLXXI. Certificate from Isidorus and the other <i>σιτολόγοι</i> to Polion, of corn measured by them from the produce of the current year. Dated the 12th Epeiph in the twelfth year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar [= July 6, A.D. 172]. 4½ in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a thick cursive hand	90	
CCCCLXXII. Certificate from Orion, son of Apollonius, to Pacusis, of payment of a tax in respect of a calf taken for sacrifice. Dated the 3rd Pharmouthi in the twenty-eighth year of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Pius [= March 29, A.D. 188]. 2¼ in. × 4¼ in. Perfect; in a very cursive hand of medium size	82	
CCCCLXXIII. Return by Sarapion, son of Ammonius (?), of the metropolis [<i>i.e.</i> Arsinoë], stating that he possesses a she-ass. Dated the 24th Phamenoth in the first year of Helveius [<i>sic</i> , for Publius] Helvius Pertinax Augustus [= March 20, A.D. 193]. 3¼ in. × 3 in. Perfect; in a small, very cursive hand	76	
CCCCLXXIV. Return, addressed by Apunchis, son of Apunchis, <i>πράκτωρ στεφανικοῦ</i> of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, to Demetrius, strategus of the division of Heracleides in the Arsinoïte nome, of the sums received by him during the month of Mecheir [February] in the current year. Dated the 11th Phamenoth in the seventh year of the emperors [Lucius] Septimius Severus Pius [Pertinax] Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus [Medicus] and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius [= March 7, A.D. 199]. 8½ in. × 3 in. Nearly perfect; in a small cursive hand	107	77
CCCCLXXV. Receipt, addressed to the <i>σιτολόγοι</i> of Bacchias by Chalelis, for corn paid as supplies in connexion with some work, in the twenty-fourth year of an unnamed emperor [either Commodus, = A.D. 183-184, or Caracalla, = A.D. 215-216]. Dated the 19th Athur [= Nov. 15]. 4 in. × 2 in. Perfect; in a rough cursive hand	102	
CCCCLXXVI. (a) Fragment of a census-return, made by Leontas, son of Chaeremon; from a reference to the preceding census of the ninth year, it appears that this return relates to the census of the seventh year of Trajan [= A.D. 103-104], so that it would have been written in the course of A.D. 105. 2 in. × 3½ in. Imperfect; in a square uncial hand	61	
(b) Fragment of a lease (?), dated the 20th Hadrianus [= Choiach] in the fourteenth year of the emperors Lucius Septimius [Severus Pius] Pertinax [Arabicus Adiabenicus] Parthicus Maximus and [Marcus Aurelius] Antoninus Pius, [Augusti, and Publius] Septimius [Geta Caesar Augustus, = Dec. 16, A.D. 205]. The name of Geta has been erased. 2¾ in. × 1½ in. Imperfect; in a small uncial hand		
CCCCLXXVII. Receipt given by Aurelius Menas, <i>πράκτωρ στεφανικοῦ</i> of the village of Bacchias (?), to Horus, son of Heron, for the sum of 12 drachmas. Dated in the fourth year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus [<i>i.e.</i> Elagabalus, = A.D. 220-221]. 4 in. × 3 in., the greater part being blank. Perfect; in a small cursive hand, much abbreviated	109	

	TEXT.	PLATE.
CCCCCLXXVIII. Receipt given by Julius Longinus and his partners, farmers of a tax connected with the property of the priests, to Stotoëtis, a priest of Socnopaei Nesus, for 100 drachmas in respect of <i>φόρος βωμῶν</i> . Late second or third century. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., most being blank. Nearly perfect; in a very rough cursive hand	111	
CCCCCLXXIX. Private letter from Tithioeis (?) to Eirenion, with a reference to some camels having been requisitioned by the prefect. Third century (?). 9 in. \times 4 in. Nearly perfect; in a rather irregular cursive hand of medium size	255	
CCCCCLXXX. Private letter from Clematius to his brother Sabinus, on money matters. Fourth century. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nearly perfect, but faded; in a good-sized cursive hand	320	
CCCCCLXXXI. Fragment of a Latin-Greek glossary, the Latin words being written in Greek characters. Fourth century. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 in. Considerably damaged; written on both sides of coarse papyrus, in a medium-sized cursive hand	321	
CCCCCLXXXII. Latin papyrus; A.D. 130. 8 in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. <i>Presented by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L.</i>		
CCCCCLXXXIII. Perpetual lease (<i>ἐμφύτευμα</i>) granted on behalf of the monastery of Abba Patois, in the Apollinopolite nome, by the prior Menas to John, son of Phoebammon, of $12\frac{1}{2}$ arouras of arable land and 5 arouras of uncultivated land, at an annual rent of $36\frac{1}{2}$ <i>κεράτια</i> . The autograph signatures of the parties and witnesses are appended. Dated the 12th Mesoré in the sixth year of the emperor Flavius Heraclius, in his fifth consulship and the fifth indiction [= Aug. 5, A.D. 616]. 5 ft. 3 in. (originally 6 ft. 6 in., but 1 ft. 3 in. of blank papyrus has been cut off the bottom) \times 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; written in one column across the breadth of the papyrus. Perfect; in a large cursive hand, rather sloping	323	112-116
CCCCCLXXXIV. (a) Fragment of an account. Second century. 8 in. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mutilated and defaced; in a medium-sized cursive hand		
(b) Fragment of a deed. Sixth century. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Imperfect; in two hands, the first large and upright, the second small, more cursive, and slightly sloping		
(c) Fragment, perhaps literary. Second century. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Mutilated; in a medium-sized semi-cursive hand		
(d) Literary fragment, containing the beginnings (1-3 letters) of eighteen lines, apparently of iambic verse, with accents and square breathings. Traces of a preceding column are visible. Second century (?). $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{3}{4}$ in. In a large, thick, uncial hand		
(e) Literary fragment, containing the beginnings (1-8 letters) of fourteen lines of hexameter verse. Second century (?). $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 in. In a neat, square, uncial hand of small size		
(f) Fragment of a contract, dated in the ninth year of an emperor whose name is lost. Second century. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Imperfect; in a thin semi-cursive hand <i>Presented by Travers Smith, Esq.</i>		

TEXTS.

A. PTOLEMAIC PERIOD.

PAPYRUS CCXIX.—2nd cent. B.C.

THE papyri with which this volume opens (Papp. CCXIX–CCXXVIII) were extracted by the Rev. Greville J. Chester from the cartonnage of a mummy case acquired by him in Egypt during the winter of 1891–2. Their place of origin appears (from Pap. CCXIX *b*, l. 1) to be in the Thebaid, but cannot be fixed more definitely. They consist for the most part of fragments, from which not much can be learnt, but they are valuable as examples of the writing of the period to which they belong. Several of them bear dates, ranging from 178 to 118 B.C., so that the whole group may be assigned to about the two middle quarters of the second century B.C. Until quite recently very few dated documents of this century have been known, with the exception of those from the Serapeum at Memphis (see vol. i. of this *Catalogue*, pp. 1–43); but the papyri lately published by Mr. Grenfell (*An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other Greek Papyri, chiefly Ptolemaic*, Oxford, 1896¹), with others more recently obtained by him and Mr. Hogarth, have considerably extended our acquaintance with its palaeography. Mr. Grenfell's and Mr. Hogarth's papyri are now in the British Museum, but were acquired too late to be included in the present volume and the accompanying atlas of facsimiles, in which the Ptolemaic period is, in consequence, but slightly represented. Still, the specimens here given are palaeographically interesting, and contain several varieties of writing, from the small, square, almost uncial hand of Pap. CCXXII, to the thin, graceful semi-cursive of Pap. CCXXIII, and the more rapid cursive of some of the smaller fragments.

The first number of the series includes two wills, written on similar papyrus and in similar hands. In each case the will is inscribed on the *verso* of the papyrus, while on the *recto* there is other writing, in a much more damaged condition. It is probable, therefore, that the fragments belonged originally to the same sheet of papyrus. Pap. CCXIX *a* consists of two fragments of a will, measuring together about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a blank space at both top and bottom. The name of the testator is lost, together with all the earlier part of the will. On the *recto* is an account for food and a list of names. Pap. CCXIX *b* contains the rather more complete will of Paniscus, also named Peteminis, apparently a resident in the Thebaid. The will is made in the presence of the ἀγορανόμος. On the *recto* is a list of names, much defaced. The writing of both wills is a rather rough semi-cursive hand, with thick strokes.

¹ Quoted in the following pages as *Greek Papyri*, vol. i., Mr. Grenfell's subsequent acquisitions (with those of Mr. Hogarth) being destined to form a second volume.

(a)

Vcrso.

- . . .]σειριος της μητρος μου και γαμιτ . [. .
 . . .]μας μου Απολλωνιω τω και Σιω[. . .
 . . πρε]σβυτερω μου νιω τω οντι μοι εκ Θα[. .
 . . τ]ης γυναικος μου η συνειμι κατα συνγρ[αφην . .
 5 . αλλω] δε ουθενι καταλειπω ουθεν των εμ[οι υπαρχοντων . .
 . . δι]δωμι μαρτυρες Ασκληπιαδης στ[. . .
 . . Πτολ]εμαιου και των υιων τακτομισθος Δι[. . .
 . . .]γριπου κ . . . [.
 . .]ν Αριστανδρος Φιλοξενο[ν . . .
 10 . .] . κίου Ακαρναν οι δυο των Πτ[ολεμαιου . . .
 . .] . . . ι

Line 3. *νω*: the form of the *ι* is remarkable. It is attached to the *ω* by a thick ligature, which gives it exactly the appearance of a *γ*.

Θα: perhaps Θaήσεω. It is impossible to tell whether the name filled the whole lacuna before the words *τῆς γυναικός*

μου, for the name of the wife's father may have been inserted too.

Line 7. *τακτομισθος*: cf. *Petrie Papyri* ii. 47, l. 29, and Mahaffy's note. The exact size of the interval between this fragment and the next is uncertain.

Recto.

- περι δειπνον Απολλωνος και Επιμαχου[. . .
 ζυτου χ κ / < ω και δειπνου < γ [. . .
 ελαιου < μ ιδιω βοσκω μ / < ψλ[. . .
 / < ψξ εις δε ταυτα Σιμωνι δεδω[κ . . .
 5 εοφιλιππος Σιμων πυρρι[. . .] . . Ζηνωνι[. .
 Πολεμαρχος Διο[.] αλυπη . [. . .
 [. . .] . . . μαν[.
] κλη[. . .
] . λλοις Δημη[τριο . . .
 10 . .]των κρ Διδυμος Βελμου[. . .
 . .]σαχουλ Αμμωνιος αδελ Διονυσιον [. . .
 . .]ωσκωτυσις Περιγενης Ισιδωρος Παν[. . .

Line 1. *Απολλωνος*: the *ν* rather resembles a *γ*.

Line 2. For the explanation of symbols and abbreviations, here and elsewhere, see the Index.

ω: corrected from *χ*. The price of beer, 40 drachmas for a chous, seems very high.

γ: above this figure *ε* seems to be written, perhaps as a correction, corresponding to that in the price of beer.

Line 3. *ιδιω βοσκω*: the first word is rather doubtful. The *μ* which follows has been corrected, apparently from *κ*.

(b)

-]θ εν Ιτω της Θηβαιδος επι Ζηνωνος [α]γορανομου του
 ταδε διεθετο υ]γιαινων νοων και φρονων Πανισκος ος και Πετεμινις της επι

Line 1. For the formula and phraseology of the will see *Petrie Papyri* i, pp. 35-41, [33]-[61]. The statement of the date must have been much more brief than in the Petrie documents; probably [*ετους x μηνός*] θ, as in Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i.

no. 21.

εν Ιτω: cf. Pap. CCXX. 18 τῶν ἐξ Ἰτου στρατιωτῶν. The place does not seem to be known.

.]μέγε μλι υποκλαστωσ αναφανθος πλατυπροσ^ω ερθ . [. .]
 ο]φθαλμοις ως δεξιον τετρημενος ουλη υπ οφθαλμον δε
 5 [ξιον ειη μεν μοι ζωντ]ι και υγαινοντι των εμαυτου κυριον ειναι εαν δε τι παθ[ω]
 [ανθρωπινον κ]αταλειπω και διδωμι τα επιβαλλοντα ε[ις] με εν δυο
]μοι οικιας μητρικης και τοις αδελφοις . [. . .]ρων πε[. .]
] αδε[. .] . . [. . . .
] αμενος [. . . .
 10] ενους μοι στ τ[. .]ρ.ψι . . τρ

Line 3.]μέγε μλι: a very odd way of writing [εὐ]μεγέθης
 μελίχρως.

κλαστός = 'knock-kneed.'

Line 4. τετρημενος: perhaps for τετραμμένοις, which seems to
 give a more intelligible sense.

On the *recto* is a list of names, much defaced.

PAPYRUS CCXXIII.—*circ.* 178 B.C.(?)

A PORTION of a record of loans, written in a graceful and delicate semi-cursive hand. Mention is made of the fourth and sixth years as dates at which the loans are to be repaid. These dates must be in the reign either of Philometor (= 178-7 and 176-5 B.C.) or of Soter II (= 114-3 and 112-1 B.C.). Of these the latter come nearer to those of some other papyri in this group whose dates can be fixed with certainty; but, on the other hand, the writing bears a strong resemblance to that of Pap. CCXXVII *b*, which is dated in the reign of Philometor. This consideration seems on the whole to be decisive; for the greater regularity and firmness of the writing of the present document would seem to point to its being earlier than Pap. CCXXVII *b*, and therefore to admit of its belonging to the early years of Philometor's reign. The point is of some interest, since the hand approaches sufficiently to the literary type to make it of some value as a standard of comparison in estimating the dates of literary MSS.

The papyrus measures 7 inches by 4 inches. There is a wide margin at the top and to the left, with traces of a preceding column.

Παμωνθης Ψεμμωνθ[ει . . .
 τιπαιον γ^ν παναφ[. . .
 εως του 5L εδε[. . .
 εγλελειμμενης . [. .
 5 . δὲ / < βδὲ περι χ[.
 Αρτι ε . ι εμαρον[. .
 κατα το 2 του προτερ[ο . . .

Line 2. γ^ν: probably = γυναικός.

Line 3. 5: there is a trace of ink before this letter, which
 suggests that perhaps 5 is the real reading; but the reference
 to the fourth year in l. 9 makes this improbable.

Line 5. δ: this symbol must evidently stand for $\frac{1}{2}$. The lower

part of it is a modification of an η, while the stroke above it
 indicates a fraction. The symbol <, for drachma, is written in
 a shape resembling a Ptolemaic ν.

Line 7. 2: apparently the symbol for $\frac{1}{2}$, as in the next line.

PAPYRUS CCXX.—133 B.C.

THE appearance of this papyrus is somewhat extraordinary. On the *recto* there are remains of two columns; and of these the first is written in a rather neat, regular, medium-sized cursive hand, while the second is a very large, rough uncial of the most uneducated kind. The first column contains two documents, one being a petition for the redress of injuries, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained, while the other is probably a letter from the person thus petitioned, in which the former is enclosed. Both are much mutilated. The second column contains a contract of sale with a woman named Theoxena, but again an unfortunate mutilation causes the loss of some of the details. If the name Theoxena is rightly restored in col. 1, l. 17, both columns relate to the same transaction. At the foot of the first column is a date in the thirty-eighth year, which must be that of Euergetes II, B.C. 133-2. As a monetary detail it is worth noticing that, in the clause providing for a penalty in case of non-fulfilment of the contract, while the compensation to the injured party is payable on the copper standard, the fine to the treasury has to be paid in silver. This is in accordance with the rule that at this period the use of the silver standard is nearly confined to the case of payments to the government (*cf.* Grenfell, *Revenue Laws*, p. 210).

On the *verso* are rough accounts and lists of names, very much defaced.

The papyrus is divided into two fragments, the exact interval between which is doubtful. The first includes the bottom margin of the column.

(Col. 1.)

.]ησε . σ [.
] ς . . . α [.
]κον πυρον [.
] τουτο δι . [.
 5] . . [. . .]ρπαι[.
] πυρον υπερ [α]ρτου . [.
] . εχειν τα του χ[.
] . ισταμενος αλλα χ[λ[.] του L
]μοιων η και ηρα]αν
 10]θα τεθεται μοι χειρογρ[αφ
τ]ων κερματω[ν] γενομε[ν]]τομενει την κατα
 [γραφην?] προησασθαι επ μου [.] . ς ισταμενος
]ετερα αδικηματα συν[.]διαπεπραγμενος
]αστας εως δηλωσω α[.]και μεταπεμ
 15 [ψασθαι] επι σε και επαναγκασαι τ[ην καταγρ]αφην της
πο]ησασθαι ινα ω αντειλημ[μενος ευ]τυχει

Line 16. ινα ω αντειλημμενος: *cf.* Pap. CCCCI. l. 30, which shows that no word is required to complete the sense. There would, however, be a blank space before ευτυχει.

-]καιτου συν[παρ]οντος τη Θεο[ξενη . . . Ζ]ηνῶνος του
]ος των εξ Ιτ[ου] στρατιωτων]ιατο δια του
]ς διαλαβ[.]και του νι[.]]ς αντι
 20]]θεντος μη[.]ε ουκ ευ
]απ αυ]πει απεχων τη[.]]ς
]ον ε[.]ζα]επιμονον ειναι [.]λακη
]ιτ]αιον ακολοθως αις επε[.]υν
]περι δε τουτο αυτον ποησαι κ[.]
 25]συνκεχωρημενης αυτη οικι [.]

[του ενεσ]τωτος Λλη Θωθ η

Line 17. The end of the line may perhaps be reconstructed [ἐπὶ Ζ]ηνῶ[ν]ος τοῦ [ἀγορανό]μου, in which case the date of Pap. CCXIX will be the same as that of this document. Cf. also the mention of the place Itus in each. But if the amount lost at

the beginning of each line is small, as seems to be indicated by lines 12 and 15, then we must supply something like τοῦ [στρατη-
 γού]ντος. καιτου at the beginning of the line may of course be
 equally well read *divisim*, as καὶ τοῦ.

(Col. 2.)

-]αιρειν ον[. . .
] . . . κατεξελθη οτι α
] . . . οικων εκ φυλακης
 παραστησεσθαι αυτο[ν γ η]
 5 μεραις εγγραφομε[νον]
 εφ ου εαν αιρηται Θεοξε[ε]
 να αρχειου περι το[ντων]
 ενι[ω]ν και οσων εα[ν . . .
 εν τ[. . .]]ει τι [. . .
 10 [.]ς ωνης]]
 κο[. . .]τος μου καθατε[.]
 κατ]ουμικων χρ[.]
 ψαι η Θεοξενα γαρ [.]
 κται εαν δε μη παραστησω
 15 μαι αυτον εν ταις τρισιν [η]
 μεραις αποτεισω Θεοξενη
 επι[τιμ]ον χαλκου ταλαν[τα]
 δεκα και εις το βασιλικον
 αργυριου δραχμας εκατον
 20 και το βλαβος και ειναι τα χει
 ρογραφα κυρια και ειναι χει[ρ]
 αγωγιμον η δε χειρ ηδε
 κυρια εστω πανταχου ου
 εαν επιφε[ρ]ηται]

Line 5. εγγραφομενον: i.e. ἐγγραφόμενον.

Line 19. αργυριου δραχμας εκατον: taking the ratio of silver to copper as 120:1, this is equivalent to two talents on the copper standard. If actually paid in copper, an additional charge would

usually be made, amounting to about 10 per cent. (Grenfell, *op. cit.* p. 214). Cf. next papyrus, ll. 25, 26, where a penalty of 30 (copper) talents is accompanied by a fine of 200 (silver) drachmas.

PAPYRUS CCXXII.—2nd cent. B.C.

THERE are three fragments of this papyrus, written in a small, square, thick uncial hand, of some palaeographical interest, although there is nothing to fix its exact date. The contents are a contract of some kind, apparently a division of property. The names of Tryphon and Callicles appear in it. On the *verso* are some small remains of writing in a rough semi-cursive hand.

(Col. 1.)

. . . .]υρες [. . .
]αλλ εις δ[. .
] . ρι του [. .
]προσριψ [. .
 5]υρες ιν σιντε[. .
 . . .]οντων αυτωι και ω[. .
 . .]ν συν τοις επε μεν[. .
 . . .]το . επι δ αλλον και ε[. .
 . . .]ανθρωπινον [. . .
 10 . .] . ημων υιον [. .
 . .] . ιαν ελθειν αποδωσ[. .
 . .]ριωι τον μερισμον [. .
 . .]μη αποδωι η μη ποιη[. .
 . τωι] δε δημ[οσιω]ι αποτ[εισω] . . .
 15 . .] . υριωι [.
 . .] α . [.
 . .] ακχο αλλ[.
 . .]ς ημερας εις [.
 . .] . α υμας δω[.
 20 . . σ]υγεχωρ[.

(Col. 2.)

. . ε]λθοντι ακυρο[. .
 . . .]ιλουριον [. . .
 . . .]ος Τρυφωνι [. . .
 . . .]τω [. . .

(Col. 3.)

25 τα]λαντα τριακ[οντα και ε]
 τερας εις το βασιλικ[ον δραχμας]
 διακοσιας και μηθεν η[σσον ειναι τα]
 ωμολογημενα κυρια [. . .

και Τρυφών ὁμοί[ως . . τον προει]
 30 ρημενον μερισμον [. . .
 υιου Καλλικλέ[ους . . .
 μου δανειου [. τε]
 τρακισχιλιας [. . . .
 στατηρας [. . . .
 35 Καλλικλην [. . . .
 σειν αυτω [. . . .

 . .]νντ[.
 40

PAPYRUS CCXXV.—118 B.C.

THIS papyrus contains a portion of a contract for the loan of some corn. The lender's name is Zenodorus; those of the borrowers, two in number, one being a woman, are mutilated. The chief interest of the document lies in its date, which is in the month Athur of the fifty-third year. Only two of the Ptolemies reached this length of reign, viz. Philadelphus, the earlier years of whose reign were reckoned continuously with those of his father, and Euergetes II. The alternative dates thus given are B.C. 271-0 and 118-7. There can be no doubt that the latter is the real date, not only from the handwriting, but from the dates of the other papyri in this group, notably CCXXVII *b*. The date is therefore in the autumn of B.C. 118. For the restorations, cf. Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i. nos. 20, 28, 31. The writing is a square, thick semi-cursive hand. There are some faint remains of writing on the *verso*. The two fragments are almost, if not quite, consecutive.

(Frag. 1.)

μαιεύς των απ[. . .
 σεωτος και Σεμ[. . . μετα]
 κυριου του εαυτ[ης . .
 μενου αμφο[δου . .
 5 πυρων αρτ[αβας
 ημιολιων [. το δε δανειον τουτο]
 αποτεισατωσαν [οι δεδανεισμενοι τω Ζηνο]
 δωρω εν μηνι Απ[ελλαιωι . .
 του αυτου Λνγ[. . . .
 10 πυρον νεον κα[θαρον αδολον μετρωι ωι]

Line 6. ημιολιων: apparently this must indicate the rate of interest, though in Mr. Grenfell's documents such a rate is only stipulated for in case of failure to repay at the fixed date.

Line 8. Απελλαιωι: loans of corn seem to be invariably repaid

in Pachon, which can only be reconciled with this statement by reference to the vagaries of the Macedonian lunar calendar at this period.

- καυτοι παρειλ[ηφασιν . .
 [. .]ι τον επισκη[πτομενον . .
 [το]ις ιδιοις αυ[ηλωμασιν εαν δε την αποδο]
 [σιν] μη ποιω[σιν εν τω ωρισμενωι χρονωι]
 15 [α]ποτεισα[τωσαν τω Ζηνοδωρω
 [. .]ν μεν [. . . .

(Frag. 2.)

-
 [η δε πραξις εστω] Ζηνοδωρ[ω εκ των δεδανεισ]
 [μενων και εξ ε]νος και εκασ[του αυτων και εξ ου]
 20 [αν αιρηται και ε]κ των υπα[ρχοντων αυτοις]
 [παντων πρα]σσουντι καθ[απερ εγ δικης]

Ερμιας και Απ[. . .

Λνγ Αθυρ ι[.

Line 11. καυτοι: so MS.=καὶ αὐτοί.

PAPYRUS CCXXVI. *a* and *b*, 2nd cent. B.C.

TWO fragments, the first being of uncertain nature, and the second a bond or contract of some description. Neither is precisely dated. Both contain the ends of lines.

(*a*)

-]τε
 . . . την πρεσ]βυτεραν μυ
] οπως συν αυ
 . . .]μαι μεχρι του
 5]ψα με γενεσθαι
 . . .]ωσει μοι εκαστα
 . . . υ]ποκειμενων

(*b*)

- των] δε λοιπων αυτου πολει
 [των]ησομενον δεδεσθω σοι
 ε]ις δυο μερ[η] εχετω εκασ
 [τος] καθ ημ[ων] εμ μεν
 5]δ αμφο[τ]εροι εντι
]ν μισθωσιν και . .
 χει]ρογραφον οποτερος
 [δε αυτων μη] εμμεινη [. . .

20 Ετους κθ̄ πρ^ο υ[
 Ετους κθ̄ πρ^ο υ < γ[
 ων εις το κ.Λ } φιγ < γ . . .

 Ετους κθ̄
 25 . . .
 . . . γ'κδ γ^ε ακδ υqθ . .

Line 20. The following lines seem to be summaries of the account, written over some washed-out writing. The symbol in l. 22 is uncertain.

The inventory on the *verso* is as follows. It appears to be complete, but several of the readings are doubtful, as also the interpretation of some of the abbreviated words. Some of the names of utensils are new.

γραμ[
 στρ^ω β
 προσκεφ^λ δ
 καλαι γ
 5 α^λ κασεφιππ^ι φαιν^ι
 σακκος εν ωι θωρ^λ =
 μενδη[. .
 λεκανης χαλιν[. .
 ταυρεα ζωστ^η π^ρ β̃ q λ̃ θ
 κατωμηλ̃ χιλ^ω εν ηι β̃ β̃ λ̃
 10 υποδημ^λ μ^ε ασκος
 α^λ σακκος εν ωι οθονια
 καινα και παλαι ποτηριον
 υ^λλας σκ . . . ον κονδυ
 ινιον χιτ^ω παιδα[. . .
 15 ερια εντυλη π^{οκ} λε
 σακκοπηρα εν ηι ι μ^λχαι^λ
 λυχνιαν ταγειδιον πυρρον
 και ιδρω^λ καινα γ
 α^λ ιδρω^{ια} παλ' ςι
 20 στρογγ^υ β̃ οπλα δ

Line 2. στρ^ω: presumably στρώματα.

Line 7. μενδη . .: added above the line; perhaps=Mendesian.

Line 8. ταυρεα ζωστη: the plural (or fem.?) form of the first word seems to point to a word ζωστήριον=ζωστήρ for the second. The symbols which follow are obscure.

Line 9. χιλ^ω: i. e. χιλωτήρ, so in l. 24. The word occurs in Hesychius, meaning a nosebag. The reading of the preceding word seems fairly clear in the MS., but not its meaning.

Line 13. υ^λλας: = ναλας. The termination is irregular.

σκ . . . ον: perhaps Σκυθικόν.

Line 15. εντυλη: apparently a new word=a wrapper or rug, ερια being for έρεά. The whole thus means 'a woollen rug of thirty-five fleeces,' which must have been a pretty large one.

Line 16. μ^λχαι^λ: i. e. μάχαιρα or μάχαιραι.

Line 17. λυχνιαν: so MS. The following word seems to be unknown. The γ may be a λ.

Line 19. παλ': presumably παλαιά, but what a ιδρώιον may be does not seem clear. Qu. a 'sweater'?

μαχαιραι β σπειραντικαι
 σφαιρ^ω τ δερμ^α οينوφορον
 εγγ^υθηκη ποτ^{ηρ} κηθι^ν
 χιλ^ωτηρ οξις
 25 μελανδοκον ληκ^ν β ξυστρ^ι
 α^λ σακκοι κενoi β
 ποδες κλινης δ
 αγωγεις β αλαβαστρο^νθηκαι
 αβαξ παριναρ . . κ. μνος
 30 κελλι β ιασ^ο α^λ ποδες
 κλιν^η τορνεντοι â φ

 α^λ λεκαν^η γσ α^λ μελι εφ . .
 α^λ μ^ι κονδυ τ χ^ιον τ / χ

Line 21. σπειραντικαι: a new word, which apparently either indicates a wavy blade, such as some daggers have, or else refers to the shape of the handle.

Line 22. The meaning of the symbol following σφαιρω(τήρ?) is doubtful. It can hardly be the numeral=900.

Line 24. οξις: it is not clear what this can mean, in conjunction with χιλωτήρ: perhaps (*cf.* L. and S., *s. v.*) it denotes the

material, 'earthenware.'

Line 28. αγωγεις: apparently in the sense of 'leading-rein.'

Line 31. Apparently this line is to be read continuously with the preceding; but the figures at the end seem impossible, unless they represent prices instead of quantities.

Line 33. μ^ι: =μία, the ι being drawn through the μ.

PAPYRUS CCCC.I.—116—111 B.C.

THIS document is a petition by two sisters for the restitution of property inherited by them from their father, and wrongfully occupied by another party. The principal petitioners are Apollonia, also named Senmuthis, and Aphrodisia, also named Tachratis, daughters of a man named Druton; and they petition on behalf of themselves and their three sisters, who likewise have both Greek and Egyptian names, Aristo-Senmonthis, Nicarion-Thermuthis, and Apollonia (junior) Senpelais. The petition is addressed to Phommutis (or Phommous, since there is nothing to show the correct form of the nominative), who is described as *συγγενής* (an honorary title) and Epistrategus and Strategus of the Thebaid. The petitioners reside in Pathyris, on the west bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes; and their complaint is that Ariston, son of Athenodotus, has taken advantage of a breach of communications between the two sides of the river to occupy a vineyard belonging to them on the eastern bank. For this injury they demand redress and compensation.

The petition bears no date, but the names mentioned in it enable us to connect it with several other extant documents. The Turin Papyri V, VI, and VII [*ed.* A. Peyron, 1826] are three drafts of a petition addressed to the same official, Phommutis *συγγενής καὶ ἐπιστράτηγος καὶ στρατηγὸς τῆς Θηβαίδος*, dated in the sixth year of an unnamed king, who can, however, only be Philometor (B.C. 176–5) or Soter II (B.C. 112–1); and the choice is finally determined by an inscription from Aswân, now in the British Museum, which contains a rescript addressed to Phommutis, and dated in the second year of Soter II (B.C. 116–5). This inscription has been recently published by Prof. Mahaffy (*Hermathena*, xxii. 273) and by

Strack (*Ath. Mittheilungen*, xx. 327). We cannot be certain how long Phommutis retained his office; but the present document may be safely dated about the years 116–111 B.C.

The petitioners themselves reappear in some papyri acquired in Egypt by Mr. B. P. Grenfell in 1894–5, and now in the British Museum¹. One of these (now Brit. Mus. Pap. DCXVII) is the will of Druton, and in the course of it his daughters' names are mentioned, as here, though only under their Greek forms. The will is dated in the forty-fourth year (*sc.* of Euergetes II), *i.e.* 127–6 B.C. Druton himself and his wife Apollonia are mentioned in several others of these papyri.

The chief points of interest, in addition to the palaeographical value of an accurately dated document from the end of the second century B.C., are the titles of Phommutis (see note *ad loc.*) and the passage in line 9, which seems to establish the distinction between the nomes entitled Περι-Θήβας and Παθυρίτης, which was maintained by Droysen (*De Lagidarum regno*, in *Kleine Schriften* ii. 381) against the identification urged by A. Peyron (*Papyri Graeci regii Taurinensis musei Aegyptii*, part II, p. 27). From the palaeographical point of view, it is noticeable that the writing is at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus. The rule of *recto* and *verso*, though absolutely valid for the Roman period, seems to be liable to occasional exceptions in the Ptolemaic age.

The text of this papyrus has been published, with a short commentary, by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy (*Hermathena*, xxi. 251), to whom the first reading of some of the most difficult words is due.

Φομμοντι συγγενει και επιστρατηγωι και στρατηγωι
της Θηβαϊδος

5 Παρα Απολλωνιας της Σενμουθεως και Αφροδισιας
της και Ταχρατιος αμφοτερων Δρυτωνος θυγατερων
κατ[οι]κουσων εν Παθυρει υπαρχοντος ημιν τε και ταις
εαυτων αδελφαις Αριστοι τη και Σενμωνθει και Νικαριωι
τη [και] Θερμουθει και Απολλωνιαι νεωτεραι τη και Σενπελαιδι
μερ[ους] ημισους των πατρικων εγγαιων οντων δ εν τε τωι

¹ The texts of these are published in Mr. Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i.

Line 1. On this combination of titles *cf.* A. Peyron, *Papyri Graeci regii Taurinensis musei Aegyptii*, Part I, pp. 63–68. It recurs also in the Aswân inscription (see Introductory Note), ll. 34, 49. It does not seem likely, however, that Peyron is correct in regarding the title of Epistrategus as honorary. It seems more probable that *ἐπιστράτηγος* is the efficient title, and that the title of *στρατηγός τῆς Θηβαΐδος* is a survival from the time when all upper Egypt was under a single officer of that rank, before the creation of the rank of epistrategus. In the lists of nomes in the Revenue Papyrus of Philadelphus (B.C. 259–8) the Thebaid ranks as a single nome, and no doubt had a strategus in charge of it, although the connexion between strategus and nomes is not so close in early Ptolemaic times as it became subsequently. The strategus was probably not at first appointed in all cases to a single nome, but was the military officer for a larger district; thus there is mention of an *ἐπιστράτηγος καὶ στρατηγός τῆς Ἰνδικῆς καὶ Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης* (C.I.G. iii. 4897 b), strategus sometimes have the control of more than one nome (C.I.G. iii. add. 4910 b, 4930 d), and the name of the nome is generally not

attached to the title of *στρατηγός* in the Ptolemaic papyri, as it regularly is in Roman times. In course of time separate strategus were appointed to each nome, and the larger districts became *ἐπιστρατηγίαι*. The strategus of the Thebaid was made an epistrategus, and for a time retained the joint title, although before the date of this papyrus subordinate strategus had been appointed to various nomes within the Thebaid. A later stage, perhaps not reached until the beginning of the Roman rule, is the absorption by the strategus of the functions of the *ἐπιστάτης τοῦ νόμου*, when he becomes a purely civil magistrate. On the whole subject *cf.* Franz in C.I.G. iii. 291, 292.

Line 5. Παθυρει: not παθουρει, as printed by M. *Cf.* Pap. CCXVIII, l. 1.

Line 6. εαυτων: = ἡμῶν αὐτῶν.

Lines 8, 9. εν τε τωι Περι-Θηβας και Παθυριτη: the τε seems to show that two distinct nomes are spoken of; if they were to be identified, we should probably have εν τῷ Π.-Θ. τῷ καὶ Π. The omission of the article before Παθυρίτη can be paralleled from many other passages. The close connexion between the two nomes appears again in Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i. no. 10, l. 7, where mention is made of the ἀγορανομία τοῦ Περι-Θήβας καὶ Παθυρίτου.

- Περ[ι-Θ]ηβας και Παθυριτη ομοιως δε και των οικητικων σω
 10 ματ[ων] εν οἰς και επι του Κοχλακος της Αραβιας του δηλου
 μενο[ν] Παθυριτου νομου μερους 4 απο εδαφους αμπελωνος
 αρουρων β 4 η οσον αν η: επι το πλειον και του απο απηλιωτου
 αυτου παραδεισου και φρεατων και εποικιων και ληνωνος
 και γη[s] χερσου και αλλης γης εκτος φολογιας και των συνκυ
 15 ρωντων παντων ων κεκρατηκεν ο πατηρ ημων
 εφ οσον [π]εριηι χρονον ημων δε μετα την εκεινου
 [τελευτην] των λοι[πων]] Αριστω[ν Α]θηνοδοτου
 των α[πο Δ]ιος πολεως τ[ης μεγ]αλης βιαιοτερον
 εμβατ[ευ]σ[α]ς εις το δη[λουμενο]ν εδαφος του αμπελ[ω]νος
 20 και εις τα συνκυροντα [τ]ουτωι εν τοις της αμειξιας [κ]αιροις
 αντιποιεῖται αδικως του επιβαλλοντος ημιν μερους 4
 και μέρος τι καταπεφυτευκεν αμπελωι, κατεγνωκως
 τωι γυναικα^ς ημας ειναι και ετερωι τοπωι κατοικουσας
 μη ευχερως δυνασθαι επιβαλειν επι την σημαινομενην
 25 κτησιν διο καταπεφευγνυαι επι σε αξιουμεν εαν φαινεται μετα
 πεμψαμενον αυτον επισκεψασθαι και εαν ηι α γραφομεν επαναγ
 κασαι εκστηναι του διασαφουμενου ημιν μερους 4 του εδαφους του αμπε
 λωνος και των εν αυτωι πεφυτευμενων και των προσκυροντων τοπων
 και εκτει[σ]αι α απενηνεκται εξ αυτων γεννηματα περι δε ης
 30 πεποη[κεν] βιας διαλαβειν μισοπονηρως ιν ωμεν αντειλημεναι
 ευτυχει

Line 9. των: om. M.

Lines 9, 10. σωματων: it is not by any means certain that there is room for a numeral after this word, as stated by M.

Line 10. Κοχλακος: mentioned in Turin Pap. VIII as a village on the eastern side of the Nile. The use of the name 'Αραβία for this side of the river is mentioned by Strabo, xvii. 803 ἡ δὲ μετὰ τὸ τοῦ Νείλου καὶ τοῦ 'Αραβίου κόλπου 'Αραβία μὲν ἐστὶ. Similarly ἡ Λιβύη represents the western side; e.g. Pap. III. 1. 41.

Αραβιας: not Αραβιος as M. This passage shows that part of the Pathyrite nome was on the eastern side of the river, just as part of the Peri-Theban nome was on the western side (Pap. III. ll. 41, 42 τῆς Λιβύης τοῦ Περι-Θήβας).

Line 13. ληνωνος: the first letter is extremely doubtful. M. gives ρηνονος, = sheepfold, but there is no trace of anything like the tail of a ρ. Neither word is otherwise known to exist.

Line 14. φολογιας: or φολοσιος—either a proper name or else corrupt. M. proposes φορολογίας, which occurs in the Revenue Papyrus.

Line 17. Αθηνοδοτου: so restored by M.

Line 20. εν τοις της αμειξιας καιροις: the petitioners lived in Pathyris, on the western side of the river, while their property was on the Arabian or eastern side. The offender, Ariston, also lived on the eastern side, in Diospolis itself, and took advantage of a time when there was an interruption of communication (ἀμείξια) between the two sides, to turn the property to his own uses. There is nothing to show what occasioned this ἀμείξια. M. suggests that the death of Euergetes II may have led to disturbances.

Line 23. γυναικας: the s is added above the line.

Line 24. επιβαλειν: not εμβαλειν, as M.

Line 25. The remaining lines are written in a more compressed and concise form than the rest, some of the letters, especially near the ends of lines, being scarcely formed at all.

Line 28. και των εν αυτωι: not και ων εαυτωι, as M.

Line 29. εκτεισαι: M. εκτειναι, which does not seem to make sense.

PAPYRUS CCXVIII.—III B.C. (?)

THIS document is a record of a loan of $13\frac{1}{3}$ artabas of corn, advanced by Nechutes to Phatres. Both parties are described as of Persian descent, the former as Πέρσης τῶν προσγραφέντων—a quite unfamiliar phrase—the latter as Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς (see note on l. 3). The bond is executed in the office of the ἀγορανόμος, Ammonius, and is ratified by his name at the foot of it. The terms of the bond are simple and straightforward, without circumlocutions. The document is dated on the fifth of Phaophi (the month of sowing), and the loan is to be repaid in the month Pachon, seven months later, by which time the harvest would have been reaped. The year is the seventh of the reigning king, but his name is not mentioned. The handwriting appears to be of the latter part of the second century B.C., in which case it must belong to the year 111–110 B.C., in the reign of Ptolemy Soter II. There is no seventh year of a king ruling singly for a long period on either side of this date, the nearest being 175–4 B.C. (Philometor) and 75–4 (Auletes).

The papyrus, which is of good quality, is very nearly perfect. The writing is a flowing cursive hand, less firm than the earlier Ptolemaic hands, and with lines inclining a little upwards.

[ε]τους ζ Φαωφι ε εν Παθυρει επ Αμμωνιου
 [α]γορανομου εδανεισεν Νεχουτης Πετεαρσ[. . .]
 Περσης των προσγρ̃ Φατρητι Χενσθωτου Περσ[η της]
 επιγονης ͵ε ͵ζ ιγ̃ συν τοκω το δε δανειον
 5 αποδοτω ο δεδανεισμενος Νεχουτηι εν [μηνι]
 Παχων [του] ζ ͵λ νε[ον] κ[αθαρ]ον αποκα[θεις]
 ταμενον εις οικον προς αυτον τοις ιδιοις αν[ηλω]
 μασιν μετρω ωι και παρειληφεν εαν δε μη

Line 1. εν Παθυρει: Pathyris is stated in Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography* (ii. 1137) to be the western suburb of Thebes, on the opposite bank of the Nile to the main city; but it is not clear that this statement rests on any sufficient evidence. Ptolemy (iv. 5) mentions a Tathyris, which may be the same, as a μεσόγειος κώμη in the neighbourhood of ὁ Μέμων, intermediate between the Tentyrite and Hermonthite nomes. This Μέμων may be the quarter of Thebes known as the Memnonia, on the west bank of the river; and according to the ordinary interpretation of Turin Pap. VIII. ll. 7–9, the Memnonia are there described as being τῆς Διζύης τοῦ Παθυρίτου. It is not clear, however, that this description applies to more than the villages named after the Memnonia, and in Brit. Mus. Pap. III part, at any rate, of the Memnonia is expressly said to be in the Peri-Theban nome. In any case, this passage would only show that part of the western suburb of Thebes was in the Pathyrite nome, not that Pathyris itself was such a suburb. A considerable number of Ptolemaic documents among Mr. Grenfell's *Greek Papyri* are dated at Pathyris, but they contain no evidence as to its exact site.

Line 2. αγορανομον: this officer presided over dealings in the market, and is therefore an appropriate witness to such a transaction as the present. Loans, sales, and wills were regularly executed in his office, as appears from Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*,

vol. i. 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31; cf. also Brit. Mus. Pap. CCXIX b, l. 1, Turin Papp. IV. l. 2, XIII. l. 6, Berl. Papp. 177, l. 6, 193, l. 11, and an article by Wessely, in the *Rainer Mittheilungen*, v. 83.

Line 3. των προσγρ̃: i. e. τῶν προσγραφέντων. The phrase does not occur elsewhere, though Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς (l. 4) is common. The original Persians must have been a colony (probably of soldiers) introduced by the early Ptolemies into Egypt. Πέρσης τῶν προσγραφέντων would then be a member of a second or supplementary colony, while Π. τῆς ἐπιγονῆς means a descendant of the Persian settlers. This latter term lasts until the middle of the second century (cf. Papp. CCCX, CCCXI, CCCXIV, and Berl. Pap. 290), but apparently not later. It is observable that both men appear to have fathers with Egyptian names, which makes the explanation of προσγραφέντων more difficult. Perhaps for a time the descendants of the original προγραφέντες were kept distinct from the descendants of the original colony.

Line 4. The symbols = $13\frac{1}{3}$ artabas of wheat. The symbol for artaba is in an unusual form, no doubt originally developed from α (of the Ptolemaic shape), or αρ, with a line above it.

Lines 7, 8. ανηλωμασιν: this spelling of the word is regularly found in papyri of this period (see Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i. *passim*).

- αποδωσιν εν τω ωρισμενω χρονω απο
 10 [δω]σατω παραχρημα ημιολιον την εσομενην
 [εν] τη αγορα τιμην η δε πραξις εστω Νεχοτη
 [εκ] του Φατρητος και εκ των υπαρχονχων
 αυτω παντων καθαπερ εγ δικης
 Αμμ^ω κεχρ^η

Endorsed

- 15 δ^τ Νεχουτυ προς Φατρη[τα]
 Ε ιγγ'

Line 11. Νεχοτη: so MS., for Νεχούτη.

Line 12. υπαρχονχων: so MS., for υπαρχόντων.

Line 14. κεχρ^η: i. e. κεχρημάτικα, the regular word to indicate the official certificate of the agoranomus or his clerk; cf. Grenfell's *Greek Papyri*, vol. i. *passim*. The ratification is in the same hand as the document itself, implying either that Ammonius

wrote the whole, or (which is more probable) that the subscription, as well as the rest of the document, was written by a clerk in the ἀγορανομείον.

Line 15. δ^τ: i. e. δάνειον.

Νεχουτυ: so MS.

B. ROMAN PERIOD.

1. *The Census and Poll-tax.*

THE foundation of the whole administrative organization of Roman Egypt lies in the periodical census lists. That such lists must have existed was, of course, obvious *a priori* from the earliest times at which this organization began to be studied. A settled government must collect regular taxes; and a regular collection of taxes implies the existence of lists of persons liable to taxation. The details of the census-system in Egypt have, however, only been discovered within the last few years. The key to it was furnished by the Berlin papyri now in course of publication, notably those belonging to what is known as the Brugsch collection. Among the documents contained in the first three parts of the official publication (*Aegyptische Urkunden aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin: Griechische Urkunden*, Hft. 1-3) were several which related to the census; and interpretations of the principal facts to be learnt from them appeared almost simultaneously in the *Classical Review* (March, 1893, vol. vii. p. 110), *Hermes* (April, 1893, vol. xxviii. p. 230), and *Philologus* (May, 1893, vol. lii. p. 219), by the present writer, Wilcken, and Viereck respectively. The fullest statement of the details (with additional matter relating, not to the census, but to taxation) will be found in the two last-named articles. Further documents bearing on the same subject were included in later numbers of the Berlin publication, which confirmed the results thus obtained; and the nature of the census in Roman Egypt is now fairly clear.

The official name of the census is *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*, or house-to-house list. It was held every fourteen years, but the returns were sent in during the year following. That is, the last day of the census-year was apparently taken as the determining date, and in course of the following twelve-month each householder had to make out a return of his family and the residents in his house at that date. These returns seem, as a rule, not to have been sent in until near the end of the said twelve-month; which is at once a proof of the length of time allowed for the return, and of the tendency of human nature not to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow. Thus in Berl. Pap. 116 the return sent in by the householder Ision for the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* of the twenty-eighth year of Commodus (A.D. 187-8) is dated on the last day (*Μεσορῇ ἐπ[αγομένων ἑ]*) of the twenty-ninth year, and among seventeen dated returns in the Berlin collection all except one bear dates in the last three months of the year, Pauni, Epeiph, and Mesore, the one exception being Pap. 26 (= 447), which is dated on

the 30th Athur. The returns are addressed sometimes to the *στρατηγός, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, κωμογραμματεὺς*, and *λαογράφοι κώμης* (Berl. Papp. 53, 59, 60, 95, 97, 447, 524), sometimes to the *στρατηγός, βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς*, and *γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως* (Berl. Papp. 55, 182), and sometimes to only one of these officials separately, *viz.* to the *στρατηγός* (Berl. Papp. 125, 137, 224, 410), *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς* (Berl. Papp. 115, 116, 117, 122, 123, 126, 138, 298, 302), *κωμογραμματεὺς* (Berl. Papp. 54, 58, 90), or the *λαογράφοι κώμης* (Berl. Papp. 154, 225). Those in which the *κωμογραμματεὺς* or the *λαογράφοι κώμης* appear are, of course, returns from villages; those in which the *γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως* appear are, equally of course, from towns; but the *στρατηγός* and the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς* received returns from both towns and villages.

The substance of the return consists of a statement by the householder, first of the house or portion of a house owned by him (a common formula runs *ὑπάρχει μοι ἐπ' ἀμφόδου x οἰκία or μέρος οἰκίας, ἐν ᾗ κατοικῶ*), and secondly of the names and ages of himself and all the other residents in the house, whether children, slaves, or tenants; the whole concluding with the formal phrase, *διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι*, and the date. The exact formula varies in different returns, but the substance is the same in all. Often a reference is made to the preceding census, either to mention the fact that the present return relates to the same house as that for which the writer made return on that occasion, or to notice the inclusion in the list of a child whose name did not appear in the previous list.

The returns, when sent in, served several purposes. In the first place they appear to have been fastened together and numbered (Berl. Pap. 116 consists of two returns written in different hands, but fastened together and numbered respectively 62 and 63). Then a regular census list was prepared, omitting the formal declarations of the householder, and giving simply the names and ages of each individual (see Pap. CCCXXIV, which is a copy of the record of the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* for A.D. 117-8, preserved in the *δημοσία βιβλιοθήκη*). To this reference could be made when evidence was required as to a man's family, slaves, or house property (*cf.* Berl. Pap. 388, col. 2, l. 19, *ἐκ τῆς κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῆς ἀποδείκνυται, τίνος ἐστὶν δοῦλος*). Next, on the basis of this complete record of the population of the country, a list was drawn up of all those persons who were liable to the poll-tax. Of this we have evidence in Papp. CCLVII-CCLIX, which are actual portions of such a list. The information to be derived from it as to the nature of the poll-tax will be considered below. Further, the census lists provided the material for the records relating to the *ἐπίκρισις*, or enrolment-lists of the privileged Greek *κάτοικοι*, of which an interesting specimen occurs in Papp. CCLX, CCLXI. They must also have been of value for the purposes of the various other taxes, though no doubt special lists must have been required for each of these taxes separately.

The fourteen-year period (the existence of which was unknown before the publication of the Berlin papyri) arises from the association of the census with the poll-tax, and proves the intimate connexion between the two from the first. Fourteen was the recognized age of puberty, and its connexion with the poll-tax in the neighbouring country of Syria is proved by Ulpian (*Dig. L. 15, 3*, quoted by Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxviii. 248), who states that men were liable to this tax from the age of fourteen to that of sixty-five, and women from twelve to sixty-five. That the upper limit was not the same in Egypt will be shown presently, but the

lower limit was so, and consequently the periodical census was held at intervals which insured that all children who had been born at the time of the last census should have reached the age at which they were liable to the poll-tax.

The date at which the census was established cannot be fixed with certainty. No mention of it occurs in any of the Ptolemaic papyri, and the earliest census of which there is at present direct evidence is that of the eighth year of Nero (A.D. 61-2), to which reference is made in Papp. CCLX (ll. 79, 80) and CCLXI (ll. 31, 32). The same document, however, refers to a supplementary list made in the first year of Nero's reign, which itself implies a then pre-existing list, which may be taken to be a census-list of A.D. 47-8. Further back than this date the evidence does not at present permit us to go; for the two ἀπογραφαί of the years 19 and 18 B.C., published in Grenfell's *Greek Papyri* (vol. i. nos. 45 and 46), though containing a statement of the writer's age and residence, do not appear to have anything to do with the census, but are annual returns for the purpose of a certain σύνταξις (whatever that may be), and perhaps concern only the δημόσιοι γεωργοί. Neither have we, on the other hand, any evidence as to the relation between this fourteen-year period under the Roman rule and the fifteen-year indiction-period which was established under the Byzantine regime in A.D. 312-3 (see *Catalogue*, vol. i. p. 198).

The British Museum possesses only one of the original returns for the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, viz. that contained in Pap. CCCCLXXVI a, with the possible addition of Pap. CCCCLII. All the rest that are at present known are at Berlin (Berl. Papp. 26, 53-55, 57-60, 90, 95, 97, 115-120, 122, 123, 125-131, 137, 138, 154, 182, 224, 225, 298, 302, 410, 447). On the other hand the Museum possesses two very long lists based upon the census (Papp. CCLVII-CCLIX and CCLX-CCLXI), and some smaller extracts from the official documents (Papp. CLXXXII b, CCXCVII a, CCCXXIV, CCCLXIV). The texts of these, with the exception of those which are too badly mutilated to be worth transcribing, are given in the present section of the *Catalogue*, and their particular nature is examined in the introductory notes to each of them.

PAPYRUS CCLVII.—A.D. 94.

THE three papyri which follow here (CCLVII-CCLIX), though distinct rolls, are evidently parts of the same record, and are written in one hand throughout. What they contain is, on the face of it, a simple list of names arranged by households, with a statement of the age of each person named, and sometimes of his occupation. The heading is lost, and there is nowhere a direct statement of its object; but it may be determined from internal evidence. The names are all of men; therefore it is plainly not a complete census-roll. The ages range from fourteen to sixty, so that the list excludes boys who have not attained the age of puberty, and old men who have ceased to be active. This practically reduces the alternatives to two; it may either be a list of persons liable to the poll-tax, or a military enrolment roll. The decision between these two is given by Pap. CCLIX, l. 61, where a summary of the total number of names is followed by a sum of drachmas. This can have

nothing to do with a military enrolment list (in which, moreover, a statement of occupations would be out of place), and it remains to conclude that we have here a record of persons liable to the poll-tax. Some confirmation of this conclusion may be derived from the figures in the passage just referred to. The total number of men is given as 120, and the sum received from them as 4800 drachmas, or 40 drachmas per head. In Pap. CCCXL there is a receipt for a sum of 20 drachmas paid on account of *λαογραφία* in the year 179. Between the 20 drachmas there and the 40 in the present document there is an easy connexion, if it be supposed that some persons paid poll-tax at double the rate of the rest; and this hypothesis finds a confirmation in Pap. CCLXI, col. 1, where 330 persons pay at the rate of 20 drachmas per head, while three pay at the rate of 40 drachmas (see p. 53).

If this conclusion be correct, that the present document is a list of persons liable to the poll-tax, two interesting results follow, as to the persons thus liable and the age during which the liability lasted. Wilcken, in his article on *Ἀπογραφαί* (*Hermes*, xxviii. p. 248), made the reasonable suggestion that the practice in Egypt was the same as in Syria, where, as mentioned above, men were liable to the poll-tax between the ages of fourteen and sixty-five, and women from twelve to sixty-five. It would appear, however, from the present list that in Egypt only men were liable to the tax, and that the upper limit of age was sixty instead of sixty-five. It cannot be merely an accident that, in the whole of this long list, no person is included whose age exceeds sixty; and see Pap. CCLIX, l. 64, *ὑπὲρ τὸ Λξα*. It will be observed also that most of the names are certainly Egyptian; a fact of which the bearing will be considered in the Introductory note to Pap. CCLX.

The date of the list is given by Pap. CCLIX, l. 54 (*εἰς τὸ ἰδΛ αὐτοκράτορος καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ*), and l. 179 (*τῷ ἐνεστῶτι ἰδΛ*), from which it appears that it belongs to the fourteenth year of Domitian = A.D. 94-5. No month in this year is mentioned later than Neos Sebastus (= Athur, Pap. CCLIX, ll. 79, 88), and the poll-tax roll would naturally be made up early in the year; so that the date may fairly be assigned to the end of A.D. 94. It will be observed that this is not one of the regular census-years; hence it is evident that the census-rolls, so far as concerned the purposes of the poll-tax, were brought up to date every year, as is only natural, by the inclusion of those who had just attained the age of fourteen and the removal of those who had died or reached the age of exemption at sixty-one. On the other hand, the fact that the poll-tax lists were originally based on the periodical census lists appears from the references made in Pap. CCLIX, l. 76 *et seq.* to the census lists for the years 61-2, 75-6, 89-90.

The region to which the list relates would appear from Pap. CCLIX, l. 35, to be in the division of Heracleides in the nome of Arsinoë; and it probably included several villages or small towns of moderate extent (see note on Pap. CCLIX, l. 62).

There is nothing to show the order of the three rolls with certainty, since the beginning and end of each of them is lost; but Pap. CCLIX contains the conclusion of the main list (which is followed by various supplementary categories), and is therefore placed last, while of the other two, which contain the main body of the list, Pap. CCLVII, has been put first as being the most perfect. The columns were originally numbered, but in no case has the number been clearly preserved: see note on Pap. CCLVIII, l. 133.

The rolls have been divided, since their acquisition by the Museum, for convenience of

mounting and reference; but the parts into which they are severally divided were originally contiguous.

Papyrus CCLVII contains portions of nine columns, of which the first and the last are mere fragments. The columns were numbered, but in no case has the number been preserved intact. The numbers seem, however, to have been in three figures (see note on l. 149), which shows that the record was a very extensive one. The numbers of names in the respective columns are 17, 40 (?), 38, 38, 37, 35, 33, 24, 26 (?), or a total of 288. There are no headings, nothing, in fact, but a list of names, arranged by households; and the only interesting points of detail relate to the occupations of the various individuals.

(Col. 1.)

	. . . . .]	Λκδ
	. . . . . γ]ερ ^δ	Λνη
	. . . . .] Διοσκορ ^ο	Λλα
	. . . . .]	Λις
5	. . . . .]σαπου ^ω της Πο ^ω	Λμα
	. . . . .]μ με . . γερ ^δ	Λμ
	. . . . .]	Λκα
	. . . . .]ροσ ^θ γεωρ ^γ	Λκε
	. . . . .] και Κορνηλι ^ο	[. . .]
10	. . . . .] γερ ^δ	Λκβ
	. . . . .] . . νο ^ι δη ^γ	Λμβ
	. . . . .] γερ ^δ	Λλζ
	. . . . .]	Λλα
	. . . . .] . . ^ω γερ ^δ	Λμθ
15	. . . . .]	Λκβ
	. . . . .]	Λμα
	. . . . .]	Λλε

[desunt vv. 11.]

(Col. 2.)

	. . . . .]	. . . μῆ Ηρ[. . . .
30	. . . . .]	. . . οираτο[. . .
	. . . . .]	. . . μῆ Σαμ ^β τ[ης . . .
	. . . . .]	οσ . νεφερω[. . . .
	. . . . .]	τ ^ο [. . . .

Line 1. About ten lines are wanting from the top of the column.

Line 2. γερ^δ: *i.e.* γέρδιος, a weaver (not in Liddell and Scott).

Line 11. δηγ: *i.e.* δημόσιος γεωργός. So frequently throughout the MS., either in this or in more expanded forms; see especially l. 238.

Line 17. About eleven lines are wanting from the bottom of the column.

Line 29. μῆ: *i.e.* μητρός. The form in which this abbreviation is written throughout the papyrus is noticeable. It rather resembles μμῆ.

(Col. 3.)

	[. ις]	
70	Διος Ισχυριων[^ο]ετ . ρ ^μ δηγ	Λμε
	Μυσθ ^ο . . . αα[.]της Πανεγ ^β κουρ ^ε	Λμς
	Ατρ[ης] ομ[.] δηγ	Λιδ
	Αρ[φ]αησ ^ι Αρφα[ησι ^ο του]τ της Διογεν ^ο γερ ^δ	Λκς
	Φασι[ς]μ του[.]θ ^ο	Λκγ
75	. . . .]μ[. . .] . . το[υ]τ ^ο	Λμζ
	Στρατιππος [.] . . δηγ	Λλη
	[Οικι]α του Λογγινου Ουαλε[ριου]	
	Σωσις Πετεσ[ουχ του] μῆ Ταεριέω της Φασ ^ι δ ^η	Λμ
	[Οικια Κεφ]αλων ^ο του Διοσκο[.] μῆ Τ[απον ^τ της Ανου ^β ι ^δ	Λλς
80	Μελαγκ ^ο νε[.] της Μελαγκο ^μ δηγ	Λνγ
	[Οικια]χου Θεουμ[.]	
	Πανο ^μ Νεκφ[ε]ρ[ω ^τ του Νεκφ]ερω ^τ μῆ Τ[.] της Νεκφερ ^ω ιερ	Λμθ
	Ουνωφρις Νεκφερ[ω ^τ του Νεκφ]ερ ^ω μῆ Ηρ[. . . .]αλε[. .]ατος ιερ	Λμθ
	Ουνωφρις υι[ος μῆ]εν ^ο [της Ν[εκφε]ρω ^τ ιε	Λλδ
85	[Οικια] Ταχνου ^β μῆ Α[.]σου ^χ του . . [. . .] μῆ Ταχνου ^β της Πεπ ^ι	Λλα
	[Οικι μ]ερ ^ο ι ^δ Ατρης Αισχυρι ^ω [.] μῆ Τ[ααρμιν]σ ^ι [της Αρφα]ησε ^ω ερ ^γ	Λκδ
	[Οικι μ]ερ ^ο ι ^δ Ηρακλης πρε ^ς Πα[.]ρ[. . .] μῆ της Ηρα ^κ δηγ	Λνδ
	Πανεγ ^β υιο[ς μῆ] της Α[. . .] . . χ . . ποι ^μ	Λλγ
	[Οικι μ]ερ ^ο του πα ^τ Εκτωρ Ηρ[.]εχ[. . .] μ[ῆ Τ]ααρεσας της Ωρ ^ο ιδι ^ω	Λκδ
90	[Οικι μ]ερ ^ο ι ^δ Πανεγ ^β Εκτορ ^ο του Πανεγ ^β μῆ [.] της Ονησ ^ι δη	Λλζ
	Ονησιμ ^ο Εκτορ ^ο του Πανεγ ^β μ[ῆ] της Ονησ ^ι ποι ^μ	Λλβ
	Πουωρις Πετε[σουχ του] μῆ Θ[.] της Πετ[ε]σου ^χ γερ ^δ	Λμη
	[Οικια . . .] . . Πανεγ ^β τ[ο]υ Ηρα[.] ποι ^μ	Λκζ
	[Οικι]α ^ι Ηρακλης ο ^κ Κλα[.] [μῆ] Ταορσεν ^ο της Ηρακλ ^η πρ ^ο	Λμ
95	Πανεγ ^β νεωτερ[ος αδ]ελφος μ[ῆ της αυτης] ποι ^μ	Λλβ
	[Οικια του πα]τ [Κε]φα ^λ Πετεσ[ουχ] του Παουι ^τ [μῆ]ει ^τ της Παπει ^τ	Λμζ
	Πετεσου ^χ Κε[φα ^λ του Π]ετεσου ^χ [μῆ] της Ηρα ^τ	Λις
	Πανο ^μ Ορσενου[φέω του Αμ]μωνι ^ο μῆ ως [της Κεφα ^λ δηγ	Λλβ
	[Οικι μ]ερ ^ο [ι ^δ] Αμμωνι ^ο Ωρ ^ο τ[ου . . .]ν ^ο μῆ Τακ ^τ . . . της Πετεσου ^χ δηγ	Λμς
100	Αρμινσ ^ι Μυσθ ^ο [του Αρμ]ινσε ^ω μῆ Τανεκφερω ^τ [της Αρε ^ω γερ ^δ	Λκγ
	Μυσθας α[δελφος] μῆ της αυτης γερ ^δ	Λκα
	[Οικι με]ρ ^ο της γυ ^ι Αμων[ο] Μαρω[ν του . . .]ν ^ο [μῆ] Ταπετεστ ^ο ποι ^μ	Λμζ
	Μαρων υιος μῆ Τανεκφερω ^τ της Αρμινσι ^ο ι ^δ	Λκ
	[Οικι] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Τριαδελφος Πα[. . . του] Τριαδελφ ^ο μῆ Τ[ανε]γ ^β της Πεπ ^ι προσο ^δ	Λν
105	[Οικι] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Διονυσιος Νεκφ[ερωτος του] Μυσθ ^ο μῆ . . σωου της Διονυσ ^ι γερ ^δ	Λνδ
	Οικι μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πετασις Πετασι ^τ του Πετασι ^τ μῆ Θε[να]πυ ^γ της Απυγχι ^ι	Λνθ
	Ηρακλης υιος μῆ Θεανου ^β [της] . . . σ ^ι	Λκ
	[Οικι] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Σενπριω . . [. .]τασι ^β του Πετασ . . [μῆ] . . κε ^ω της Πεπει ^μ γερ ^δ	Λκε
	Νεμεσ[. . αδελφος] μῆ της αυ[της] γερ ^δ	Λκβ

Line 69. The number of the column is obtained from the two following columns, but the first figure is lost in all; cf. note on l. 149.

Line 79. ιδ: i. e. ιδιώτης.

Line 94. πρ^ο: presumably προσάδου γεωργός, cf. l. 51.

(Col. 4.)

- 110 [. ι]ζ
] . . ρι^ω του Ηρ[ατ]ος μῆ [.] Lμε
] Σαμ^β του Ατρει^ο μῆ [.] Lλθ
]^β του Αν[ο]υ^β μῆ Θε[ν]. Lλθ
 . . .] αδελφος μῆ της αυ[της] Lλδ
 115 . . . Μεν[ων]^ο του Μένων^ο μῆ Θε[ν]. Lνδ
 . . .] υιος μῆ Τααρτ^ο τ[ης] Lκδ
 . . . Μ[ενων]^ο του Μενων^ο μῆ . [.] Lμθ
 . . . Μ[ενων]^ο του Μενων^ο μῆ Ερ[.] Lλε
 . . .] . . ρα^λ του Ατρει^ο μῆ Ταμυσθ[ας] Lμς
 120 [Οικι ι]^δ Στρατ[. .] . os Ασκληατ^ο του Μενων[^ο μῆ] Lλδ
 K]εφαλων^ο του Ατρει^ο μῆ T[.] Lλη
 . . τυ . . [. .]^λ Ατρειους του Σαμ^β μῆ [.] Lνθ
 Σαρου[. . .] υιος μῆ Τααρμινσ[ι^ο] Lλς
 [Οικι μ]ε^ρο ι^δ Διον[υσιος] . . ρμνυσιος του Διονυσι^ο μ[ῆ . . .] της Αρπαισε[ως] Lνα
 125 Πετεα[ρμ]υ^θ υιος μῆ Ταπαπ[. . . .]ρων^ο γε^ρ^δ Lκβ
 [Οικι με]^ρο Πεεβ^β . . . Αρμινσι^ο του Διονυσι^ο μῆ Η[.] γε^ρ^δ Lμγ
 . . .]με Ατρει^ο του Πανεσνε^ω μῆ Ισι[.]ε^ω αυ Lκη
 [Οικι μερο]ς ι^δ Ατρ[ης] Σ[αμ^β του Ατρει^ο μῆ Θαισου^τ τη[ς] π]ροσο^δ Lμγ
 [Οικια του] πα^τ Αμμ[ωνι]^ο Σαμ^β του Αμμωνι^ο μῆ Θατρ[ει]^ο τ[ης]] γε^ρ^δ Lλζ
 130 Αρφ[. . .] αδελφος μῆ της αυ[της] γε^ρ^δ Lκθ
 Ηρας [αλλ]ος αδελφος μῆ της αυ[της] γε^ρ^δ Lκ
 [Οικι] με^ρο ι^δ [. . .] . . . Απυγχι^ο του Μυσθ^ο μῆ Ηρ[. . . . της] Ωριων^ο Lμε
 [Οικι μ]ε^ρο ι^δ Ανου[βιω]ν Διονυσ^ι του Ανου^β μῆ Θτρ[ε]ι^ο [της Π]ε[τεσ]ου^χ Lλγ
 Πετεσ[ου]χ^ο αδελφος μῆ της αυτη[ς] ποι^μ Lλ
 135 Οικι με^ρο ι^δ Ανου[β] Α]πολλωνι^ο του Διονυσι^ο μῆ Τανο^μ της Παχρατ^ο δη Lμζ
 Οικι με^ρο ι^δ Διος Απολλωνι^ο του Διονυσι^ο μῆ Τανο^μ [της Π]αχρατ^ο δη Lλς
 Οικια με^ρο ι^δ Σαρα[πι]ς Νεκφερω^τ του Πετεσου^χ μῆ Θαισου^τ [της Π]ετεσ^ο γε^ρ^δ Lμε
 Οικια με^ρο ι^δ Πετε[σου]χ^ο Νεκφερω^τ του Πετεσ^ο μῆ Θαισου^τ τ[της Π]ετεσ^ο γε^ρ^δ Lμγ
 Οικ ι^δ Απισ Α[πι]τ^ο του Απιτ^ο μῆ Ταορσεν^ο της Πε[τεσου]χ^ο γε^ρ^δ Lξ
 140 Απισ [υιο]ς μῆ Θεναπυγ^χ της Ασκληα^τ γε^ρ^δ Lλς
 Ηρακλ[ης] [α]λλος υιος μῆ της αυτης γε^ρ^δ Lλγ
 Ονωφρ[ις] αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης γε^ρ^δ Lκα
 Σανσνον[. . Πα]χρατ^ο του Παχρατ^ο μῆ Θεναπυγ^χ της Διοσκ^ο Lν
 Οικι με^ρο ι^δ Πα[χ]ρ[ατη]ς Ισχυριων^ο του Παχρατ^ο μῆ Θαησε^ω της Ωρ^ο δη Lκζ
 145 Οικ ι^δ Απυγ[χι]ς [Πα]χιρι^ο του Διοσκουτ^ο μῆ Τανεσνε^ω της Μελαν^ο δη Lνγ
 Απυγχις υιος μῆ Σαμ^β της Εριεως δη Lκα
 [Οικ ι]^δ [μ]ε^ρο πα^τ Απυγχις Διοσκουτ^ο του Παχιρι^ο μῆ Σια . . . τη[ς Π]ετ[ε]αρψεν^η δη Lκς
 Παχιρις αδελφος μῆ της αυτης προσο^δ γε^ω Lκδ

Line 117. Μενων^ο is twice corrected from Μαρων^ο.
 Line 133. Θτρει^ο: so MS., apparently, for Θατρει^ο.

Line 148. αυτης: the α is separated by a considerable space from the next letter.

(Col. 5.)

	[.]ιη	
150	. . . . .]νος μῆ Σισατος [.]
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ του Διο]σκουτ μῆ Νεμεσο[υ]τ ^ο της]
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ [. μ]ῆ Θεναπυγ ^χ της Παναγ ^τ [.]
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ [.]κοθυτ ^ο μῆ Τααρφα ^τ τη[s]
	Α[.]ασαρ ^ο της Ηρακλη ^ο δη[γ]
155	Δ[. αδελφος] μῆ της αυτης δηγ	[.]
	Ν[.] Διοσκουτ ^ο μῆ Τααρφα[α ^τ της]
	[Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Η[.] μῆ Τααρφα ^τ της Νεκφερω[τ ^ο]
	[Οικια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ [.]δ ^ο μῆ Ταυριος της Ηρακλ [.]
	[Οικια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ [.εν[.]ς γυναι[κ]ος	
160	Μυσθα[s] Απο[λλ ^ω του Μ]υσ ^θ μῆ Ταμυσ ^θ της Ορσεν ^ο γερ ^δ]
	[Οικια] Απυγ[χ] Ουν ^ω Αρφα[η το]υ Ουν ^ω μῆ Θαησε ^ω της Πετεσου ^χ γερ ^δ	Λ[.]
	Αρπο ^χ υιος μῆ Τααρμυσι ^ο της Παουι ^τ γερ ^δ	Λκ[.]
	Αρ[φ]αη[σ]ις αλλος υιο[s] μῆ της αυτης	Λκ
	[Οικια ι ^δ Ο]υν ^ω Παν[εσ]νεως του Κεφα ^λ μῆ Ηρα ^τ της Απι ^ο	Λν
165	Σανσιν[ως] υιος μῆ Σαμβου ^ο της Πνεφερ[ωτος]	Λκς
	Ηρας αλλος υιος μῆ της αυ ^τ γερ ^δ	Λ[.]
	[Οικια] μερ ^ο τ ^η μη ^τ Αρεωτης Θεων ^ο του Θεων ^ο μῆ Θατρει ^ο της Πετεσου ^χ δη[γ]	Λλε
	[Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Παποντω[s Π]απον ^τ του Παπον ^τ μη Αρτεμι ^ο της Ατρει ^ο δη[γ]	Λ]
	Ψαμις Ασκ[λατ ^ο τ]ου Παπον ^τ μῆ Θεναπυγ ^χ της Ψαμιδ ^ο γερ ^δ	Λν
170	[Α]σκλας υιος μῆ Θεναπυγ ^χ της Παχιρι ^ο γερ ^δ	Λκς
	[Α]τρης αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης	Λιε
	Παχιρις Πανεσνεως του Τεσ ^ι μῆ Ταπα ^χ της Ηρακλ ^η γερ ^δ	Λ]
	Ηρακλης υιος μῆ Ηρακλειας της Αρφαησεως γερ ^δ	Λλα
	Παχιρις αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης γερ ^δ	Λκς
175	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Αρχωνιδης Πανεγ ^β του Διονυ[σι ^ο] μῆ Ταπαχιρι ^ο της Ηρα ^κ γερ ^δ	Λνβ
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Φασις Ψαμιδ ^ο τον Φασαη ^τ μῆ Τ[α]μυσ ^θ της Μυσ ^θ γερ ^δ	Λμζ
	[Οικια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Δικρανης Πετεσου ^χ του Δικραν ^ο μῆ Ταπεπωσ ^ο της Διοσ ^κ δηγ	Λνγ
	[Πε]τεσου ^χ υιος μῆ Τεφερω ^τ της Σαμ ^β δηγ	Λλα
	Σαμ ^β αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης δηγ	Λκ[.]
180	Σαρας αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης δημ	Λκ[.]
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πτολλις Πετεσου ^χ του [Δι]κραν ^ο μῆ Ταπεπ ^ω της Διοσ ^κ δηγ	Λνβ
	Πετεσου ^χ υιος μῆ Τεφερω ^τ της Μυσ ^θ δημ	Λλ[.]
	Μυσθας αλλος [υ]ιος μῆ της αυτης δημ γε ^ω	Λκα
	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Ηρακλης Ηρακλ ^η του Ηρακλ ^η μῆ Θενοσ ^ι της Ηρα ^κ δηγ	Λκδ
185	Οικια μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πτολλις Ηρακλη ^ο του Καρατ ^ο μῆ Ταπτολ ^λ της Διοσ ^κ δηγ	Λνθ
	Φασις υιος μῆ Τεφερω ^τ της Πολεμων ^ο δηγ	Λκβ
	Πολεμων αλλος υιος μῆ της αυτης δημ γε ^ω	Λκα

Line 149. A ligature joins the top of the ι to the preceding letter, which must therefore be σ or τ rather than ρ, and probably the former, since the number at the head of col. 2 of Pap. CCLIX begins with σ.

Line 180. δημ: probably=δημιουργός. It occurs too often (cf. ll. 182, 193) to be a mistake or variant for δηγ=δημόσιος γεωργός.

(Col. 6.)

	[. ιθ]	
	Οι[κία μερ ^ο] ι ^δ Διοσκους Η[ρακλή ^ο του Καρατ ^ο μῆ] Ταπτολ ^λ της Διοσ ^κ δηγ ^γ	[. . .]
190	Καρας [υιος μῆ τ]ης Καλλι ^τ δηγ ^γ	[. . .]
	Διοσκους [αλλος υιος μῆ] τη[s α]υτης	[. . .]
	[Οικία μερ ^ο] ι ^δ Σαμβ ^β Ωρου του [.] . ^ο της Ορσεν ^ο μῆ [. .]	[. . .]
	Οι[κία μερ ^ο] ι ^δ Νεφερω ^ς Καρατ ^ο [.]π ^τ της Νεφερω ^τ [δ]ημ ^μ	[. . .]
	Οικ[ία μ]ερ ^ο ι ^δ Μυσθας Ηρακλή ^ο [.] . . ρμω ^τ της Πανεγ ^β δηγ ^γ	[. . .]
195	Ο[ικία] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Ορσεν ^ο Απολλ ^λ το[υ] ^θ μ[ῆ] Τα]μυσ ^θ της Ορσεν ^ο δηγ ^γ	Λ[. .]
	[Οικ]ία μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πνεφερω ^ς Ορσεν ^ο του Ο]ρσ[εν ^ο μῆ] Τανεγ ^β της Πνεφερω ^τ	Λ[. .]
	[Οι]κία μερ ^ο ι ^δ Απισ Ονν ^ω του Πετσαρψε[νη]σε ^ω μῆ Τεφερω ^τ της Απ[. . .]	Λλδ
	[Οικία] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Διδυμος Μυσθου του Παπον ^τ μῆ Ηρακλ ^ο της Πετε[.]	Λνγ
	[Οικία] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πετσαμουνις Πετερμ ^ο του Πετε ^τ μῆ Θερμ ^ο της [Μαρων ^ο γ]ερ ^δ	Λμγ
200	[Οικία] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Μαρων Πετερμ ^ο του Πετεησιος μῆ Θερμου ^θ της Μαρων ^ο αρ ^ο	Λμ
	[Οικία του] πα ^τ Διονυσις Παχνου ^β του Διονυσι ^ο μῆ Ταεριεω ^ς της Πααυ ^τ δηγ ^γ	Λμς
	Παχνου ^β υιος μῆ Νεμεσου ^τ της Παχνου ^β	Λιε
	Μυσ ^θ Παχνου ^β του Διονυσι ^ο μῆ Ταεριεω ^ς της Πααυ ^τ δηγ ^γ	Λλβ
	[Οικία] Μαρκου Ουαλεριου Ρεστιτουτου στρα ^τ	
205	Πανο ^μ Πανο ^μ του Ορσεν ^ο μ[ῆ] Τανεγ ^β της Ανου ^β δηγ ^γ	Λλζ
	Ορσεν ^ο Πανο ^μ του Ορσεν ^ο μῆ Τανεγ ^β της Ανου ^β δηγ ^γ	Λλβ
	Ανου ^β αδελφός μῆ της αυτης δηγ ^γ	Λκη
	Πανο ^μ αλλος αδελφός μῆ της αυτης δηγ ^γ	Λκ.
	Οικι Πατουαμ ^τ Διοσ ^κ του Πατουαμπτι ^ο μῆ Σοηρεω ^ς της Σισοι ^τ δηγ ^γ	Λκη
210	Σισοις αδελφός μῆ της αυτης δηγ ^γ	Λκδ
	Οικι δ' μερ ^ο ι ^δ Νεκφερω ^ς Ερμα του Νεκφερω ^τ μῆ Ταουν ^ω της Πανο ^μ ιδι ^ω	Λ..
	Οικι δ' μερ ^ο ι ^δ Κεφα ^λ Πατουαμπτι ^ο του Πτολλιδ ^ο μῆ Ταουει ^τ της Κεφα ^λ δηγ ^γ	Λν.
	Οικία μερ ^ο ι ^δ Διος Ατομνε ^ω του Ατρει ^ο μῆ Θερμου ^θ της Διου	Λλη
	Παχνου ^β αδελφός μῆ της αυτης	Λκζ
215	Οι[κία] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πεπ ^τ Ατομνε ^ω του Πεπιρεω ^ς μη ^τ Νεστνηφεω ^τ [^ο] της Μαρρει ^ο	Λν
	Παχνου ^β αδελ ^λ μητρ ^ο της [αυ]της	Λλζ
	Ατομνευ ^ς υιος Πεπ ^τ μη ^τ Θεανο ^β της Πανεγ ^β δη γε	Λκα
	Ατρης Παχνου ^β του Πεπ ^τ μ ^η Ισιτος της Ατρει ^ο δημ ^ο γεωρ	Λκζ
	. . υργ ^τ Μαρκου Αντωνιου Πρισκου	
220	Σαμβ ^β Πνεφερω ^{τος} του Πνεφερω ^{τος} μη ^τ Τνεφε ^ς της Φασι ^τ	Λνε
	Οικι του πατρος Κροκος Ηγεμ ^ω του Σαμβ ^α μ ^η Τανέβη ^ο της Ατομν ^ε δηγ ^γ	Λκγ
	Σαμβ ^α αδελφός μητρ ^ο της αυτης	Λκα
	Κροκος Σαμβ ^β του Ηγεμ ^ο μῆ Τορευ ^τ της Σαμβ ^β δημ ^ο γε	Λμ
	Σαμβ ^α υιος μη ^τ Τνεφερω ^τ της Πεσκα ^α	Λκς
225	[Οικία ι] ^δ μερ ^ο Πανο ^μ Διου του Πυλαδ ^ο μ ^η Θ[ερ]μουθ: της Ορσενουφ ^ε δη γε	. . .

Line 204. The householder himself would be exempt from poll-tax in this instance as being a Roman. Cf. l. 219.

Line 221. Τανέβη^ο: so MS., the γ having been accidentally

omitted at first.

Line 225. Θερμουθ: i. e. Θερμουθαρίον, but the colon which marks the abbreviation is noticeable.

(Col. 7.)

- [. κ]
 Πανομγ . . [.] . τος της Σθω Λμε
 . . μολη] . . τρ^ο της Σ υτης δη Λκβ
 230 Ο[ικι . . . Πετ]εσουχ]φ^εω Λκζ
 [Σα]μβας^β [του μῆ Νεκ]φερωτος τη[ς] πρ[ο]σο^δ Λιδ
 Ο[ικια . . Α]νου^β Εσο . ριοισ[.] του Σαμβα [μῆ] της Λλα
 [Σα]μβας αδελ[φος] μῆ της αυτη[ς] Λκξ
 Ο[ικι]α ι^δ Ουτρανιου [.]εως
 Πνεφε[ρ]^ω]πτι^χ μῆ Φιλου[μενης της] Λ . β
 235 Οικια της μητρ^ο . ασσεθηβα α . . αντος μητ^ρ Θαι λει^ο Λμβ
 Ηρακλης αδελφ[ος] μητρ^ο της αυτης Λλθ
 Οικια μερ^ο ι^δ του πατρ^ο Ηρακλη του Ηρακληου [μῆ] Θαισουτ^ρ της Ισ Λλζ
 Διος αδελφος μητρ^ο της αυτης δημο^ς γεωργος Λλδ
 ις αδελφ[ος] μητρ^ο της αυτης δημο γεωργος Λκδ
 240 Ο[ικι] d μερ^ο πατ^ρ Ηρακλης Πανο[μ] του Ηρακληου μῆ βουτ^ρ της Αμμωνι^ο δγ Λλδ
 Αμμωνις αδελφος μ[η]τρ^ο της αυτης δημο γεωργος Λλ
 Πετες . . .^θ αδ[ελφος] μητρ^ο της αυτης δημο γε Λκβ
 Ηρακλης α[λλος] αδελφος μητρ^ο της αυτης δη γε Λιθ
 Σαμβ[ας] αλλο[ς] αδελφος μητρ^ο της αυτης δημ^μ γε Λιζ
 245 Οικι Μυσ^ο Αμμωνι^ο του θου μῆ Ταουειτ^ρ της Σο δημο γεωρ Λνθ
 Ορσενουφ[ις] [υ]ος μητ^ρ ατ^ρ της Λαβαιτ^ρ δημο γεωργος Λκζ
 [Οικι] d μερ^ο ι^δ Ηρακλης του Ηρακλη^ο μη Ταητι^ο της Πνεφε^ς δημο^ς Λμδ
 Πασιων αδελφος μητ[ρ^ο] της αυτης δη[μο] γεωρ^γ Λλς
 Ηρων Ηρακ[λη^ο του] Πασιω[νος] μῆ Ηρακλουτ^ρ της Πανομγε^ω Λις
 250 Ο[ικι] πατρ^ο Πτολλις Πανομγεως μ^η Θατρι^ο της Ωρου ιδι^ω Λκη
 Πανεγ^β αδελφος [μητ^ρ] της αυτης γερ^δ Λκβ
 Οικι Πομσαις Πομσαι^ο του Πεπ^ι μῆ Β ωτ^ρ της Απολλ^ω [προ]σο^δ Λιζ
 [Οι]κι μερ^ο ι^δ Ατρης Πανεγ^β του Ορσε[νου]φεως μ^η Τασωου^κ της Παουιτη^ο δηγ^γ Λξ
 Οικι μερ^ο ι^δ Πανομ Πανεγ^β του [Ορσε]νουφε^ς μητ^ρ Τα[σω]ου^κ της Παουιτ^ρ δηγ^γ Λν
 255 Οικι γ^ς μερος ι^δ Ορσενουφ[ις] [Π]ανεγ^β του Ορσενουφεως μ^η Τασωου^κ της Παατ^ρ Λμζ
 Οικι γ^ς μερ^ο ι^δ Πανομ νε^ω Πανε[γ^β] του Ορσενου^μ μ^η Τασωου^κ της Παουιτ^ρ Λμα
 [Οικι γ^ς] μερ^ο ι^δ Ωρος Πανεγ^β του Ορσενουφε^ς μ^η Τασωου^κ της Παουιτ^ρ Λμ
 Οικι γ^ς μερος ι^δ Πολεμων Πολε[μων^ο] του Πολεμων^ο μ^η Θεναυτ^ρ της . . .^θ Λνγ
 Μυσθης αδελφος μητρ^ο της αυτης δημο γε^ω Λμθ
 260 Οικι γ^ς μερ^ο οικ^ς Τανεκφερω[τ^ρ] γυναικος
 Πετερμου^θ Πνεφ[ερ]ω του Αρχεδημ^μ μ^η Θερμου^θ της
 χανασ^ς δημογ^γ Λλα

(Col. 8.)

- [. κα]
 Πνεφερω[ς] υι[ος] μητρ^ο Τανεκ[φερ]ωτος της [. . .]δοφρ δηγ^γ Λκη
 265 Οικι[α] μερ^ο Κ[. . .]τ^ρ [γ]υναι^κ Απολλων^ο Απολ^λ του Α[πο]λλω^ω μητρος
 Ταπραξ[εω]ς τ[ης] Πραξεου δηγ^γ Λξ

Line 253. Λξ: the reading is doubtful.

	Οικ[ια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Λογγινος ο ^κ Απολλ ^ω Απο ^λ μη ^τ Ταπρ[αξεω]ς της Πραξε ^ε δη ^γ	Λμγ
	Οι[κια] Ταπραξε ^ε γυ ^ν Ταννευς Ουνωφρεω[ς] του Ον[νω]φρε ^ω μ ^η Ταχρει ^ο	
	τ[ης] Πειου ^τ [ι]διος	Λνς
270	Πετεαρχρας υιος μη Ταπρα[ξε ^ε] της Φιλ[ι]αδελφ ^ο γερ ^δ	Λκδ
	Ψοσνευς ο ^κ Τριαδελφ ^ο αλλος υιο[ς] μ ^η της αυ ^τ προ ^δ	Λκβ
	Πετασις Ανου ^β Παπον ^τ μ ^η ογκι ^ν της Πετασ ^ι δη ^γ	Λνδ
	Ανουβιων αδελφος μητρ ^ο της αυτης δημο γε	Λμζ
	[Οι]κια Γαιου Οκταιου Σεουηρου	
275	Φασις Πανομγεως του Πανεγ ^β μη Τατιχιος της Ισιων ^ο	Λκζ
	Πετερμουθις αδελφος μητρ ^ο της αυτης δημο γε	Λκβ
	[Οικια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Αρφαη[σ ^ι] Πραξεου του [Πρα]ξεου μ ^η Τααρμινσ ^ι της Ορσ ^ε	Λνγ
	Αρφαησις υιος μ ^η Ισαρουτος της Ηρατος δημο γε	Λλβ
	[Οικια] Αγκαστους του Ψοσνεως	
280	Νεκφερως Νανιωνος του Δ[ιου]υσιου μ ^η Σ[ε]ναπυγ ^χ της Νε ^κ	Λλζ
	[Οικια] ι ^δ Ω[ριων] Πετε χ του Ωριωνος μ ^η Τανεγ ^β της Θεοτ ^ι δημο γε ^ω	Λνε
	Πανεγ ^β υιος μ ^η Κολλαυθ[ου]ς της Κολλου ^θ δημο γε ^ω	Λλβ
	Οικ[ια] ου Αν βησα ^τ του Αν . . . ου ^τ μ ^η Σεβθων ^ο της Απολλ ^ω	Λλε
	σ[υνοι]κια κοινω[ν] Νικοστρατης της Ηρακλειδου	
285	Κεφα ^λ Ηρατος του Κεφα ^λ μη ^τ Τεφερωτος της Απυγ ^χ δη ^γ	Λλς
	συν[οι]κι Απερ ^ο Εκτωρ μ του Μυσθου μ ^η Ταεκτοριδος	
	της Εκτορος αυ ^λ	Λμγ
	Οικ[ι] Λουκιου Κεφα ^λ Κεφα ^λ του Ψενο ^β μ ^η Τασουχαρι ^ο της Σω ^κ	Λκδ
	Ψ[ε]νοβαστις αδελφος μητρ ^ο της αυτης	Λκα
290	Οι[κι] d μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πενεγ ^β Ωρου του Παν[εγ] ^β μ ^η Τανεσνεως της Ποννα ^τ	Λκα
	Ο[ικια] Π[νε]φερως Πτολεμαιο του Πετεσου ^χ μ ^η Ταπουων ^ο της Που ^ω	Λλς
	Ο[ικια] μερ ^ο της μη ^τ Φασις Καλλιτου το[υ] Σαμβα μ ^η Απο ^λ της Πνεφε	Λλβ
	Ο[ικια] μερ ^ο ι ^δ Πανεγ ^β Εριγεως του Εριγε ^ω μ ^η Θαησε ^ω της	
	Πανεγ ^β δημο γεω	Λμθ
295	συν[οικια] Διδυμου του κ ^ι . . μελλου	

Line 287. αυ^λ: presumably αὐλητής.

Line 290. Πενεγ^β: so MS., probably an error for Πανέγβ(ασις).
κα is corrected from κδ.

Line 292. λβ: the first figure is corrected from κ, and the

second is almost illegible on account of an ink-blot.

Line 295. Part of the left-hand side of the next column is preserved, but in a much mutilated condition, so as not to be worth printing.

PAPYRUS CCLVIII.

THIS roll, in its present mutilated state, contains portions of ten columns, of which the first is represented by the merest fragment, while the second is too much damaged to be worth printing. The number of names in the respective columns (beginning with the second) is 29 (?), 28, 28, 27, 27, 29, 31, 35, 31 (?)—a total of 265. The character of the contents is exactly the same as those of the roll first given. Some of the descriptions of the professions

are given in less abbreviated form, which perhaps favours the suggestion (see note on l. 133) that originally this roll preceded Pap. CCLVII.

(Col. 3.)

	. . . . . [ . . . . .	Λλβ
	[Οικια] Παποντωτος Ορ[.	Λκβ
	. . δων . . δωνος του [. . .	Λκα
	μερος . οικι]ας Αφροδιτης της [. . .	
5	. . ων Απολλωνιου το[υ]στ'	Λμζ
	Πτολλεμαιος πρε ^β υ[ιος . . .	Λκ
	Σαμβας Παπειτος του . . [. . . .	Λκς
	Οικιας κο' Νεκφ ^ε . . . [. . .	Λλε
	Πτολλις Απιων ^ο του Ηρακλε[ιδου μ ^η . . . .	. . .
10	Απιας υιος μητρος Κολλου ^θ [. . . .	Λκβ
	Οικιας ιδιας κο'	
	Πτολλας Τιμοξεν ^ο του Πτολλεμαιο[υ μ ^η . . .	Λ . .
	Τιμοξενος υιος μητρ ^ο Πτολλεμ[αιας . . .	Λλγ
	Απολλωνιος αλλος υιος μητρ ^ο [. . .	Λκα
15	Θεων αδελφος Πτολλεμαιου μ[^η . . .	Λμς
	Τιμοξενος υιος Θεωνος μ ^η Θα[. . . .	Λις
	. . . ον Νεκφ ^ε Διο ^δ του Νεκφ ^ε μ ^η Χρυσ[. . .	Λνθ
	Διοδοτος υιος μ ^η Τασοραι ^ι της [. . .	Λκβ
	Φισις αλλος υιος μητρος της α[υτης]	Λιε
20	Θεων αδελφ ^ο Νεκφεραυ ^τ μητρος [. . .	Λνα
	Ατρης υιος Θεωνος μητρος Θε[. . .	Λκε
	Δειος αλλος υιος μητρος της [αυτης]	Λιδ
	Διοδοτος Μεγκει ^ο του Διοδοτου [μ ^η]ωνος	Λκα
	Οικιας ή μερος Διου του Πνεφερωτος	
25	Ακουσιλα ^ο Ακουσ ^ι του Ευρυμα ^χ [μ ^η . . .]ει ^ο της Φηλιξεν[ι] ^δ	Λν
	Πεθευς Σισουτος του Πεθεως μ ^η σο ^κ δη ^γ	Λμδ
	. . . Πειμους Απολλ ^ω του Πετεσο[υ] ^χ [μ ^η] . . . κ . . . της Αρπαησ ^ι	Λκα
	Οικιας ι ^δ Χαιρημονος του Σπω	
	Ωρος υιος μ ^η Σοηρεως της Ωριωνος	Λκζ
30	Οννωφρις αλλος υιος μ ^η [της αυ]της	Λκζ
	. . . αιων αλλος υιος [μ ^η της] αυτης	Λκ
	μερος οικιας ι ^δ Καρατος του [.]ος	
	Στρατων υιος μητρος Κο[. της] Ισι[δ]ωρ ^ο	Λλθ

(Col. 4.)

	. . . τ]ης Πετεσου ^χ γερ ^δ	Λλθ
35	Πα[. . .] Ηραι ^δ της Πτολλι ^ω	Λκη
	. [. . .] . . νεσν ^ε	Λκβ
	. . [. . .] . . . εται ^ω	Λλε

Line 34. The greater part of the first half of this column is lost, and the surface of the rest is so damaged as often to be illegible.

	Οι[κία]		
	. . υιο[ς]		Λλ
40	. . ου[.]	. . .] της Μεταιο . . σ'	Λκα
	. . [.]	. .] . τ' Ουα ^λ . . . γ	Λμε
	. . [.]	. .] . α	Λκζ
	Πτολλις Μελο[.]		Λκδ
	. . [.]	. .] και ουσ' γε ^ω	Λμ
45	. . [.]	. .] πατ	Λμβ
	. . [.]	. . ου]σ' γε ^ω	Λλζ
	. . [.]	. . τ]ης Πλουαρι ^ο	Λλη
	. . [.]	. .]s	Λκβ
50	. . . αλας υιος [.]	. .] ρον	Λλζ
	[Κε]φαλος πρ ^ε υ[ιος μῆ]	τ' Πτολλα ουσιγ'	Λλε
	Σαρας υιος [.]	ημιου	Λκε
	[Κεφ]αλ[ο]ς ν ^ε Φιλη[.]	μ' Ταπεγμ ^ο τ' Πτο ^λ ουσ'	Λλς
	Οικ[ία] Ελεν[ης]		
55	Ηρα ^κ Αρπαησ' του Ηρα[^κ μῆ] Ελενης της Φιλημον ^ο δημ' σ' . . .		Λλη
	. . . Αρπαησ' του Ηρακλ ^ο μῆ Ελενης της Φιλημ ^ο δημ ^ο γε ^ω		Λλβ
	. . . . Αρπαησ' του Ηρα[κ]λατος μῆ Ελεν' της Φιλημ' δηγ'		Λκζ
	[Α]ρμονις αδελφος μητρος της αυτης δηγ'		Λκε
	Οικιας [. . .] Ασκληπιαδης Πατ . . του Πτολλεμαιου μῆ Θερμου ^θ		
60	της Απολλωνι ^ο γραμματ' γε ^ω ουσ'		Λμθ
	Πτολλις Πνεφ ^ε του μῆ Ταυρεως της Πατμου[ιτ']		Λ . .
	Πατμου[ις] α[δελφος] μητρος της α[υ]της		Λ . α
	Φ . . ηνι[ς] Φ . . ηνιος το[υ . . .]λ ^λ μῆτ' Τααρεωτ' τ' Αλεξ . . . ουσιγ' σ'		Λμβ
	Πτολλας [υιος] μῆτ' ουτ' της Σαρα'		Λκβ
65	Μ[αρ]ρη[ς] Μ[αρρε]ιους του Μαρ[ρειο] μῆ Θερμ ^θ της Πασ' ουσ' γ ^ε		Λκε
(Col. 5.)			
	. . . . .]	. . . ρεως της Στρ ^ο αν[. . .	Λ . .]
	[. αδελφος μητρος της αυ]της		[Λ . .]
	[Οικία]		
70	. . . . .]	. . s της Ακουσ'	[Λ . .]
	. . . . . αλλος] υιος μητρος της αυτης		[Λ . .]
	[Οικία]s		
	. . . . .]τος μητρος Θαησ' της Ισιω[νος . . .		Λ . .]

Line 44. ουσ' γε^ω: apparently=οὐσίας γεωργός, cf. l. 46. The meaning of the phrase is not clear; perhaps 'cultivator of his own land,' i. e. yeoman.

Line 55. δημ' σ': cf. l. 96. The end of the description is uncertain: it resembles περ.

Line 60. γραμματ' γε^ω ουσ': i. e. γραμματεὺς γεωργῶν οὐσίας.

The office does not seem to be mentioned except in this document; cf. l. 85, also l. 94, where a δημοσίας οὐσίας γραμματεὺς seems to be mentioned.

Line 66. There are traces of a number at the head of this column, but the letters are illegible.

	Οικίας [.]ς και των αδελφών	
75	. . . . . ]τος μητρος Σεγαθιος της Σατα ^β δη[μ ^ο γ ^ε	L . .]
	d μερος οι ^κ [.] του Χιαλειους μῆ Ηρακλ ^ο της Ηρα ^κ [. . .	L . .]
	μερος οι ^κ ι ^δ [. τ]ου Απολλωνι ^ο μῆ Ταα ^β βει ^θ της Χα . . [. .	L . .]
	Στρ[ατων] . . . ονος της Πατμουις	L[. .]
	Χαρ[. μ ^η] Τανεσν ^ε της Πατμουις	L[. .]
80	Π[. αδελφος μητρ]ος της αυτης	L[. .]
	Απ[. Α]πολλωνι ^ο μητρ ^ο Τααρβαι ^θ της . . . δη ^γ	L[. .]
	X[. μῆ] Σεγαμουνιος της Αρβαιθου	[L . .]
	Π[. αδελφος μ]ητρος της αυτης	L[. .]
	X[.] Απολλ ^ω μ ^η Θερμου ^θ της Παπο ^ν	L[. .]
85	X[.] μ ^η Τασουγω ^ο της Χευτος ουσ ^ι γε ^ω γ ^ρ	Lν .
	Στρατων υιος μη[τρος Απ]ολλωνιας της Ψενο ^β	Lλα
	Ψενοβασγος [αλλο]ς υιος μῆ της αυτης	Lκζ
	Πτολ[λ]ας αλλος [μητ]ρος της αυτης	Lκξ
	Οι[κ] ι ^δ] Ισχυριων Καπιτων ^ο του [Ισχυ]ριων ^ο μῆ Πτολε ^μ τ ^η Πτεσ ^ι πρα ^κ αρ ^γ κω ^μ] Lμ	
90	[Οικία] . π . . μουιc[υ τ]ου Πτολλ[ε]μαιου	
	Κεφαλας Κεφαλατος [του . . .]ασμουι ^ο μ ^η Σωστ ^ι α ^τ τ ^η Νικολαου	L . .
	Ν[ικο]λ[αο]ς αδελφος [μ ^η της] αυτης	[L]λ ^ε
	Πτολ[λ]εμαιος α[λλος α]δελφος μητρ ^ο της αυτ ^η	Lκβ
	Ο[ικία] Κεφα[λατ ^ο] του Πατμ ^ο μ ^η Θαν ^β τ ^η Πατμ ^ο δ ^η ουσ ^ι γ ^ρ	Lμθ
95	. . . . . νεωτερος Κεφαλατος του Πατμου ^ι μ ^η Θαν ^β τ ^η Πατμ ^ο	
	δη ^μ σιτολο ^γ	Lν
	. . . . . Πτο ^λ του Πατμ ^ο μῆ . . . μοξ ^ο τ ^ο της Διοκειους	Lκα
	Οικία τος του Πτολλεμαιου	
	. . . . . ] Πατμ ^ο του Πατμ ^ο [μ]ῆ Αμμων ^ο της Ορσεν ^ο ερ ^γ	Lμθ
(Col. 6.)		
100	[. .]	
	. . .]ηρ ^ε της Σο ^κ μη ^χ ουσ ^ι [. . .]
	. . . . . ]ς υιος μητρ ^ο [. . .	Lκθ
	. . . . . ]ς Κεφαλωνος [του της] Σοκμ ^η κιν ^ο	Lμγ
	. . . . . ] υιος μητρος Τασου ^χ τ[ης . .	Lκβ
105	. . . . . ] Πτολλεμαι ^ο τ[ου] Κ[ε]φαλα ^τ μῆ Θαν ^σ της Αμμ ^ω	. . .
	. . . . . ]σου ^χ του Πτο ^λ μῆ τ τ ^η Μεν . . δη σ ^ι τη ^ς	L . .
	. . . . . αδ]ελφος μητρος της αυτης δη ^γ και ουσ ^ι κωμ ^η	. . .
	. . . . . αλλο]ς αδελφος μῆ της [αυτ]ης	. . .
	. . . . . Αλ]εξανδρ ^ο του Π[ε]τ[ε] μ ^η Σο ^η τ ^η Κορα ^κ	. . .
110	. . . . . ] . . . . . ταφ αησ . . .	. . .

Line 89. πρα^κ αρ^γ κωμ^ι: *i. e.* πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν κόμης, an official frequently mentioned in the taxation records.

Line 94. δη ουσ^ι γρ: see note on l. 60.

Line 96. δημ οιτολο^γ: *i. e.* δημόσιος σιτολόγος, frequently mentioned in taxation records.

Line 106. δη σ^ι της^κ: *i. e.* δημόσιος σιτολόγος τῆς κόμης. The reading της is, however, doubtful.

Line 107. και ουσ^ι: perhaps=καὶ οὐσίας (γεωργός), but the addition of κόμης makes this doubtful. The title of a village official is wanted; *cf.* l. 129.

- Κεφαλας Αλεξάτος του Πετ[ε]ου μῆ Σοηρ^ε της Κορα^ε δηγ^ι
 . . .]ευσ Αλεξάτος του Πετεσ^ι μῆ Σοηρ^ε της Κορα^ε L . . .
 . . .] Κε[φάλα]ς Κεφαλατος του [μῆ] Πτολεμας δηγ^ι Lμα
 . . .]νδ^α αδελφ^ο Απολλωνιος ος του Ωριων^ο μῆ Ταφύα^τ τῇ Απο^λ Lμς
 115 . . .]δας αδελφος μητρος τη[ς αυτης] Lμ
]ης Πτολεμαιου του Ωρ[. . . μῆ]τ^ι [. . . .] Σωουκιος Lκ
]διον^ε Ωρειτος του Ωριτο[ς μῆ . . . τη]ς Ηρακλ^η [δημ^ι γ]ε^ω Lλγ
 . . .] . . . ις πρ^ε αδελφος μη[τρο]ς της α[υτης] Lλα
 Νεκ[φε]ρωσ Αλεως του . . . φ^ι μῆ Τα . . . [τ]ης Νε[κφε]ρ^ω Lμς
 120] . . . υιος μητρο^ο Σν της Παποντωτος Lκδ
]ις Α . . . ους του Πνεφ^ε μῆ Ταμυσθας της Νεκφεραν^τ Lλβ
]μουθις αδελφος μητρο^ο της αυτης Lκθ
 Πατ[μ]ουις Πατμουιτος το[υ] . . . φερωτος μῆ Σοηρεως
 της Σα . . . ο . . . δηγ^ι Lλζ
 125 [Οικια του] πα^τ Ηρακλης Πατμουι^τ [το]ν Πα[τ]μουι^τ μῆ Τεναυ^τ τῇ Ανου^β δηγ^ι Lν
 [Ο]σοραπισ αδελφος μ[ητρ]ος της α^ο ομ^ο δηγ^ι Lμα
 [Οικιας .] μερος Ανουβιωνο[ς Ο]σ[ο]ραπιος
 [Πτο]λλας Πτολλιωνος τ[ου] μητρος Θερμου^θ της Αν[ουβ]^ι
 δημο^γ και ου[σι]] κωμ^η Lκθ
 130 . . .]λεμος Πτο^λ του Απολλ μῆ Σιτος της Διοδ
 [Οικια Γαι]ωνος του Γαιων^ο
 Α]μμωνι^ο του Γαῖωνος [μῆ] as της Διουνυ^ς L[. . .]
 (Col. 7.)
 μδ
 αδελ[φ]ος μητρος της αυτης [L . . .]
 135]ς τ Τανεσνεως [. . . .]
] σου του μητρος Τα . . . [. . .] Lκε
 Ωριτος του Πασ[ι]ωνος μητρος Θερμου^θ τη[ς Πτολλε]μαιου Lκε
 [Οικια] μερο[ς .] Αμμωνιου του Πτολλεμαιου
 . . μαθης υιος μητρος Θαῖσαριου της . εν . . . θευ^ο Lκγ
 140 [Οικια] Λουκιου Ο ιου Φέρμου στρατιωτου
 as Πετεσουχου [του] χωπιος μῆ Απλλω[ν]ι^ο της Ευρημ^ο δημ^ι [ο]νη^λ Lμε
 Θεων Πτολλιωνος του Θεωνος μῆ Θεναμ^ο της Μελαργυ^μ Lνς
 [Πτ]ολλιων υιος μητρος Χαρ[ι]τος της Αρεωτου Lλ
 ης αλλος υι[ος] μητρος της αυτης Lκη
 145 . . νησις Κελενης [του] Ωρ^ο μῆ Τεφορα[τ]ος της Νεφερωτος ταρι^χ Lμγ
 σις υιος μ[ητρ]ος Θεναμουνιου της Ουνωφρι^ο Lκα
 Πετεευσ Οαριω[νος τ]ου Πετεαμ^ο μῆ Ταουνωφρι^ο τῇ Απυγ^χ δηγ^ι και ταρι^χ Lλθ

Line 133. μδ : the reading is not certain, and it is difficult to reconcile it with the traces in l. 66, where the column number ought to be μβ. If it is correct, it shows that Pap. CCLVIII originally preceded CCLVII.

Line 141. Απλλωνι^ο : so MS., or Απλλων^ο.

δημ^ι ονη^λ : δημόσιος δηλότης.

Line 145. ταρι^χ : ταριχευτής. The words lost after this may be [και δ]ηγ^ι, cf. l. 147. In a village the profession of ταριχευτής would probably not provide sufficient occupation by itself.

- . . . σάριος Αγχορ[ειο]ν του Πτολλεμ[αιου] του Αγχ[ο]ρειο μῆ Σῦρας της . α^λ Lκα
 . . . λας Αγχνο[. . . του] Πτολλεμ[αιου] μῆ Ταπ . . . της Ωρου Lμζ
 150 [Οικίας] ι^δ . μερος Π[.]κλα μῆ της Ουν^ω ουσ^ε γέ^ω Lλα
 [Ο]ικ[ι]ας ι^δ Θερμουθ[αριου της] Ἰσακεως
 Πετεσου^χ το[ν] μῆ Ταμυσθας της Διου L[. . .]
 Μυσθας Πατμουι[τος το]ν Πτολεμαιο μῆ Ταορσεως της Μυσθου Lμα
 [Ο]ι^κ ι^δ Πτολλας Πτο[λλι]ων^ο του Ουν^ω μῆ Σεγαθιος της Πτολεμ[αιου] Lμς
 155 [. μερ]^ο Οι^κ ι^δ Αρπαησ^ε Αρπαη[σ^ε] του Αρπαησ^ε μῆ Ταψαϊτ^ο [της] Πατμ^ο ουσ^ε γέ^ω Lκβ
 Πατμουις αδελφος μητρος της α Lκε
 Οι^κ ι^δ Θεων Ακουσ^ε το[ν Θ]εωνος μῆ Πτολεμας της Ηρακλη^ο ουσ^ε γέ^ω Lλβ
 Θεων Απολλωνιου του Θεωνος μῆ [Τ]αμνα^θ της Σαμ^β Lκβ
 Φιλημων Ἰσατο[ς] του Πατμ^ο μῆ Θαησ^ε της Φιλημ^ο ερ^γ Lκς
 160 Απ ος Διονυσ^ε του Πατμ^ο μῆ Ταπον^τ της Ορσεν^ο δη^γ . . . Lμββ
 . . . ινδας υιος μ[ητ]^ρ Σαμβου^τ της Σοκμηνι^ο Lιε
 [Οι]κίας ι^δ Λουκίας . . οφίλλας
 Πτολλας Πατμο[υιτ]^{ος} του Πεπορα^ι μῆ Τααρφασ^ε τῆ Πτο^λ δῆ γ^ε και σ^ε Lνη
 Πλουηρις Ουνωφριος του Πλουηρι^ο μῆ Θαησ^ε της Ουν^ω δη^γ Lλε
 165 Πτολλας αδε[λφ]ος μητρος της αυτης Lλα
 Πατμ^ο αλλ^ο αδε[λφ]ος μητρος της α Lκθ

(Col. 8.)

- [. . .]
 ος [.] τωγος της Θερα . . [. . .] L . . .
 [.] ατος της Πανεσνεω[τος] L . . .
 170 [.] αγ^χ τ[ης] Σαταβουτος [L . . .]
 Πτολλας α[δελφ]ος μητρ[ος] της [αυτης] L . . .
 Κονναρος νεωτερ[ος] του Κοννα[ρου μῆ] Θερμ^θ τη[ς . . .] . . .
 Πτολλας αδελφος μητρος της αυτης Lλ
 Κεφαλας αλλος αδελφος μητρος της αυτης Lκη
 175 Μαρων αλλος μητρ[ος] της αυτης L[κ]δ
 αλλος αδελφος μητρος τ[ης α]υτης L . . .
 Απιων^ο του Κονναρου μῆ Θερμου^θ τῆ σ^ε . . . L . . .
 . . . [α]δελφος μητρος Τααρβαιθ . . της Πατμου[ιτ^ο] . . .
 αλλος μητρος της αυτης . . .
 180 [Οικίας] μερ^ο . ι^δ Απολλωνιος Ωρου του Αρεωτου [μῆ] Εριεος τῆ Απο^λ δη^μ ουσ^ε . . .
 [Οικίας] μερος . ι^δ [Ω]ρος Αρεω[τ]ου του Ωρου μῆ Θ[ερμου]^θ τῆ Απολλ^ω [δη]μ^ο ουσ^ε . . .
 Ωρος υιος του Ωρου μῆ Θαησιος της Μυσθου . . .
 Μυσθας αδελφος μητρος της αυτης . . .
 με[ρ^ο . οι]^κ [ι]^δ Μυσθας Πτολλ[εμα]ι^ο του Πτολλεμαιο μῆ Ταουίτο . . . τῆ Μυ^θ . . .
 185 Ο[ικία] μ^ε Σισοι^τ του μῆ Θεναμ^ο τῆ σ^ε οί[η] Lλ
 Πατμουι[ς Πα]τμο[υιτ]^{ος} του Πατμ^ο μῆ Ταπατμ^ο τῆ Σισοι^τ ιε L . . .

Line 180. δη^μ ουσ^ε: the second word must plainly represent some official here, δη^μ standing for δημόσιος. Cf. ll. 274, 275.

Line 186. ιε: ἱερεύς.

	ᾧ μέρος Οἰ ^κ Ταυρεως μητρος	
	Πουηρις Ωριτος του Πουηριος μῆ Ταυρεως της Πατμ ^ο	Λλθ
	Πατμουις αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	Λ . .
190	Ουνωφρις Πουηρι ^ο του Πουηρι ^ο μῆ Πτολλεμας της Γαιων ^ο	Λιθ
	Οικιας ι ^δ Ηρακλης . . γτου του Ηρακλ ^ο μῆ Πτολεμας της Παπον ^τ δηγ	. . .
	Παποντως αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	Λ [.]θ
	Ευοδι[ος] αλλος μῆ της αυτης	Λ [.]
	Οικιας ι ^δ Πετεσουχος . . σοτητος του Πετεσουχ μῆ Ταπεωσοκμ ^η τῆ . . . ^ο ι ^ε	Λλγ
195	. . . . . ασιτος του Πετε[σου]χ μῆ Θαησ ^ι τῆ Πτο ^λ	Λ . .
	Οικιας ι ^δ Ωρου του Παποντως	
	Παποντως υιος μῆ Τεν τῆ Ισχυρατ ^ο	Λλ
	Νεκφερανς Θεοφιλ ^ο του Νεκφεραυτος μῆ Νεφερσωου ^τ τῆ Πετεσουχ ουσ ^ι γεω ^ω	Λνα
	Θεοφιλας υιος μῆ Θερμου ^θ της Ψενο ^β	. . .
200	Πετεσουχ αδελφ ^ο Νεκφεραυτος μῆ [τ]ης αυτης ουσ ^ι γεωρ ^γ	. . .
	(Col. 9.)	
	[. .]	
	[ε]ντ[ος] περιβολου ιερ[.] ^ο οικ ι ^δ	
	. . μ ^ο Πετεσ ^ο του [.] ^{μ^ο} της Νεκφ ^ε δη[γ]	[. . .]
	μερος οἰ[κ ^ι] Νεκφερανς Πετεσο[υ ^χ του] ^{ος} της Νεκφεραυτος	[. . .]
205	μερος οἰ ^κ [του] πατρ ^ο Πατμ ^ο Στοτοητιος [του μῆ Πτ]ολλεμας της Διδυμου	[. . .]
	με[ρος οἰ ^κ] . . . ις Ουνωφριος του Ωρου [μητρο]ς Τεκμηιτος της Πτολλεμαι ^ο ι ^ε δηγ	Λμ[.]
	Ουνωφρις υιος μητρος Σεγα[θιος] της Ορσενου	Λκ
	μερ[ος οικι]ας ι ^δ Πτολλας Ουνωφριος του Ωρου μῆ Τεκμηιτος ι ^ε δηγ	Λλη
	Οι[κια ι ^δ] Πτολλας Φασ[ιτος τ]ου Πατμοῖος μητρος Ταορσεως τῆ Πτο ^λ	Λλζ
210	[Ψ]ενοβαστις αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	Λλγ
	Π . . . ς Νεκφεραυτος του Πεθεπιτος μῆ Συμουθιος τῆ Ηρα ^κ	Λκ
	μερ ^ο οἰ ^κ ι ^δ Πτολλας Αρμαιο[ς του] Αρμαιος μῆ . . ι ^ο της Μυσθου ι ^ε	Λκα
	μερος οἰ ^κ ι ^δ [Σε]νιθης Πατμ ^ο τ[ου] ου μῆ . . . της Αρπαησ ^ι ι ^ε	Λκδ
	. μ[ερος] οικιας ι ^δ Σενιθης [τ]ου Πατμουιτος μῆ Αμμ ^ω τῆ Μυ ^θ ι ^ε Σο ^κ θ ^ο	Λλθ
215	Οικ ^ι ι ^δ Πτολλεμαιος πρ ^ε [Α]τρεῖους του Πτολλεμ[αιου] μῆ [Τ]ασου ^κ τῆ Πτο ^λ ι ^ε Αρπ ^ο	Λμα
	Ωρος αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	Λκθ
	Πτολλεμαιος αλλος αδελφος μη[τρ] ^ο της αυτης	Λκε
	Σισοις αλλος αδελ[φος μητ]ρος [της] αυτης	Λκα
	[Οι ^κ] ι ^δ Μυσθας Α μο υχι ^ο τῆ . . τξ ^θ ι ^ε . . .	Λμ
220	Ο[ι ^κ] . . ρωερμους ς μεγαλου	
	Κιαλης Πατμο[υιτ]ος του Πανεχωτου μῆ Σοῖρεως τῆ Σατα ^β	. . .
	Πτολλας Ερμονος του Πεν . . μῆ . ρ . . ουτος της Αρφαησ ^ι δηγ	Λνβ
	Ερμων υιος [μητ]ρος Τανουβιαινης της Διοσκορου	Λκη
	Παποντως αλλος υιος μητρος της αυτης	Λκ
225	Αχιλλων . . ψ . νσογος του Πε . εοτης μῆ Θερμου ^θ τῆ Σω ^τ ουσ ^ι γεω ^ω	Λμε

Lines 202-3. These lines are written in a different hand.

Line 206. ι^ε δηγ: this shows that it was possible to combine the functions of a priest with the profession of a δημόσιος

γεωργός. Cf. l. 208.

Line 214. ι^ε Σο^κ θ^ο: i. e. ἱερεὺς Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ.

Line 215. ι^ε Αρπ^ο: i. e. ἱερεὺς Ἀρποκράτου.

	Αχιλλίων [υἱος] μητρος Ταιαιτ . . . [τ]ης Αρπαησιος	Λις
	Πανεχωτ[ος] . . . σονσος του Πε . εοτης μῆ Ταμυσ ^θ ερ ^γ	Λκε
	Σενιθης Πανεχωτου του Θο . . ω . μῆ Θερμου ^θ της Παπον ^τ	Λμ
	Οικια ι ^δ Ηρακλης Α ος του Πατμου[ιτ ^ο μῆ] Θερμ ^θ της Ονησ ^ι γερ ^δ	Λλη
230	[Οικ]ιας Πτολλεμαιου του Πατμ ^ο	
	Πατμ ^ο πρ ^ε υιος μῆ Ταπετεσ ^κ [της] Σοκμηνιος	Λλθ
	Πατμ ^ο ο ^κ Ιεντους β̄ αλλος υιος μητρος της ᾱ	Λλη
	Μαρων Πατμ ^ο του Πατμ ^ο μῆ Τ ς της Μαρ ^ω δη ^γ	Λνδ
	Πατμ ^ο ο ^κ Ιενθιενς πρ ^ε υιος μῆ [Τα]πατμουιτ ^ο τ ^η Κεφα ^λ	Λλα
235	Πατμουις ν ^ε αλλος υιος μη[τρ] ^ο της αυτης	Λκε
	Απολλωνιος Πτολλεμαι ^ο του Ν[. . .]αυτος μῆ Φιλ ^ο τ ^η Κερα ^τ	Λκβ
	. μέρος Οικιας Ταμυσθας γυναικος	
	Παπον ^τ ν ^ε Κιαμγους του Παποντωτος μῆ Τεφερωτος τ ^η Πι . ε δη ^γ κ ^ι	Λνγ
	Παποντως υιος μῆ Ταμυσθας [της] Πτολλεμαιου	Λλ
240	. . . λως αλλος υιος μητρ ^ο της [αυ]της	Λκζ

(Col. 10.)

	[. . .]	
	Ου]νωφρις [.]
	Ου]νωφρις Παπο[ντωτος]
	[μερος Οικ]ιας Νεμε[.]
245	. . . . as Πτολλεμα[ιου]
	Ο[ικιας] ι ^δ Αμμωνουτος . . . ωντος [.]
	[Οικ]ιας Πετεσουχου Αρπα[.]
	Πα]τμουις αδελφ[ος μ]ητρ[ος της αυτης	. . .]
	[Οι ^κ] μ[ερ ^ο] Πασιων Ωρειτος [.]
250	Ωρεις υιος μη[τρως] Σ [.]
	. υνη . . ο και Ονησ [.]
	. ερειος Μαρων[ος] [.]
	. . . . ος [.]
	[Οικια του] πα ^τ Φιλων Πτολ [.]
255	Ηρακλης Διο[νυσ]ι ^ο του . . . α μῆ Τεροβαστ[.]
	Διο[νυσιος] Πτο]λλεμαιου του [Διο]νυσιου μῆ [.]
	Πτολλας αδελ[φος μ]ητρως της αυτης	[. . .]
	Διος αλλος αδελφος [μ]ητρος της [αυ]της	[. . .]
	Σισοις αλλος αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	[. . .]
260	Ηρακλης Φασ[ιτο]ς του Ηρακληου μη Τορειτος τ ^η [.]
	Οι ^κ ι ^δ Δημας Δηματος του Δηματος μῆ Τνεφερωτος τ ^η [.]
	Αρποχρας Αρποχρατος του Π . . . ο μῆ Θερμου ^θ της Θεο ^γ γερ ^δ	[. . .]
	Ο[ικια] ι ^δ Κλαυδιου	
	Αγχοριμφος Πνεφερωτος του . . εγμ ^ο μῆ Ταψαϊτος της Σισοιτ[ος	. . .]
265	Αραβας αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	[. . .]

	Ο[ικια] Δημητρουτος γυναικος	
	Ορσεν ^ο πρ ^ε Πα[τ]μ ^ο του Πρ[ο]κνιου μῆ Απεισ ^ι της Αρβαιθου ερ ^γ	Λ[. .]
	Πατμ ^ο υιος μητρος Δη[μητρ]ούτος της Πολυδευκους	[Λ . .]
	Ο[ικι]α ι ^δ Πολλας Ηρακλη ^ο του Ωρου μῆ . . γχιος της Πολλατος γερ ^δ	Λκ[.]
270	[μερος .] οικιας ι ^δ Αρτεμιδωρ ^ο Α[ρτ]εμιδωρ ^ο του Ψενο ^β μῆ Τασευ ^τ τῇ Πατμ ^ο ουσ ^ι γε ^ω	Λκ[.]
	Πατμ ^ο αδελφος μητρος της αυτης	Λκ[.]
	Πνεφερωσ Ψενο ^β τ[ου] Ψενο ^β μῆ Νεφερσου ^κ τῇ Νεφερω ^τ ουσ ^ι γεωρ ^γ	Λ[. .]
	Οικιας Ισιδωρας της Ακ[ου]σιλαου	
	Ονησιμος Α[γ]χοριμφέω ^ς του Αννειους μῆ Ταορσεω ^ς τῇ Πν ^ε δη ^μ ουσ ^ι	[Λ . .]
275	Οικια ι ^δ Πνεφερωσ Αγχοριμφέ[ω ^ς του Ανν]ειους μῆ Ταορσεω ^ς της Πνεφ ^ε δη ^μ ουσ ^ι	[Λ . .]

Lines 273-5. A little demotic writing is written over these lines.

PAPYRUS CCLIX.

THE mutilation of this roll is the more to be regretted, because it is from this that nearly all the evidence as to the date and character of the entire record is derived. A section of the general list ends with the summary of results in ll. 61-65, and the rest of the document is occupied with supplementary lists of persons whose names, for various reasons, do not appear in the general record. Unfortunately the headings of these supplementary categories are all more or less mutilated, but it is clear that they consist of persons who have ceased to be liable to the tax, either from having reached the age of exemption or by death.

Portions of six columns are preserved.

(Col. 1.)

	. . . . . εργ]ατης [. . . .]
	. . . . . ]ρου [
	. . . . ]νο[. . . .] Πνεβ. . [. . . .]	Λν
	. . . ηνων αδελφ[ος μη]τρος της αυτης	Λμγ
5	[Οικ]ιας ι ^δ d μερος ης Πνεβσηϊτος	
	Σοκμηνις Ωρου τ[ου]τος μῆ Σοηρεω ^ς της Σοκμηνιος [γε]ωρ ^γ	Λνδ
	Σο[κ]μηνις υιος μῆ . . . ρεω ^ς της Πνεβσηϊτος γε ^ω	Λκς
	. . . . η . . αλλος [υιος] μητρος της αυτης εργατης	Λκβ
	. . . ς αλλος [υιος μῆ] της αυτης εργατης	Λκ
10	Οι ^κ ι ^δ Ωρος [Ο]ννωφριο[ς του] Ωρου μῆ Ταυρεω ^ς της Ωρου εργατης	Λν
	Οννωφρις υιος [μητρ ^ο] Τεφερωτος της Πανσ ^ι εργατης	Λκγ
	Οικια ι ^δ Μ[α]ξ[ιμου] στρατιωτου οντος επι ξενης	
	[.]ανσ ^ι [του] Πετεμψενησιος μῆ Διογενιδος τ[ης] Χαιρημ ^ο ερ ^γ	Λλδ
	[Οικ]ιας και αυλης κα[ι ετε]ρα οικ[οπ]ε ^δ Σοκμηνιος πατρος	
15	Π[. . . .]σις Σοκμ[ηνιος] του Π[νε]β μῆ Τασοκμ ^η της Πεταυτος [ερ]γ ^ι ι ^ε	[. . . .]

- [Ο]ι^κ ι^δ και [αυλ]ης Πνε^β [Πν]εβσηιτος του Σοκμ^η μ^η Θεα . . . τος τ^η Πανσ[ι] δηγ^γ Lμ .
 [Οικια] ι^δ κ[αι αυ]λης και ψ]μ^η Πεκμ^η του Σοκμ^η μ^η Ταμυσ^θ τ^η Μυσ^θ ι^ε L . .
 [. . . Π]νεβησις ι^ε του Πνεβησιος μ^η Τεφερω^τ τ^η Ανδ[. . .] ι^ε L [. . .]
 [Οικια] ι^δ και α[υ]λης β^β του [. . .] Πεταυς Τεσεν^ο του Πεταυτος μ^η [. . .] ι^ο τ^η . . . ι^ε . . L [. . .]
 20 Πνεβσηις α[δελ]φος μ^η της αυτης ιε εργα^τ L [. . .]
 Συνοικια Ηραϊδος τ[ης] Πτολεμαι^ο τ^ο κ^ς Σαμβα
 Αρπαησ^τ [του] . . . π . . . μ^η Ισιτος τη[ς] . . . ποχ ος εργα^τ Lμζ
 Πανετουατις M του Μυσθου μ^η Ταησιο[ς] τ^η]ηνι^ο εργα^τ Lκγ
 [Οικια κ]αι αυ^λ Ουαπασ[. . .] Πανσ^τ Πεπ^τ του Αρπαησ^τ μ^η Τα[υ]σ^τ τη[ς] Πανσ^τ προσο^δ Lν .
 25 [Ο]ι^κ και αυλης Πεθε^ω [Πε]θεως του Πανσ^τ μ^η Ταυσ^τ της Σοκ[μ^η οι]κοδομ^ο και γεωρ^γ [L . . .]
 Οι^κ ι^δ Ουνωφριος τ[ου Ο]νι^ω . . . κμης Μυσθου του Ουνωφ[ριος μ^η] . . . τ^η Σοκμ^η ερ[γ] [L . . .]
 Οι^κ ι^δ Πνεβσηις Πν[εβσ^η του] Πνε^β μ^η Ταυσ^τ τ^η Πεπ^τ δημο γε^ω Lμ .
 Πνεφερω^ς α[δελ]φος μητρος της αυτης ερ^γ Lκ .
 [Οι^κ] ι^δ Θασωτος της . . . Αρπαησ^τ Αρπαησ^τ του Μυσ^θ μ^η Ισι . . . τ^η Αρποχ^ε ερ^γ Lκγ
 30 Ωρος αδελφ[ος] μητρος της αυτης εργα^τ L . .
 Οι^κ ιδ^ω \ μερος Ονι^ω . . .]ετησ^τ του Σοκμηνι^ο μ^η Θαησ^τ τ^η N . . . ο^ι ερ^γ Lνβ
 Παπος υιος μ^η Ακουσως της Διοσκορου εργα^τ Lκ
 Οι^κ \ μερος Ταυσ . . . ι^δ Ανδρους Αν^δ του Πετεχ^μ μ^η Ταον^ω τ^η Ηρα^κ ερ^γ Lμ
 Πανσιρις [υιος] μ^η Ταυσ^τ της Πανσ^τ Lιθ
 35 Και των εν ετεραις κ[ωμαις] . . . γ^ε Ηρακλ[ε]ιδου μ[ερι]^δ Φιλωτεριδ^ο
 Οι^κ του πα^τ Πνεφερω^ς του Ωρου μ^η Τεφ^ε τ^η ει^ο γεωρ^γ Lν

(Col. 2.)

- σ[. . .]
 [.] . . . γος [.] L[. . .]
 [.] . . . οικι . [.]
 40 [.]αη . . . ος του M . . . ου μ^η Σαμβο[υτος τ^η . . .]
 [Οι^κ] Διδα του Μαρωνος
 . . . ημος Σοκμηνιος του Μυσθου μ^η Σαμβουτος της Ο[. . . .] ιε Lκζ
 [μερ]ος οικια ι^δ και αυλης φερουσι
 [Σοκ]μηνις Ουνωφριος του Φασιτος μ^η Θαησιος [τ^η] Ουγ^χ δηγ^γ Lμα
 45 [Ου]νωφρις υιος μ^η Ταπεθεως της Ουνωφρ[ιος γεω]ργος Lκ
 . . . σιρις Ουνωφριος του Φασιτος μ^η Θαη[σιος τ^η] Θε Lκζ
 [Οι^κ . μ]ερος και αυλης Πετεσουχου και των αδελφων
 Πετεσουχος Ουνωφριος του Σοκμηνι^ο μ^η Ταπετεωου^ε τ^η Πιουτι^ο [δ^η] γ^ε Lλγ
 [Ορ]σενουφρις αδελφος μητρος Σαμβουτος της Διονυσι^ο ι^ε δηγ^γ Lκθ
 50 [Σοκ]μηνις αλλος αδελφος μ^η της αυτης α . τ^η ι^ε δηγ^γ Lκδ
 [Π]ετεσουχος αλλος αδελφος [μ^η] της αυτης ι^ε Lκα

Line 21. Πτολεμαι^ο τ^ο κ^ς Σαμβα: these words are added in a different hand.

Line 35. Φιλωτεριδ^ο(s): Philoteris appears as a village in the nome of Arsinoë in taxing accounts of the third cent. B.C. (*Petrie Papyri* II, xxviii. col. 5, l. 4, col. 6, l. 20, col. 9, l. 1, and

xxvii. (3) δ l. 1).

Line 43. The last word in this line seems to have been added subsequently, though apparently in the same hand.

Line 50. α . τ^η: perhaps an erroneous repetition of αυτης.

- Οι^κ [π]α^τ Σοκμ[η] Μν^θ του Φ[αη]^ασ^ι μῆ Σοηρ^ε της . . . ^χ εργατης Λκ
 αν^δ ρι^ς
 Προσγ^ι εις το ιδΛ αυτοκρατορος καισα[ρος Δο]μιτιανου Σεβαστου
 55 [Γερ]μανικου απο αφηλικων των επικεκριμενων προς το θΛ Λθ
 και το ιδΛ τωι ιδΛ προσ^β εισιν οι δια συνκεφα^λ λελογ^δ
 Ωρος Σοκμηνιος του Ωρου μητρος Ταυρεως της Πνε^β
 ος [. .]κμηιτος του Πνε^β μητρος Σε τετου[. . . τη]ς Απ[. .]ατος
 [Πν]εφερωσ Ζωϊλου του Αρπαησιος μῆ Τακηνήϊτος τῆ Πνεφερω^τ
 60 . . [. . Σ]τοτοητιος του^κ Σο^κ του [Π]νε^β μῆ Αφροδι^ι τῆ Απολλωνιου /οι^δ δ
 ———— οι πα[ν]^τ αν^δ ρκ αν[α] <[μ] <δω προ^ο <τ συμβο^λ <ν /<έρν
 // ρος
 σαν εις απαι^τ τωι ιγΛ Ομ^ο αν^δ χκθ
 υπερ τῆ Λξα ε
 65 [τε]τε^λ ιγΛ β /αν^δ χλς
 κατα . . γων μ^ι προσηγμεν^ο τετε^λ [μετα] τον κατα^χ των λογ γ
 και τω[ι] ιγΛ εντος Χοιαχ ι . Τυβι . . Μεχειρ ζ

(Col. 3.)

-]ο
] συν δε τοι[ς
 70] αυτοκρατορ[ος καισαρος Δομιτιανου]
 [Σεβαστου Γερμανικου . . .]γΛ Λξα οι εις το ιδΛ [. . .
 και τας εξης . [.]κειμενας επικρισις π . ρα . [. . .]
 και διεσπαρμενα δια των του ιγΛ ενκεφαλαι^ω και κατ ανδρα
 λογων εν ελασσωματι τθ

Line 53. This line seems to have been erased, and partially re-written by another hand. It is separated by a short interval from the line which follows. αν^δ=άνδρες, and is followed by a number which can be read with the help of the total in l. 61.

Line 54. Evidently a new section of the return begins here, and the rest of the roll is occupied by various supplementary categories.

Line 55. προς το θΛ Λθ: i.e. those who were entered as being nine years old in the ninth year of Domitian (A.D. 89-90, the date of the last regular census), and who are consequently fourteen years old in the (current) fourteenth year. The reason for placing them in a separate category is perhaps that they are not actually fourteen yet, but will reach that age in the course of the current year.

Line 56. προσβ: probably=προσβεβλημένοι.

Line 60. οι: i.e. οί πάντες.

Line 61. προ^ο: i.e., according to Wilcken's explanation, προσ-διαγραφόμενα, meaning additional charges, presumably for the expenses of collection. σύμβολα=certificates.

Line 62. A space of about 1½ inches separates this new section of the return from the preceding line. It is unfortunate that some of the words of the summary which follows are illegible, the ink having almost entirely disappeared though the papyrus

is intact. It is clear that the total given in l. 65 does not apply to the whole of the preceding rolls, since the names contained in the columns now surviving amount to 595, and the column numeration shows that they are only a small proportion of the whole list. Presumably the total is for one village. A sum of 636 adult males between the ages of fourteen and sixty may be taken as representing a population of about 2,000.

Line 63. σαν: perhaps [συνη]σαν.

εις απαι^τ: i.e. liable to the demand (ἀπαίτησις) for the tax.

Line 64. The five persons here mentioned as having passed the age of sixty-one are presumably the five who are more fully described in ll. 75-91.

Line 66. μ^ι προσηγμεν^ο: the mark of abbreviation after μ is extremely faint, but seems to exist. The word will then be μεταπροσηγμένοι, meaning those whose names have been given in since the closing of the lists.

Line 68. The top of this column is mutilated, and the ink on the whole left-hand portion is very faint. In consequence, the explanation of some passages remains uncertain.

Line 74. εν ελασσωματι τθ: the same entry recurs in l. 130; εν ελασσωματι seems to mean that these names have to be deducted from the lists, but the meaning of τθ is not clear. The θ is in each case written in very cursive fashion, and may be an abbreviation.

- 75 ων Ορσεν^ο του Κομονος μῆ Ταθαυτος της Πεπ^τ δημ^ο γ
 [ηL] θεου Ουεσπασιανου κο^λ ιθ Lμγ ουλῆ χε^τ [δ]εξιωι
 θL Δομιτιανου κο^λ κ Lνζ ο αντιχιρι δεξιωι
 ις Οννωφριος του Αρσαιτος μῆ Ταμουνι^ο της Διοδωρ^ο ο^κ τετε^λ
 [Νε^ω Σ]ε^β κα εξ υ^ι Ωρ^ο του Ωρ^ο του Ονν^ω γ
- 80 ηL θεου Ουεσπασιαν^ο κο^λ κζ Lμγ ο τραχ^τ εξ αρισ^τ θL Δομι^τ κο^λ με
 Lνζ ουλῆ καρπω δεξιω υπτιω
 . . . νωρ Σατα^β του Ορσεν^ο μῆ Σοηρεως της Πετο^β ηL θε^ο Ουεσπασιαν^ο κο^λ λβ Lμγ
 θL Δομι^τ κο^λ ν Lνζ ο[υλη . . .]εν^ο . .
 τ του Σατα^β μῆ Θαησ^ι της Πεθ[ε]ως
- 85 θL θεου Ουεσπασιανου κο^λ ξθ Lμγ ου^λ καρπω δεξιω
 θL Δομιτιαν^ο κο^λ ρδ Lνζ ουλῆ . . . δεξιωι
 [K]αστωρ Καστωρος του Πεταυτος μῆ Σενμου^θ της Σενα . . . s
 [τε]τ^ελ^λ ιδL Ν[ε]^ω Σε^β . . εξ υ^ι Παπει^τ του Παπειτος . . . ους
 [η]L Νερωνος κο^λ κη μῆ Τανο^μ πο^τ Lκθ ο αντιχ^τ δεξιωι
- 90 [η]L θεου Ουεσπασ^ι κο^λ νθ Lμγ ο καρπω δεξιω
 [θL Δομ]ιτιαν^ο Lνς ανεπι^κ ε
 Τ[ετ]ελευτηκοτ ι[β]L μ[ε]τα τον καταχ των λογ και [. . .] . . Με^κ . .
 [. . .] Παχων το τω αυτω ιγL ανελημ^γ γνωμ^ο τ[. . .]
 K[. . .] . . εν ελασ[σωματι] λογ^ι
- 95 εν ιβL μ[/] τον [κα]ταχ των λογων Και[σα]ρειω κδ
 Ορσενουφ[ις] [Πα]πειτος του Απυγ^κ μῆ Σεγα[θι^ο τ^η Ο]ρσεν^ο Lμθ
 Ορσενουφ[ις] Αρμαϊος του Ορσεν^ο μῆ T . [. . .] τ^η Απι^τ ι^ε Lνα
 Επαγομε^ν α Μυσθας Μυσθου του Αρτεμον^ο [. . .] Lκη / γ
 Και τωι ιγL μηνι Δομιτιανωι θ
- 100 Ασкас Πετεσουχου του Ασκλ^α μῆ Θερμου^θ τ^η Εριεως Lνδ / α
 [κα]ι Αθυρ . ξ μετα τον γνω^θ ημειν περιειναι ου^κ . . ιγL . ειας εκ^α
 . . πα[ν] [. . .] τωι αυτω ιγL ανελημ []
] του Οννωφριος μῆ [. . .] ρεμμι^ο τ^η Παλῆ Lν .
]α . . ωλ αῖδ^δ 5 ων το^κ []

Line 75. The names which follow are those of men who at the time of the last census were fifty-seven years old, and who consequently reached the age of sixty-one in the thirteenth year of Domitian. Two of them (ll. 78, 88) had since died. References are given to the columns of the two last census-lists, in A. D. 75-6 and 89-90, in which their names occur, and to the distinguishing marks by which they are there described.

Line 77. ο : = ουλῆ.

Line 79. For the restoration see l. 88.

εξ υ^ι : εξ υπομνήματος, cf. note on l. 132.

Line 85. θL : a mistake for ηL.

Line 88. Νε^ω Σε^β : i. e. the month Νεός Σεβαστός (= Athur).

Line 89. [η]L : the slight visible traces resemble θ rather than η, but the census of Nero's reign must have been in the eighth year = A. D. 61-2.

Line 91. νς : so, apparently, for νζ.

Line 92. A new section begins here, containing the names of those persons who had died at the end of the twelfth and in the thirteenth years, and whose names consequently disappeared from the roll.

Line 95. Καισαρειω = Mesoré, the last month of the year, which explains why these names had come in μετὰ τὸν καταχωρισμὸν τῶν λόγων.

Line 99. μηνι Δομιτιανωι : presumably = Phaophi, Domitian having given his name to the month of October (Suet. Dom. 13). The name does not seem to occur elsewhere among the papyri yet published.

Line 100. Ασкас : probably a scribe's error for Ασκλας.

Line 104. το^κ : = τὸ κατ' ἀνδρα.

(Col. 4.)

105	. . . εις αυ[.] . . .] ^ν	Λλ .
	. . . φισ [το]υ Ποπ . . . [.]	Λλζ
	. . . φισ Πε ι ^ο του Πα[.]	Λνγ
	. . . της Ωρ[ου του] Ωρου μῆ [.] φερω ^τ	Λιε
	. . . . . το[υ] Ζωιλου μ[ῆ] της Απιω[υ] ^ο	Λκ
110	[Σαρ]as Σαρατος του Οννωφριος μ ^η Ν as της Παρα ^β	Λλδ
	——— γ ——— ζ	
	Τυβι νης Σαταβ ^ο του Παπει ^τ μῆ Στοτοητιος της Ατρει ^ο	Λμς
	Αγχοριμφος Πετερουτος του Μυσθου μῆ Θανβατος	Λκη
	Παπονμ ^ε Πανσ ^ι του Παπο ^μ μῆ Σοηρεως της Απολλωνι ^ο	Λλ
115	Ανουβας Ωρου του Μεγχειους μῆ Τεφερωτος της Αγχοριμφε ^ω	Λμε
	Τεσενουφισ Ωρου του Μεγχειους μῆ Τεφερωτος της Αγ ^χ	Λλζ
	Ορσενουφισ Ορσεν[ο]υφιος του Παπεσνε ^ω μῆ Ταυρεως	Λλθ / ε
	Μεχειρ ε Εριευσ Εριεος του Ν[. . .] ^ν μῆ Σεγαθιος της Ωρου	Λκα
	κβ Ορσενουφισ Ωρο[υ] του Παπον ^τ μῆ της Σωκρατους	Λμδ
120	κδ Ορσενουφισ Παπον ^τ του Παπον ^τ μῆ Ταορσεως της Ορσεν ^ο	Λλδ
	κε Εριευσ Παπον ^τ του Εριεος μῆ Τανεφρεσμι ^ο τ ^η Πανεφρεμμι ^ο	Λκζ
	κζ Παπεις Σατα ^β του Παπειτος μῆ Τασωουκιος	Λλθ
	λ Οτευρις Παπειτος [του Οτ]ευρι ^ο μῆ Τακκανγιος τ ^η . . .	Λμη
	Ωρος πρ ^ε Μαρσει ^ο [τ]ου Ωρου μ ^η Σο ^η της [. . .]	Λλε
125	/ ζ / κ τετε ^λ ων γνωμ ^ο τωι ιγλ αυ[δρες ι]γ	
	Κανονιον γνωμ ^ο εχομ[. . . . α]ναλαμ ^β τετελευτ[η] ^ε [τω ιγ]λ	
	[Δομι]τιανου Καισαρος του [κυριου] με τον καταχ[ω]ριμ[ον των λογ]	
	το[υ α]υτου ιγλ λαογρ ^ι εν[.] ανελημφ ^θ κα . . ου δ[.] γνω[μ] ^ο / ε	
	. . . . . σταν εξης επιγμ ^ο κε[υ] . . .]ην δε λυπην ημι . ιαν	
130	εν[ταν] ^θ εν ελασσω[ματι] τθ μην[ι] Ε[πει]φ λ	
	Ορσενουφισ . . . υ [.]σταν ^ο μῆ Τααγχοριμ[φ]εω[ς]	Λλζ
	εξ υπ[ο] ^μ]αγος / α	

Line 111. γ—— : *i.e.* γίνεται, generally expressed by a simple straight line. In this case the line is a continuation of a roughly formed γ. The total of seven is obtained by the inclusion of the person mentioned in l. 100, the one named in l. 103 having apparently been subsequently reported to be alive (περιείναι).

Line 125. The total of twenty is the sum of the totals given in ll. 111, 117, and 125, *i.e.* for the first six months of the thirteenth year. Of these the first seven had been reported in time to be included in the λαογραφία for the thirteenth year, which was presumably made up, like the present one, about Athur or Choiach; but the remaining thirteen fall into the list, now being compiled, of deaths in the thirteenth year.

Line 126. Κανονιον γνωμ^ο: apparently=correction, or supplement, of the list, giving the names of those who had died at the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth year, and whose names had been reported between the date of the nominal closing of the lists, and that at which this roll was actually compiled. But the mutilation of the papyrus leaves the exact restoration of the passage doubtful.

Line 127. με τον καταχωριμον: so MS., apparently, for μετὰ τὸν καταχωρισμόν.

Line 132. εξ υπομ: *i.e.* ἐξ ὑπομνήματος, a word used to signify notifications of births or deaths sent in by the parties concerned to the officials; cf. Pap. CCLX. l. 81. A number of entries follow to which this phrase is prefixed, forming a list of persons whose names are to be struck off the poll-tax record on account of death, the name of the relative reporting the death being added in each case. Specimens of such notifications of death, accompanied by a request that the name of the deceased may be entered ἐν τῇ τῶν τετελευτηκότων τάξει, may be seen in Papp. CLXXIII, CCVIII a, CCLXXXI, CCCXXXVIII. The list begins with the last two months of the thirteenth year, Epeiph and Mesoré, and then proceeds to the fourteenth year. Those of the preceding year, referred to in ll. 92–125, had presumably been embodied in a list and verified; but for those which follow here the only evidence of their death consisted of the ὑπομνήματα of their relatives.

- ε Κα[ισ]αρειωι $\overline{\kappa\alpha}$
 . . . σουρις Διοδωρ[ου του Πε]τεσουχου μῆ Θα . . . της Λι[. . .]
 135 ἐξ υπο^μ Αν[. . .] ἀδελφ^ο / α / β
 [και] τωι ιδ^τ εως [.]ων ομοιως τον οφιλο
 [. . .] ομο^λ συνλελογ^τ [.]ν ενταυθα λε[.]ομο[. . .]λα
 Γερμανικω[ι . . .]
 Οννωφρις ν^ε Αρ . [.]τιθοει^ο μ^η Θαησ^τ [. . .]
 140 ἐξ υπο^μ Φ[. . .] ἀδελφ^ο

(Col. 5.)

[three lines wanting.]

- ι Παυ . . απο[.] . . .
 145 [ε]ξ υπομν[ημα^τ]
 κ Αν[ου]βας Τιν . . . [.]υβι^ο . . .
 ἐξ υπομνημα^τ του [.] του Νεφερω[. . .]
 $\overline{\kappa\alpha}$ ος Παπειτος του Παπ[. μ]ῆ Ταορσεως τ^η [. . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Σωμαιτ^ο Παπειτος ους
 150 $\overline{\kappa\beta}$ Ορσενουφισ Τεωτος του Δ του μ^η Θα[. . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Τεωτος του Τεων εν . . .
 $\overline{\kappa\epsilon}$ Πανεφρεμις Σαταβουτος του [Πανε]φρεμμ[ιος μῆ . . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Παπει^τ [αδ]ελφ[^ο]
 Σατα^β Σω^τ του Ατρειους μῆ θιος τη[ς . . .]
 155 ἐξ υπο^μ Φασι^τ του [. . .]
 λ [. . .]ς Προτειους του Αρ . . . [. . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Μυσθου [. . .]
 ς Πεκυσιος του [.]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Ταπε^τ της [. . .]
 160 . . ρας Νεφερωτος του μῆ Τα
 . . πον^ο της
 ἐξ υπο^μ [. . .]
 ως Σαταβο[.]
 ἐξ υπο^μ Αγχ[ο]ρι[μφεως . . .]
 165 ρσειν^ο του Ο . . . [. . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ . . .
 . . . ιεος το[υ . . .]
 ἐξ υπο^μ [.] του [. . .]
 Απολ]λωνιος Ζω[ιλου τ]ου Απ[ολλωνιου . . .]
 170 ἐξ υπο^μ [. . .]
 ς Πτολλιω[ος του]
 ἐξ υπο^μ του Φιλο[. . .]

Line 136. εως κ.τ.λ.: perhaps εως [καταχ(ωρισμὸν) τῶν λόγ]ων.

Line 138. Γερμανικωι: Domitian had given this name to the month of September, or (in Egypt) Thouth (Suet. Dom. 13).

- Παπειτος [του] . . χ . ις μῆ T[. . .
 εξ υπομ ος του [. . .
 175 ζ
 . .]ς γεινομεν^ο ε . . . [.
 . .]νου Σεβαστ[ου] . . . [.
 . .]ρος β . . . [.
 . .]γν^ω τωι ενεστῶτι ιδL [

(Col. 6.)

[about ten lines wanting.]

- 190 επι το αυτο αν^δ χ[. .
 ων ομολογοι αν^δ χ[. .
 . . εως Θεωνος του Κεφαλω[νος
 Κε]φαλων Θεωνος του Κεφαλων[ος
 Κ]εφαλων Θεωνος του Φαλων^ο [.
 195 . . σεν^ο αδελφος μῆ της [αυτης
 ν . . αλλος μῆ της αυτης[ς
 ις Οννωφριος του Κεφα[λωνος
 ] . φις αδελφος μῆ [.
 ] . . . νος του [Κε]φα[λωνος
 200] ο . . . ος του [Κε]φα^λ μ[ῆ
 αδ]ελφος μῆ . [.

Lines 190, 191. The numeral may in each case be λ instead of χ. The context is too much mutilated to show what total is intended.

Line 194. Φαλων^ο: perhaps a slip of the pen for Κεφαλων^ο.

Line 201. This ends the connected portion of the MS. There are besides two small fragments containing portions of names, but their position is uncertain.

PAPYRUS CCLX.—A. D. 72-3.

THE document which follows, contained in Papyri CCLX and CCLXI, is, on the face of it, connected with the census, though it differs in several interesting respects from that which has just been given. In date it is somewhat earlier, belonging to the fifth year of Vespasian (= A. D. 72-3). It consists of returns made by Heracleides, the ἀμφοδάρχης of a street named Ἀπολλωνίου Παρεμβολή, which is known from other papyri as a street in the town of Arsinoë (see note on l. 75). The return is divided into four distinct portions, indicated by the headings prefixed to the three last of them. The first (Pap. CCLX, lines 1-75) is a list of adult males, whose ages range between fourteen and eighty, the elder of them being stated to be included by virtue of an express order of the Prefect. The beginning of this list is lost, to the extent of eight columns; four columns are preserved, and

are followed by a summary of the whole twelve, which contained in all 173 names. The special feature of this list, which differentiates it from that contained in Papp. CCLVII–CCLIX, is that to the name of each person is appended the statement of his having passed through the process of *ἐπίκρισις* in a certain year. Seventy-three of them are noted as *ἐπικριθέντες* in the first year of Nero (A. D. 54–5), and the rest of them in various years since that date. The meaning of this formula must be considered later.

The three remaining sections contain the names of boys below the age of fourteen, divided into three categories. The first (Pap. CCLX, lines 76–195) consists of boys described as *κάτοικοι*, and is incomplete at the end. The second (Pap. CCLXI, lines 28–244) consists of boys described as *λαογραφούμενοι*, and is complete except for local mutilations, which are, unfortunately, considerable. The third (Pap. CCLXI, lines 245–277) consists of boys from either of these two categories, whose births had only been reported during the current year, being thus supplementary to the two preceding lists. It is incomplete at the end. In addition, there are two columns which now stand at the beginning of Pap. CCLXI, but which are out of their proper place. These two columns contain estimates of sums of money payable by certain people who have been enumerated.

The interest, and also the interpretation, of the papyrus turn on the explanation of the word *ἐπίκρισις* and the distinction between *κάτοικοι* and *λαογραφούμενοι*. *Ἐπίκρισις* is defined by Wilcken (*Hermes* xxviii. 250) as an examination of persons liable to military service by the highest officials, such as (in some cases certainly) the Prefect. The purely military sense of the term appears in such documents as the Berlin Papyri 142 and 143¹, where a soldier *ἐπικρίνεται* into a specified regiment. But this does not seem to exhaust its meaning, nor to explain all the passages in which it occurs. For instance, in Berl. Pap. 324, a woman reports to the ex-gymnasiarch employed *πρὸς τῇ ἐπικρίσει* that two of her slaves, having reached the ages of fourteen and eleven respectively, are now required *ἐπικριθῆναι* (*δούλων μου ὀφειλόντων ἐπικριθῆναι κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα*), and she accordingly records their names, with references to the last *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* in which they had been included. So also in Geneva Pap. 18 (ed. Nicole) the parents of a boy send in his name to the official in charge of the *ἐπίκρισις* (*ἀγορανομήσαντι καὶ γυμνασιαρχήσαντι, ὄντι πρὸς τῇ ἐπικρίσει*) saying that he will be thirteen in the current year and ought to be enrolled (*προσβά[ντος εἰς] γ' ἔτος τῷ ἐνεστῶτι ἔτει καὶ ὀφίλοντος ἐπικριθῆναι*). It is clear that boys of fourteen, thirteen, and eleven could not be intended for military service; and the inclusion of such boys in the *ἐπίκρισις* is confirmed by the present document, in which (putting aside the general *ἐπίκρισις* of the first year of Nero) each person is returned as *ἐπικριθείς* in the year at which he reached the age of fourteen, or, in some cases, that of ten or eleven. Moreover, persons engaged in civil occupations are described in the census returns as *ἐπικεκριμένοι*: e.g. Berl. Papp. 116, col. ii. l. 18 *κάτοικος ἐπικεκριμένος ἐργάτης* (where the person thus described is only seventeen years old, and therefore cannot be supposed to have passed through a term of military service, as might be the case with the old man of seventy who is likewise described as *ἐπικεκριμένος* in Berl. Pap. 115, col. ii. l. 13), 118, col. iii. l. 7 [*ίματιο*] *πλύτης λαογραφούμενος ἐπικεκριμένος*, and 137, l. 10 *ιδιώτης λαογραφούμενος ἐπικεκριμένος*. Further, the number of persons recorded as

¹ e.g. Pap. 142: *ἐπεκρίθη Ἰσιδῶρος Γερμανοῦ ὑπὸ Πρί(σ)κου Φαῶφ ἱβ' ἐκ σπείρης β' Οὐλπία(ς) ἱππεὺς τύρμης Ἀπολλιναρίου ὑπὸ ἐπάρχου κλάσης Ἀλεξανδρίνης κγ' Ἀντων(ιν)οῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Ἰσιδώρου.*

ἐπικριθέντες in the present document (173 in a single street of a single town in Egypt) is much too great to represent persons actually required for military service.

But if the limitation of the term to simple military service appears to be inconsistent with the *data*, it is still difficult, in the present fragmentary condition of our materials, to say exactly what the meaning of the phrase is. It is evidently a form of enrolment, which those who were liable to it underwent at the age of fourteen or, in some cases, between that age and ten. It stands in some definite relation to the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, to which reference is made in the present document and in Berl. Pap. 324, while in Berl. Pap. 484 the phrase ἐπίκρισις κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῆς appears. It is not, however, a process which is completed once and for all at the age of fourteen; for Berl. Papp. 113 and 265 (both entitled ἐκ τόμου ἐπικρίσεων of the Prefect) record the appearance for this purpose of veterans who have received Roman citizenship, of freedmen, slaves, and others (ἕτεροι) before the Prefect (παρεγένοντο πρὸς ἐπίκρισιν). One important fact to be noted in the present document is that the names of the persons recorded as ἐπικριθέντες are all Greek; a fact which at once marks off this list from that contained in Papp. CCLVII–CCLIX. Of course native Egyptians often bore Greek names, so that where a Greek name stands by itself it is not safe to affirm that the bearer of it was a Greek; but when a long list of names is entirely Greek it is safe to conclude that the list in question is confined to persons of Greek birth. This applies equally to the slaves mentioned in Berl. Pap. 324, whose names are Bacchylus, Chiliarchus, and Thallus.

Ἐπίκρισις would consequently appear to be a process whereby certain persons of Greek birth were marked off from the rest of the population for some purpose or purposes connected with the census. And here the document before us seems to throw some light on the question. The list of adults, each of whom is marked as ἐπικριθείς, is followed by a list of ἀφήλικες, divided into two categories, κάτοικοι and λαογραφούμενοι. These terms likewise appear frequently in the census-returns, the householder generally describing himself as belonging to one or the other class. The distinction is given by the meaning of the latter term. Λαογραφούμενος means 'paying poll-tax' (λαογραφία), and it may therefore be safely concluded that the κάτοικοι did not pay poll-tax. The express distinction drawn between the two classes in the present document confirms what was probable before (*cf.* Wilcken, *Hermes* xxviii. 249). The κάτοικοι were thus a privileged class, exempt from the payment of poll-tax; and in the present document the term ἐπίκρισις is applied to the transference of an individual from the λαογραφούμενοι to the κάτοικοι. This is in lines 124 ff., where a boy is said to be transferred ἐνθάδε (*i. e.* to the list of κάτοικοι) ἀπὸ υἱῶν λαογραφουμένων, ἐπὶ τῷ τὸν τούτου πατέρα ἀπὸ λαογραφίας κεχωρίσθαι διὰ τὸ ἐπικεκρίσθαι τῷ αὐτῷ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ: and since the same boy is described, a few lines further on (l. 136) as υἱὸς κατοίκου, there is no doubt that his father, by this process of ἐπίκρισις, had become a full κάτοικος.

This connexion between the status of κάτοικος and the term ἐπίκρισις is in harmony with the technical military use of the latter word, because the κάτοικοι were originally a military class. The term is originally applied to the Greek mercenaries serving in the armies of the Ptolemies, who were rewarded by grants of land in Egypt (*cf.* Polybius v. 65, Droysen *de Lagidarum regno* in *Kleine Schriften* ii. 375–7, with Wilcken's notes, and *CIG.* iii. p. 287). The condition of these grants of land was, no doubt, continued liability to

military service (*cf.* Wilcken, *Gott. gelehrt. Anzeiger*, 1895, p. 132, as against Mahaffy's view that the soldiers settled in the Fayûm were veterans), which might well be accompanied by freedom from the poll-tax (*cf.* Droysen, *op. cit.*, p. 395, where it is argued that Greek soldiers, at any rate, if not all Greeks, were free from this tax); and (since the descendants of *κάτοικοι* were themselves *κάτοικοι*, as appears from the present document) the existence of this privileged class may easily have lasted on into Roman times¹. Probably the liability to military service still existed nominally, and entry to the class of *κάτοικοι* was still by the process of *ἐπίκρισις*: but we have seen above that neither term implies actual military service on the part of the person to whom it is applied. Special revisions of the list of privileged persons were probably made from time to time, as on the occasions to which Berl. Papp. 113, 265 (referred to above) relate, and (to judge from the present document) in the first year of Nero. Individual applications for inclusion in the list were apparently dealt with by the Prefect (*cf.* Berl. Pap. 447, l. 21 *ἐπιτεκρινένω ὑπὸ . . . ἡγεμονεύσαντος*).

One phrase still stands in the way of this explanation of *ἐπίκρισις*, *viz.* the description of certain individuals in the census-returns as *λαογραφούμενοι ἐπιτεκρινένοι* (Berl. Papp. 118, col. iii. l. 8 and 137, l. 10, quoted above). The incompleteness of our information on the subject precludes an absolutely certain explanation of this phrase, but it may be suggested that it describes the status of a person such as the one mentioned above, who belonged to the class of *λαογραφούμενοι* at the time of the last *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*, but had since been transferred to the class of *κάτοικοι*. The whole arrangement of these lists shows the extreme care with which each entry of an individual's name was connected with the entries in preceding lists, and this would account for the persons in question not being simply described as *κάτοικοι*. But in the absence of fuller information this explanation must be regarded as only tentative.

The document immediately before us (Papp. CCLX, CCLXI) must, then, be regarded as a list relating to the poll-tax, similar in nature, though not in detail, to that which precedes it (Papp. CCLVII–CCLIX). Each year, it would seem, it was the duty of the *ἀμφοδάρχης* in each street of a town (and probably of the *κωμογραμματεὺς* in each village) to draw up a list, based ultimately on the last *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*, accounting for all the males in his district. The list would be divided into several categories. The chief of these would contain the names of those adult males who were liable to the poll-tax, as in Papp. CCLVII–CCLIX. Another would contain those privileged persons who were *κάτοικοι*, as in the first section of Pap. CCLX, with minute details as to their first appearance in the privileged list. Others would contain the children under age, whether *κάτοικοι* or *λαογραφούμενοι*, as in the latter part of Pap. CCLX and all except the first two columns of Pap. CCLXI. It may be observed that these two misplaced columns confirm the proof that this list is connected with the poll-tax, and also the suggestion made in the Introductory Note on p. 20 that some persons paid poll-tax at a double rate; for it estimates the receipts from some persons at the rate of 20 drachmas each, and from others at 40. The minuteness with which the age, birth, date of registration, &c., of each individual is noted, among both the adults and the *ἀφήλικες*, shows

¹ It may be only a coincidence, but is worth observing, that the street to which this papyrus relates, and which contained a considerable number of *κάτοικοι*, is named *Ἀπολλωνίου Παρεμβολή*, which is probably a reminiscence of a former military

encampment, the occupants of which may have received grants of land in the neighbourhood. The Geneva Pap. 18, referred to above, chances also to be from the same place.

the extreme care with which each person was followed and accounted for from census to census.

The arrangement of the first section of the papyrus before us calls for some explanation. The point of departure is the *ἐπίκρισις* of the first year of Nero (A.D. 54-5). Why this date was chosen we cannot tell, but can only surmise that a special review of the privileged lists was made at the beginning of that reign. All persons who were over fourteen at that date (and consequently thirty-two and upwards at the date of the present list) appear simply with the note *ἐπικ(ριθείς) α^τ*. In the case of those who had not reached the age of fourteen in A.D. 54-5, the year at which they reached that age is stated; *e.g.* *ἐπι^κ εν ιδ^τ δ^τ* (= *ἐπικριθείς εν τεσσαρακαιδεκέταις τῷ δ' ἔτει Νέρωνος*). Further, at the time of the regular census (*κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*) in the eighth year of Nero (the returns for which would be made in the ninth year, see p. 17), not only boys of fourteen were included among the *ἐπικεκριμένοι*, but all of ten years or more. Consequently those who were between the ages of ten and fourteen in A.D. 62-3 have a double date, *viz.* that of the census and of their attaining the age of fourteen; *e.g.* *ἐπι^κ θ^τ ιδ^τ ιβ^τ* (= *ἐπικριθείς τῷ θ' ἔτει Νέρωνος καὶ εν τεσσαρακαιδεκέταις τῷ ιβ' ἔτει*). There are, however, also some boys who were entered at the age of ten or eleven in other years (see ll. 9, 16), and the explanation of this is doubtful. It will have been observed that in Berl. Pap. 324, quoted above, two slaves are simultaneously returned for *ἐπίκρισις*, one of whom has reached the age of fourteen, while the other is only eleven. Some other details which are not clear at first sight are considered in the notes.

Palaeographically this papyrus is interesting, as containing a dated example of a fine hand, carefully written, and approaching the literary type. The *verso* of the papyrus was subsequently used for demotic writing, apparently of the nature of accounts, and in some places demotic writing appears on the *recto*, either in the margins or (occasionally) above the Greek.

(Col. 1.)

	Οικὶ Ταμυσθας Απολλ[ωνι] ^ο Απολλωνίου τ[ου] Απ[ολλω]νίου μη Ταμυσ ^θ <i>ἐπι^κ εν ιδ^τ δ^τ</i> Lκθ
	Ωριγενης αδελφός μη της αυτη[s <i>ἐπι^κ</i> εν ιδ ^τ ζ ^τ Lκς
	Οικὶ Ακουσιλα ^ο Ηρων Χαιρημ ^ο του Διο[γ]εν[ους μη . .]υφαινης <i>ἐπι^κ α^τ</i> Lμγ
	. .]ν αδελφός μη της αυτης <i>ἐπι^κ εν ιδ^τ β^τ</i> Lλα
5	. .] . . . [μη Δι]δυμης <i>ἐπι^κ α^τ</i> Lλδ
	. . αδελφός μη] της αυτης [<i>ἐπι^κ</i>] θ ^τ ιδ ^τ η ^τ Lκε
	. .] . . του μη Θιδικτα ^ι <i>ἐπι^κ (β^τ Ουεσ^ι) εν ιδ^τ δ^τ</i> Lιε
	. .] . ^ω του Αρποχρατι ^ω [μη Φιλ]ουμ ^ε <i>ἐπι^κ α^τ</i> Lμα
	. .] . . . <i>ἐπι^κ α^τ</i> [Ο]υεσ ^ι εν απ ^τ ι ^τ ιβ ^τ ιδ ^τ γ ^τ Lις
10	. .] . . . <i>ἐπι^κ (β^τ Ουεσ^ι) εν ιδ^τ δ^τ</i> Lιε

Line 1. *μη*: = *μητρὶς*. There is no mark of abbreviation in this word throughout the papyrus.

Line 6. *ἐπι^κ θ^τ ιδ^τ η^τ*: this person was born in A.D. 47-8, and consequently was fourteen in A.D. 61-2, the year to which the census related, though the returns were made in the following year. Hence the meaning is: 'entered in the ninth year as being fourteen in the eighth year.'

Line 7. *ἐπι^κ (β^τ Ουεσ^ι) εν ιδ^τ δ^τ*: = entered (as being over ten) in the enrolment held at the beginning of Vespasian's reign

(in the second year, not the first, because Vespasian's first year, according to the Egyptian mode of reckoning, lasted only two months), and entered as having attained the age of fourteen in the fourth year. *εν* is written above the line, and so again in ll. 10, 17.

Line 9. *εν απ^τ*: probably = *εν ἀπουσίᾳ*, *cf.* l. 28. He was ten in the twelfth year of Nero, fourteen in the third of Vespasian, and had been first enrolled in the first year of Vespasian, while absent from Egypt.

	. .] του Αρ[πο]χρ[ατι] ^ω [μη] επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλα
	. .] μη ησ ^ο της ^κ Ταμυσ ^θ επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλγ
	. . αδ]ελφος μη [της αυτη]ς επι ^κ θ ^λ ιδ ^λ η ^λ	Λκδ
	.]ωνι ^ο Ακουσι ^λ τ ^ο . . ων ^ο μη Ερμιονης επι ^κ α ^λ	Λξβ
15	.]ν Ακουσι ^λ του ^κ . . . θ . . α . ιου μη Αμμωνιας επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμς
	.]μη της Πτο ^λ επι ^κ ια ^λ ιδ ^λ α ^λ Ουεσ ^ο	Λιη

(Col. 2.)

	Απολλωνιος ο και Αρποκρας αλλος μη της αυτης επι ^κ (β ^λ Ουεσ ^ο) εν ιδ ^λ δ ^λ	Λιε
	Οικι ^ι Ηρων ^ο του ^κ Πεκυσι ^ω Κομων Διδαι του Διοδωρ ^ο μη Φιλουμ ^ε επι ^κ α ^λ	Λνβ
	Διδας υιος μη Αλεξουτος επι ^κ εν ιδ ^λ ς ^λ	Λκζ
20	Πισων αλλος υιος μη της αυτης επι ^κ θ ^λ ιδ ^λ ιβ ^λ	Λκα
	Ηρων Διδαι του Διοδωρου μη Φιλουμενης επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμς
	^{τετελ^λ δ^λ Επιφ} Διδας Διδαι του Διοδωρου μη Φιλουμενης επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμ
	Αμμωνιος Διοδωρ ^ο του ^κ Πισων ^ο του Διδαι του Διοδωρ ^ο μη Ηραιδος επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλς
	Διοδωρος ο και Πισων αδελφος μη της αυτης επι ^κ θ ^λ εν ιγ ^λ η ^λ	Λκδ
25	Οικι ^ι Λεπτιν ^ο Πατριων Ηρακλειδ ^ο του Παππ ^ο μη Φιλαρι ^ο επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμη
	Ηρακλειδης ο και Ονησιμος υιος μη Τασεν ^χ της Σαμβαι επι ^κ θ ^λ ιδ ^λ ιβ ^λ	Λκα
	[Οικι ^ι] ι ^δ Διοδωρο[ς] Διου του Διοδωρου μη Ειρηνης επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμβ
	[Οι]κι ^ι Διδυμης Ωριγενης Ωριγεν ^ο του Σεμ . . [μη] Αρειας της Απι ^ω επι ^κ α ^λ Ουεσ ^ο εν απ ^λ	Λμδ
	Αναπογραφοι ομοιως	
30	[Οι]κι ^ι Ταπετοσιρ[ιος] Ηρακλειδης Παγκρατους του [Ολ]υμπ ^ο μη Ταπεπιρι ^ο επι ^κ α ^λ	Λνβ
	Σωτας υιος μη Χαριτιου της Χαιρειτος επι ^κ α ^λ Ουεσ ^ο ιδ ^λ ε ^λ	Λιδ
	Παγκρατης Παγκρατους του Ολυμπ ^ο μη Ταπεπιρι ^ο επι ^κ α ^λ	Λμα

(Col. 3.)

	Ολυμπος Ολυμπου του Παγ[κ]ρατους μη Ταμυσθας επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλη
	Οικι ^ι ι ^δ Μαρων Διονυσιου του Ισχυρ[ιω]νος μη Διδυμης επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλδ
35	Οικι ^ι Ηρακλειδας της Αρποκρατιωνος	
	Ασκληπιαδης Ασκληπιαδ ^ο του Ασκληπιαδ ^ο μη Ηρακλειας επι ^κ α ^λ	Λλη

Line 11. Λλα: as this person is said to have been *ἐπικριθείς* α^λ, he must have been fourteen in the course of A. D. 54-5, but at the beginning of A. D. 72-3 he was still only thirty-one. As Nero's first year did not begin till the middle of October, the returns would be made out at a relatively later period of the year than those for the fifth year of Vespasian, which began on August 29.

Line 12. της^κ: = τῆς καί, cf. ll. 15, 18, 23, 42, &c.

Line 13. Λκδ: at first sight this is inconsistent with l. 6, where a person similarly described as *ἐπικριθείς* θ^λ ιδ^λ η^λ is returned as being twenty-five years of age. Both evidently reached the age of fourteen in the eighth year of Nero, i.e. in the course of A. D. 61-2, and both consequently reached the age of twenty-five in the course of A. D. 72-3; but in the early months of that year, when this return was probably made up, one of them might be twenty-five and the other still twenty-four.

Line 20. επι^κ θ^λ ιδ^λ ιβ^λ: see Introductory Note.

Line 22. τετελ^λ δ^λ Επιφ: this note has been added above the line in a different hand. This seems to show that the present list was made up quite early in the fifth year of Vespasian, since a death which occurred more than a month before the end of the fourth year had not been reported when it was first compiled.

Line 24. This person was only thirteen in the census-year 61-2 (eighth of Nero), but was fourteen in the ninth year, when the census-rolls were made up. The entry consequently means 'entered in the ninth year as thirteen years old in the eighth year.'

Line 28. This person had evidently escaped numeration in Nero's reign, probably through being absent from Egypt, and was first entered in the first year of Vespasian.

Line 29. αναπογρ^ιφοι: presumably = 'not included in the last κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή.'

	Νιβοιτας Νιβοιτου του Ερμιου μη Ισιδωρας εν Αλεξαν ^δ επι ^κ μετα το α ^τ	Λξγ
	Ανε ¹ γεναμ ^ε τωι α ^τ δια το ειναι [ε]ξωι οριων Αιγυπτου εν μεν τη Ιταλια	
	Διογενης Διογενους του Διογεν ^ο μη Σαραπιαδος απαρασ ^τ	Λξς
40	Σαραπιων Ενημερου του Σαρ[απι] ^ω μη Αμμωνιας απαρασ ^τ	Λμς
	Πτολεμαιος Δημητρι ^ο του [Π]τολεμαι ^ο μη Ταμυσ ^θ απαρ ^τ	Λνθ
	εν τη Ινδικη Γαιων ο ^κ Διοδωρ ^ο Ηρακλει ^ο του Διοδωρ ^ο μη Αμμωνι ^ι απαρ ^τ	Λλβ
	Και δ[ι]α προσγραφου ανε[λ]ημφθησαν ακολουθως τοις υπο του ηγεμονος	
	κεκριμενοις απο υπερ ^τ κριθεντω[ν] συνλογιζεσθαι απο μεν των εις το	
45	γ ^τ λελοιπογραφημενων απο των εμπροσθεν χρονων	
	Απολλωνιος Ηρακλειδ ^ο του Ηρακλειδ ^ο μη Ζωιδ ^ο επι ^κ α ^τ	Λος
	Απολλωνιος Πτολεμαι ^ο του Πτολεμαι ^ο μη Ηρακλειας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λοε
	Παλαμηδης Παλαμηδ ^ο του Απολλωνι ^ο μη Ταπεπιριος επι ^κ α ^τ	Λπ
(Col. 4.)		
	Μαρων Μαρωνος του Αρποκρατιωνος μη Ισιδωρας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λοδ
50	Πτολεμαιος Πτολεμαι ^ο του Πτολεμαιου μη Ταμυσθας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λο
	Πτολεμαιος Πτολεμαι ^ο του Ηρακλειδ ^ο μη Τυραννιδος επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξζ
	Απυλλωνιος Απολλωνι ^ο του Απολλωνι ^ο μη Θαισαριου επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξζ
	Πτολεμαιος Πτολεμαι ^ο του Σαραπι ^ω μη Θασωτος επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξε
	Μυσθαριων Σαμβαι του Ισχ[υρ] ^{ιω} μη Απολλωνιας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξε
55	Επιμαχος Επιμαχου του Επιμαχου μη Ισιδωρας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λογ
	Τρυφων Τρυφων ^ο του Δ μη Ταμυσθας επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξε
	Και απο ελασσωματος δ ^τ	
	Πτολεμαιος Μοληους του Πτο[λ]εμαιου μη Αρποκρατιαν ^η επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξγ
	Ακουσιλαος Σαμβαι του Ακουσιλαου μη Τορευτος επι ^κ α ^τ	Λξγ
60	Εσχηκως Αλεξανδρεων πολειτειαν	
	Νικανωρ ο και Παππος Ηρακλειδου του Ηρακλειδ ^ο μη Μυρτι ^ο επι ^κ α ^τ	Λνγ

Line 37. μετα το α^τ: he should have been registered in the first year of Nero, but was omitted and added in a supplementary list.

Line 38. ανε¹: = ἀνεπίκριτοι.

Line 39. απαρασ^τ: apparently connected with παράστασις, implying that they had been entered on the list without appearing in person; cf. note on l. 128. It will be observed that here it is used of those in foreign parts.

Line 42. εν τη Ινδικη: this representative of Graeco-Egyptian commerce with the East is worth noticing (cf. Plin. N. H. vi. 26).

Line 43. Here follows a list of persons 'over age' whose names are added to the list in accordance with some decision of the Prefect, the exact nature of which is not stated. Their ages range from sixty-three to eighty, yet persons of sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six have already appeared in the main body of the list (ll. 14, 37, 39). As the κάτοικοι were not liable to the poll-tax, there was no occasion to draw the line at sixty, as

in the case of the λαογραφούμενοι in Papp. CCLVII-CCLIX.

Line 44. υπερ^τ: = ὑπὲρ ἔτος, or an adjective formed from these words, meaning 'superannuated.'

Line 45. λελοιπογραφημενων: they had been omitted from the list in the third year, being believed not to be required, as being past the age with which the tax-collector was concerned, but are now included once more on account of the Prefect's decision. Their ages are written in a different hand; probably they were not ascertainable at the moment, as they did not appear in the previous list, and had to be inserted subsequently.

Line 57. απο ελασσωματος δ^τ: these had been omitted from the list in the fourth year, as being over sixty-one (cf. Pap. CCLIX. l. 64).

Line 60. εσχηκως: the reading is made certain by the repetition in l. 74. This citizen of Alexandria is classed with those exempt from the tax. From Josephus (*Bell. Jud.* ii. 16) it is known that the Alexandrians were exempt from poll-tax.

Line 61. νγ: corrected from νβ.

(Col. 5.)

Γινονθ οι προ^ε

(ιε ιε ις ις ιε ιδ ιδ ις ις ιδ ια ια)

αν^δ ρογ

ων

65 επι^ε α^ι ογ και μετα το α^ι β / οε β^ι ζ γ^ι γ δ^ι γ / πηε^ι γ ε^ι γ ζ^ι β και οι επι^ε τωι θ^ι εξ αμφοτερ^ωτων γον^ε απο ιδ^ι η^ι δ και απο προσγ^ι θ^ι ιδ^ι η^ι α / εθ^ι γ ι^ι α ια^ι δ ιβ^ι θ ιγ^ι ε α^ι Γαλβαι βα^ι Ουεσ^ι ζ και απο απαρ^ι τελειων επι^ε τωι α⁻ α^ι α / η70 ιδ^ι β^ι β ιδ^ι γ^ι β ιδ^ι δ^ι θ ιδ^ι ε^ι ζ / ρνδανε^ι εξωι οριων Αιγυπτου εν Ιταλια γ

εν Ινδικηι α / δ

υπερ^ι κριθεντες συνλογιζεσ^θ τωι αρ^ι [ι^θ] ιγκαι εν υπερ^ι ε^ι α εσχη^ε Αλεξαν^δ πο^λ [α] / ιε

75

(Col. 6.)

Παρα Ηρακλειδου αμφοδαρχου Απολλ^ω Παρ^ε

απολογισμος αφηλικων νιων κατοικων

του ε^ι αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Ουεσπασιανου

Σεβαστου των δια της [κ]ατ οικιαν απογραφης

80 του η^ι Νερωνος ανα[γ]εγ[ρ]αμμενων β^ιμεχρι α^ι επανακειμενων και των απο θ^ιμεχρι δ^ι Ουεσπασιανου δι υπομνηματων

σημανθεντων επιγεγεννησθαι

Ε[ι]ναι δε

Line 62. Here follows a summary of the preceding columns, giving the numbers of persons *ἐπικριθέντες* in each year since the first of Nero.

Line 63. From this enumeration it appears that eight columns are missing from the beginning of this roll. The last *ιδ* should be *ιε*.

Lines 66, 67. In the eighth year there was no *ἐπίκρισις*, on account of its being the census year, but in the ninth year (when the census-returns were actually sent in, see p. 17) four youths were returned as having reached the age of fourteen in the eighth year, besides one whose name was added in a supplementary list, giving a total of five for the eighth year.

Line 68. *Γαλβαι*: or *Γαλβη, αι* and *η* being sometimes indistinguishable in this hand; but *αι* is certainly read in CCLXI. ll. 204, 206, and better represents the Latin -ae. Cf. *Δίδαι, Σάμβαι* as genitives of *Δίδας* and *Σάμβας*.

Line 69. *απο απαρ^ι τελειων*: for the explanation of *απαρ^ι*, see note on l. 128. The present phrase may be explained as 'from the adults enrolled in absence in the same first year (of Vespasian)', and the person so described is, no doubt, the one mentioned in l. 28, where see note.

α⁻ = *αὐτῷ*. Cf. note on Pap. CCLXI. l. 145.

Line 70. *ιδ^ι β^ι*: i.e. those who attained the age of fourteen in the second year of Vespasian.

Line 74. *εν υπερ^ι ε^ι α*: this person's name does not appear

in the preceding column, as from his position in the enumeration here one would expect. He may have been mentioned in the earlier columns.

Line 76. Here begins a new section of the register, namely the list of boys under the age of fourteen, which consequently consists of those who at the census of A.D. 61-2 (eighth of Nero) were returned as of two years old and under (ll. 80, 81), and those whose births had been reported since that date (ll. 81-83). The list begins with those who had reached the age of thirteen in the fifth year of Vespasian. Reports of births were not necessarily made in the same year; on the contrary they are often stated to have been made several years afterwards, e.g. in l. 152 as much as six years.

Απολλ^ω Παρ^ε: i.e. *Ἀπολλωνίου Παρεμβολῆς*, a street in Arsinoë (see Berl. Pap. 79, ll. 6, 13, and 116, col. 2, l. 9). So also in Pap. CCLXI. ll. 28, 245, where the same heading recurs.

Line 77. *κατοικων*: the distinction between the classes of *κάτοικοι* and *λαογραφούμενοι*, which is established by the comparison of this passage with Pap. CCLXI. l. 29, is also illustrated by several of the Berlin census-returns, in which the householder returns himself either as *κάτοικος* (e.g. Berl. Pap. 55, col. 3) or *λαογραφούμενος* (e.g. Berl. Pap. 115).

Lines 79, 80. *της κατ οικιαν απογραφης του η^ι Νερωνος*: this is the earliest *κατ' οίκιαν ἀπογραφή* of which a direct mention has yet been found.

- 85 ιγ^τ ε^τ
 εισιν οι δια συν[κε]φα^λ η^τ αναγεργ^τ β[^τ]ικ^ο ε
 μετ[α του]ς τετ[ε]^λ τωι μεν ια^τ εως Με^χ
 Οικ^ι ζ μ^ε Αμ[μω]νιας Απολλων^ο Λεονιδ^ο του
 Ακουσι^λ τ^{οκ} Μυσθου μη Ηρους της^ε Αφροδι^τ / α
 90 Και τωι ιβ^τ μετα τον καταχ^ω των λογων
 Οικ^ι Ισιων^ο Ισιδωρ^ο Ισιδωρ^ο τ^ο Διονυσι^ο μη Φιλου^μ / β

(Col. 7.)

- [Λ]οιποι^ο γ
 ων ο σημαν^θ επικεκρισ^θ τωι γ^τ
 υπο των προκεχρισμ^ε και επι της εξετασεως
 95 ε[ξητ]ασμ^ε ειναι υιος κατοικου ου η μητη[ρ]
 α[πεγρα]φ[η] τωι θ^τ Νερωνος
 Ο[ικ]ι Σαραπιων^ο Θεων Σαραπι^ω τ^ο Κροννι^ω [του^ε]
 Σα . . . μ^η . . . της Πτο^λ
 τωι δ^τ Ουεσπασιανου σημαν^θ επικε[κ]ρισ^θ
 100 ε[ν τοις] ι^τ β^τ δ^ι μητρος απ[ο]γεργ^τ θ^τ
 [Οικ]ι Σαμβατος Ισχυριων Χαιρημονος τ^ο . . α[. .
 μη Ισχυριαιν^η τη[ς Η]φαιστ[ι]^ω
 [ση]μα[ν^θ] επι^ε τωι δ^τ μετα τον κα[τ]αχωρ[ισμ^ε] των λο[γων]
 [υπο τ]ων προκεχρισμ^ε εξ αμφοτερων των γο[ν]^ω
 105 . . . απο ι^τ δ^τ
 [Ο]ικ^ι Ευαγγελ^ο Πολυδευ^ε Ευαγγελ^ο του Πολ[υδευ^ε]
 μη Ισιδωρας
 ———— οι^ο γ

(Col. 8.)

- ιβ^τ ε^τ
 110 Εισιν οι δια συνκεφα^λ η^τ αναγεργ^τ α^τικ^ο γ
 απαρ^τ α υιος του εσχ^η Α[λεξανδ]ρε^ω απαρ^τ α
 ———— απο ε^τ μ[ε]τ[α τους τετε^λ]
 τωι θ^τ εως Μεχειρ απαρ^τ [. .
 Οικ^ι . . . αλαρι^ω Πτολεμα^ο [. . .] . . . μητρ^ο

Line 86. β^τικ^ο = διετικοί, boys of two years old; cf. l. 110.

Line 87. μετα τους τετελ(ευτηκοτας): in spite of the accusative, this plainly means 'including those who have since died,' whose names follow. There were five boys born in the sixth year, but two of them had since died. Their names are still kept on the list in order that all whose names appeared in the census of the eighth year may be accounted for.

Line 88. ζ μ^ε: i. e. ἑβδομον μέρος.

Line 89. τ^{οκ}: i. e. τοῦ καί.

Line 90. i. e. died in the twelfth year of Nero (A. D. 65-6), but reported after the closing of the lists for that year.

Line 92. Λοιποι: i. e. there remain three to be accounted for of the five mentioned in l. 86.

Line 94. επι της εξετασεως κ.τ.λ.: in l. 104 we have, instead of

this phrase, ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν γονέων. The difference apparently is that, if a child were certified by both his parents (cf. l. 66), his claim as a κάτοικος was admitted; but if his parents were dead, an inquiry had to be held before he could be enrolled in this privileged class.

Lines 99, 100. Apparently = returned in the fourth year of Vespasian as having passed the ἐπίκρισις at the age of ten in the second year. He would consequently be thirteen in the fifth year. The father was dead, but the mother's name appeared in the census-returns of the ninth year: cf. ll. 96, 133.

Line 109. The next group is of those who are now twelve years old, and who at the time of the census of the eighth year of Nero were one year old.

- 115 Δημ . . . τος της [.]
 και τωι γ^λ Ουεσπασιανου μετα [τον] καταχ^ω των λογ
 Οικῆ Ηρα^κ Ηρακλας Σ[.] του Διδαι
 μη Ηρακλας / β
 και τον δια γραφης Ρωμ[αιων μετα τους Αλε]ξαν^δ τεταγμ^ε
 120 υιον του εσχηκοτος Αλεξ[αν]^δ [πο]^λ αποκεχ^ω εις τ^η ιδιαν
 Ηρακλειδης Νικαν^ο [το]^υ^κ Π[αππο]υ του Ηρα^κ
 μη Σαραπιαδος [της] . . . υσου / α
 — γ

(Col. 9.)

- [Και απ]ο υιων [λ]αο[γ]ραφουμενων ενθαδε μετακειμ^ε
 125 τωι β^λ Ουεσπασιανου επι τωι τον τουτου πατερα
 απο λαογραφιας κεχωρισθαι δια το επικεκρισθαι
 τωι α^λ Ουεσ[πασι]ανου υπο των προκεχειρισμ^ε
 . . απ]αραστατιου . . αφης συνλογιζ^ο τωι αριθμωι
 Οικῆ Διδυμης [Ωρι]γενης Ωριγενους του Ωριγενους
 130 μη [Διδυ^μ της Ηρα^κ] / α
 —
 ων ε[ισι] τω[ι] δ^λ σημαν^θ επικεκρισ^θ
 [δ]ι^λ μητρος α[πογεγ]ραμ[μ] τ[ωι] θ^λ [Νερ]ωνος
 Οικῆ Μυσθαρχ[ι^ω Δ]ιοδωρος Διδαι [τ^ο . .]ιος μη Αφρο^δ
 135 Οικῆ γ^μ Αμμω[νι^ο] Ηρ[α]κλειδης Ηρακλει^δ του Ηρακλειδου
 [μη] Διδυμαριου της Αρπαησι^ω
 — β
 Άλλος ομοιωσ σημαν^θ ειναι υιος κα[το]^κ ου οι γονεις
 ουκ εισει εν απογρ^λ [θ]^λ Νερωνος δια το τον πατερα εν τοις
 140 επιδους επ[ι]κεκρ[ισθ] τωι α^λ Ουεσπασιανου νικοτελειαις
 η δε μητηρ εστιν εν^γ μητρο^λ
 Οικῆ Διδυ^μ Ωριγενης Ωριγενους του Ωρι^γ μ[η] Δ[ιδυ^μ της] Ηρα^κ / α
 — ο^λ γ

(Col. 10.)

- Και οι δια γραφης επιγεγεννημ^ε ανει^λ τωι ια^λ
 145 ως επιγεγενν^η τοις υπογεγραμμ^ε ετεσι

Line 119. Ρωμαίων κ.τ.λ.: both the letters read and those conjectured are doubtful. If correct, the meaning is that the son of the man who had acquired the Alexandrian citizenship, and had since returned to his own country, should be reckoned an Alexandrian.

Lines 120, 121. Cf. ll. 60, 61.

Line 126. επικεκρισθαι: the word here plainly means that the father had been transferred from the category of λαογραφούμενοι to that of κάτοικοι, and his son is consequently transferred also. The father is now, apparently, dead, since the mother is named as householder.

Line 128. . . . απαραστατιου . . . αφης: perhaps δι' απαραστατίου γραφῆς, signifying an affidavit certifying and explaining the person's absence. It may well be that a man could be entered

on the list of επικριθέντες without appearing in person before the officials (οἱ προκεχειρισμένοι) who superintended it, if he could send a certificate to account for his absence. This will explain the otherwise obscure abbreviation απαρ^λ, which occurs several times in this document.

Lines 138-142. It will be observed that this entry relates to the same person as ll. 124-129.

Line 140. επιδους: so MS., apparently, but no explanation offers itself. The meaning of the whole passage apparently is that the parents' names did not appear among the κάτοικοι in the ἀπογραφὴ of the eighth year of Nero, because the father was only made a κάτοικος on the occasion of the celebration of Vespasian's victory (so, presumably, νικοτέλειαι).

Line 141. εν^γ: = ἐγγενής, if the reading is correct.

- τωι μεν ι^λ σημαν^θ επιγεγε^ε τωι ι^λ
 και εινα εις το ε^λ ι^ζ
 Απολλωνιος ν^ε Κεφαλ^ω τ^ο Ευβον^λ μη Ισιδω[ρ]ας
 Παγκρατης Σωτου του Παγκρα^τ μη Ισιδωρας
 150 και τωι ιγ^λ σημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι α⁻ ι^λ
 Ισιδωρος Πτο^λ του Πτο^λ μη Χαιρου^τ τ^η Μυσθαρι^ω
 [και] τωι α^λ Ουεσ^λ σημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι α⁻ ι^λ
 Ηρακλειδης Απιων^ο τ^ο Ηρακλειδ^ο μη Πτολεμ[αιας]
 — επιγ^ε ι^λ δ
 155 Κ[αι] τωι ια^λ επιγεγενν^η και οντες εις το [ε^λ ι^θ]
 Ονησιμος Ασκληπια^δ του Ασκληπια^δ μη Τασου^χ
 Ζηνων Απολλ^ω του Απολλωνι^ο μη Διο . . . ας
 της^ε Ισιδωρας
 και τωι ιβ^λ σημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι α⁻ ια^λ
 160 Μυσθαριων Σιδηρ^ο τ^ο Σωκρατ^ο μη Ταμυσ^θ
 Ευρημω[ν] . [. . .] λοφانيου μη Σαραπου[τ]ος
 (Col. 11.)
 Ηρακλειδης Διδαι του Ηρακλειδ^ο τ^οε Μ . . . αι^ο μη Απολλωναριου
 της^ε Σεληνης — γ^λ
 — επιγ^ε τωι ια^λ ε
 165 και τωι ιβ^λ επιγ^ε και οντες εις το ε^λ ι^η απ^ο ε
 μετα τον τετε^λ τωι α^λ Ουεσπασιανου
 Ασκληπιαδ^η Σαραπι^ω του Ασκληπια[δ^ο] μη Αφροδιτης — α
 Οι λοιποι δ
 ων
 170 Οι σημαν^θ τωι [α]^λ επιγεγε[ν] τωι ιβ^λ
 Θεων βιω[ο]ς Ευβι[ου του] Σαραπιωνος
 μη Αμ[.]
 Θρακιω[ν Δι]δαι του Διδ[αι μη] ιας
 Αντιγονο[ς] Αντιγ^ο του [Αντ]ιγ^ο [μη Δι]δυμης (— γ^λ)
 175 Και τωι β^λ [Ου]εσπασιαν[ου σημ]αν^θ [επ]ιγ^ε τω ιβ^λ
 Επιμαχο[ς] Επιμαχου του Επιμ[αχου] μη Σαραπου^τ τη Ηρα^ε
 — οι^λ δ
 (Col. 12.)
 Και τω[ι ιγ^λ επι]γ^ε και οντες εις το ε^λ ι^ζ
 μετα τον τετ^λ τωι α^λ Ουεσ^λ
 180 [Ασκληπια]^δ Σαραπι^ω του Ασκληπιαδ^ο μη Αφροδιτ — [α]
 Κ[αι τωι β^λ Ουεσπασιανου εως Με^χ
 . . .]τιων ο κ^λ Μολης Απο^λ του Πτο^λ μη Ει[. .
 α — β

Line 152. In this case there seems to have been an interval of six years between the birth and its notification.

Line 179. This is the same boy who was mentioned in

l. 167. As he cannot have been born in both the twelfth and thirteenth years, there must be a mistake in one entry or the other.

Οι λοι' τωι [α]^λ Γαλβαι σημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ιγ^λ
 185 Πισω[ν Α]μμων[ι]^ο του Διοδωρ^ο τ^ο^κ Πισων^ο μη Ελενης
 Φιλω[τος . . .]φ . . . του Φιλωτου μη Φιλο[υ^μ]

β

Και τωι α^λ Γαλβαι σημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ α^λ
 Απο [.] μετα τον τετε^λ τωι β^λ
 190 μετα τ[ον] καταχωρισ^μ των λογ
 Δ[ιδας] Διδαι [τ^ο] Ηρακλειδ^ο μη Απολλ^ω τ^η^κ [.]μης
 Α . . . ας Πτολεμαι^ο του Ανδρεου μη Σαραπου^τ

β

(Col. 13.)

Καταλει' [.]
 195 ων εισιν οι σημαν^θ [.]

Of the rest of the column only a few scattered letters remain.

PAPYRUS CCLXI.



AS stated above, this papyrus is a continuation of the preceding one. It has, however, suffered more severely. It is imperfect at both ends, and is badly mutilated throughout. Moreover, it is evident that the first two columns are out of place. By a piece of good fortune, this fact is made certain by the preservation of the column-numbering in several places. The first two columns are numbered λα and λβ, whereas the fourth is numbered β and the rest follow that in orderly succession. It is clear, therefore, that the section which begins on col. 3 was originally the commencement of a new roll. Whether the first two columns were the 31st and 32nd of the same roll, or of another, cannot now be determined. They are in the same hand as the rest of this papyrus and Pap. CCLX, so that there need be no doubt that they belong at least to the same annual return. They belong, also, to the end either of the whole return or of a section of it, and contain a summary of the pecuniary results for one ἄμφοδον, *i. e.* of the proceeds of the poll-tax, for the purpose of which the return was made out. The sums of money levied agree with what has been said in the Introductory Note to Pap. CCLVII. Out of a total population of 385 persons, 330 are charged at the rate of 20 drachmas per head, which is exactly the amount paid for λαογραφία in Papp. CLXX and CCCXL; three pay at the rate of 40 drachmas, which is the rate stated in Pap. CCLIX; five, who have died within the year, are charged 10 drachmas each, or half-price; and forty-seven are stated to be altogether exempt. It seems very probable that the distinction between the payments of 20 and 40 drachmas corresponds to the distinction between Greeks and Egyptians. The scanty fragments of names in the first column of the present papyrus give no certain indication; but the persons enumerated in Papp. CCLVII–CCLIX, who pay 40 drachmas, are certainly Egyptians, and the tax-payer in Papp. CLXX and CCCXL, who pays 20 drachmas, certainly has a Greek name. In this case we should have a system which

has, at least, probability in its favour. Greeks who were *κάτοικοι* (and, no doubt, all Romans and Alexandrians) paid no poll-tax; Greeks who were not *κάτοικοι* paid 20 drachmas apiece; and Egyptians paid 40 drachmas.

(Col. 1.)






λα .

αν^δ μϛ

5] αν . . . τ^ω δ^ι
] Χαριτιου της Ακουσι^λ του^ε Σαραπιωνος
] αιδ^ο της Πτο^λ κοινωνι^ε Λλγ
]  α
]  αν^δ μζ
 [α^ν < κ] < τμ

10] . . επι του αμφο^δ τελ^ο την μ <
] τωι δ^ι οι και εισ[ι .] Λικ^ο αν^δ γ
] . . του Καστορος μη Θερμου^θ της Ισχυρι^ω Λμ
 υιος] μη Αφροδουτος Λκδ
 τ]ου Κ[ασ]τορος μη Θερμου^θ της Απι^ω Λκθ
] αν^δ γ' α^ν < μ < ρκ

(Col. 2.)

15 λβ
 Γ' επι το αυτο του αμφο^δ εξ αν^δ τπε λ^α < [ψο]
 ων
 γ' αν^δ τλ λ^α < χ [αν^δ] γ [<] ρκ
 τετε^λ αν^δ ε < ν  λ[α <] ψο
 20 λ[οιπ]οι αν^δ μζ [ατ]ε^λ
 . .
 . . .  . . . ανα . . .
 . . . μ . . αν^δ γ[.] < β .
 σ 
 25] ομοιως < γλ^α α < . .
] ομοιως < α -  πρ^ο χ^ο  [< α - ο] χ^ο
 . . κατακεχ^ω κυρ⁻ δι Αγαθου δη^μ βυ^β γε^ω . .

Line 1. λα: on the column numeration, see Introductory Note.

Line 9. τελ^ο: τελοῦντες.

Line 16. The symbol representing a talent is written in a form resembling a ξ with a rather broad top. It is a direct development from the symbol λ̄, found in Ptolemaic papyri, but is formed without lifting the pen, so that the horizontal stroke is attached to the angular one, and the right-hand stroke of the latter is prolonged in a sort of flourish.

Line 19. τετε^λ κ.τ.λ.: five persons who had died during the

year paid 50 drachmas, at the rate of 10 drachmas each, or half the usual amount.

Line 20. αν^δ μζ ατε^λ: these forty-seven persons (who have nothing to do with those mentioned in l. 8) are no doubt the *κάτοικοι* resident in the street to which this summary relates, and are therefore ἀτελείς.

Line 21. The following lines are much defaced through damage to the surface of the papyrus.

Line 27. Written in a very cursive hand.

(Col. 3.)

- Παρα Ηρακλειδου αμφ[ο]δαρχου Απολλ^ω Παρ^ε
 Απολογισμος αφηλικων υιων [λ]α[ογ]ραφουμενων
 30 του ε^τ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Ουεσπασιανου
 Σεβαστου των [δ]ι^α της κατ οικιαν απογραφ[η]ς
 του η^τ Νερωνος αναγε[γ]ραμμενων β^τ
 μεχρι α^τ επανακειμεν[ων και τ]ων απο θ^τ
 μεχρι δ^τ Ουεσπασιανου δι υπομνηματων
 35 σημανθεντων επιγεγεννησθαι
 ειναι δε
 ιγ^τ ε^τ
 Εισιν οι δια [συ]νκεφαλαιωσεως [η^τ] αναγεγρ^τ β^τικ^ο ι
 και απο α[παρ]ασ^τ υστερον εικ^ο [τωι] θ^τ ιγ β / ιθ
 40 μ^τ α[/]κ απαρασ^τ αν[δ] ε μετα τους
 υστερον εικ^ο τωι θ^τ ιγ β οι^λ δ / αν[δ] κδ
 μετα τους τετελευ^τ
 τωι μεν η^τ μετα τον καταχ^ω των λογων

εικ^ο (γ^τ ε^τ ιθ)

(Col. 4.)

- β
- 45 ασ^κ απαρασ^τ
 Πασιων Διοδωρ^ο το[υ . . .]ιανου μη Ελενης / α
 Και τωι θ^τ μετα τον καταχ^ω των λογων εικ^ο
 Διονυσιος Διοσκορ^ο του . . . μη Τασου^χ / α
 Και τωι ι^τ εως Μεχ[ειρ .] ικ^ο
 50 Φαλεις Πενεσιος [. . .]σουχαρι^ο / α
 Και τωι ια^τ εως Μεχ[ειρ]
 Σαραπας δουλ^λ Θαισ[. . .] . .
 Ηρακλειδης [. . .]τευ . . . μη Σαμβ^ο / β
 ε
 55 Και τον πεπρα[μ] Αλεξ . . . τωι ι^τ ικ^ο
 Οικ^ι Απολλ^ω Επαφροδιτος δ[ο]υ^λ Απολλων[ιου τ^ο] Απο^λ / α
 Και τους εις γ^τ η^τ μετα ιδ . . . ει[κ]^ο
 Προς τ^ο θ^τ ιδ απο απαρασ^τ κ . . ο ανει^λ τωι . L του . . .
 Οικ^ι Σαμβαι Πετερμουθι^ο . . Ισιδωρας
 60 Οικ^ι Μυσθαρι^ω Ηρακλας Σαμβαι [τ^ο] Ηρα^κ μη Σαραπου^τ
 / β

(Col. 5.)

γ

[Π]ρος το ι^τ ιε ομοιως [. . .] / α

Lines 28-35. See the parallel passage in Pap. CCLX. ll. 76-83.

Line 39. εικ^ο: the meaning of this abbreviation, which recurs several times, is obscure.

Line 40. μ^τ: perhaps = μετά.

Line 44. β: evidently a fresh numeration of columns began with col. 3; see Introductory Note.

Line 45. ασ^κ: the interpretation is uncertain.

- Ισιδωρος Διον . . . αι μη [. . .
 65 γ . . .
 . . . εις το ς^{L} τε ει λ^{L}
 μ_{ς}^{-} $\epsilon[\iota]^{\text{K}^0}$ α . [.] $\mu\alpha^{\text{K}}$ τωι ϵ^{L} . . .
 τ^0 Ηρα α^{K} ω[.] πα τ α
 Λιγ
 70 Οικῖ] Ηρα[κλει]δ 0 Η[ρακλει]δης Ηρα[. . .
 . . . δ[.]κο[.]ο . ων αρ μ
 . [.] Πε]τερμον 0 . . . ερα . . .
 . [.] δουλός αυτου
 Οι]κῖ Δημητ[. . .] Χ ια [.]πιον τ^0 μη
 75 . . . ασ α^{K} Ηρα[κλει]δης Ηρακλει[δου] του [Ηρα]κλειδ 0 μη Ηρακλοντος
 (Μενελαος Ι[. . .]κλ[.] του [.]νος μη Δημητ[ρια]s)
 Πανισκος ατος του Πανισκ[ο]υ μη Θαισατος

(Col. 6.)

- δ
 . . .]εικ 0 θ L τω[. . .
 80 . . .]ον του Ερματος [. . .
 . . .]αντου [. . .]οφα[. . .
] . . . [
] [
 . . .] ιμ 0 [τ^0] Αμμων[ιου
 85 . . .] εικ 0 [
] . . . αινε[

 δ
 ιβ L ϵ^{L}
 90 [Εισ]ι οι δια συνκεφαλα[ι ω η L αναγεγ]ρ $^{-}$ α L εικ 0 ς
 απο απαραστ τ υστερο[ν εικ 0 τωι θ L] α ζ
 . . . L απο β L μετα [τον τετε λ τωι] θ L α απο η

(Col. 7.)

- [ε]
 . . .]ασ α^{K}
 95 . . .] . . . ιος
 . . . Ν]εφερωτος
 . . .]
 . . .]φρ
 . . .] .
 100 . . .] .

Line 93. Much of this column is lost, and the surface of the rest so much damaged that it is impossible even to be certain where writing has been.

- ο τωι δ^λ σημαν^θ επιγεγ^ε τωι \bar{a} θ^λ
 Ισ[χ]υριων Ωριγενους του Αριανιος τ^{οκ} Α[
 μη Αφροδουτος / α
 οι^λ [γ]
 150 . .] . . [.] β
 . .] . [.] . . ειου μη Ταμυσθ[as]
 . .] . . του Αφρο[δισι]ου μη Ταμυσθας
 οι^λ [β]
 απο ζ
 155 [μετα τον] τετε^λ τωι ιβ^λ Νερωνος
]ωρων [.] Ερμιονης / α
]υ[. .] .
]υ μη Τασου^χ / α / β
 (Col. 11.)
 [θ]
 160 Οι λ[οι^λ] δ
 ων
 ο τ[ωι] ιβ^λ σημαν^θ επιγεγ^ε τωι \bar{a} ια^λ
 Οικι Σαδαλ[ο]υ Σαδαλας ο κ^ι Φανστ[ι]ων Σαδαλου του
 Ακουσι^λ μη Ισιδωρας [. .] α . το^χ
 165 Και τωι ιγ^λ σημαν^θ επι[γ]^ε [τωι \bar{a} ια^λ]
 α]π[ο δο]υ^λ κατο^ι
 Οι[κ^ι . .]υβ^ι . του Ελειξ . . κ^ι Κερδων Δι[
 Και . . ος αλλος
 Φοιβος αλλος
 170 [.]
 αν[.]^λ ανει^λ
 Π εως Ηρακλειου
 (Col. 12.)
 ι
 ο τωι ιβ^λ σημαν^θ [επιγεγ^ε] τωι \bar{a} ιβ^λ
 175 Νικηφορος δου^λ Δι[. .]as της Τρυφωνος / α
 Και τωι ιγ^λ σημαν^θ επ[ιγ]^ε τωι \bar{a} ιβ^λ ασ^ε
 Φιλωτας Ηρων^ο τ[ου]ου μη Σωτηρι^δ της Φιλωτου / α
 Οικι Ευθην[η]ς της Ν[. .]ου Επαφρο^δ δου^λ αυτης / α / β
 Και [απο δου]^λ κατο^ι
 180 Ο[ικ^ι] . . Σ[.]ος δου^λ Ευβιου του^ε Α[. . .
 Συνη^δ Νικο[.]ων^ο του Ευβι^ο του . . .
 Και τ[ωι] α^λ [Ουεσπασιανου σ]ημαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ιβ^λ
 Διοδ[ωρος] Πο[.] του Ηρωνος μη Σαραπ σημα . . / α

Line 146. \bar{a} = $\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\phi$, and so frequently elsewhere. The symbol for $\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ and its cases, which appears in other papyri (e.g. Pap. CXXXI, cf. vol. i. of this *Catalogue*, p. 170), is de-

rived from a followed by a sign of abbreviation, α) and with a horizontal line above it, as here.

- Και απο δον^λ κατο^ι
 185 Σαραπιων δον^λ [. . .]ωρας της Απολλωνιου / α / β
 Και [τωι β]^ι [ση]μ[αν^θ επιγ^ε] τωι ιβ^ι
 Διοδω[ρος του] Μυσθου μη Δημῶ τ^η [. . .]τ^ο / α
 / [. .]

(Col. 13.)

[ια]

- 190 [ε^ι] ε^ι
 [Οι] εν τωι ιγ^ι σημα^ν[ν^θ] επι[γ^ε] τωι [ᾱ] ιγ^ι
 Ο]ικ^ι Πετεσου^χ Ηρακλειδι^ω Πετεσου^χ τ[ου] Η[ρα]κλ[ειδ] μ^η Μ . . . ° τ[ης] Δι]δυ^μ
 Ηρακλειδης Μυσθα[ρι]ων[ος του] Η[ρα]κλ[ειδου] . . .]ι^ω . . . ερδ^ι
 Και τωι α^ι Ονεσπασιανου [σ]η[μ]αν^θ επιγ^ε [τωι ᾱ ιγ^ι]
 195 Ελανα^ς το[υ] Ηρακ]λειδ^ο μη[
 Διοδωρος Πενο [.
 Χαιρημων Διοδω[ρου του] . . . [
 Και τωι γ^ι ομ^οι σημα^ν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ [ιγ^ι]
 Ηρακλειδης Διοσυδο . . . ρμαι [. . . .
 200 Και τωι δ^ι ομ^ο σημα^ν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ [ιγ^ι]
 Ισιδωρος Ισιδωρου [του] Ι]σιδωρο[υ μη] της Γα]ιου
 / [ζ]
 [ε^ι] ε^ι
 [Οι εν] τωι α^ι Γαλβαι σημα^ν[ν^θ] επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ [α^ι Γαλβαι]
 205 Δημητριος Αφροδισιου του Φασειτ[ος μη . . . τ^η] Απολλ^ω

(Col. 14.)

[ιβ]

- [Και τωι α^ι Ονεσπασιανου] σημα^ν^θ επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ [α^ι Γαλβαι
] του Απο^λ μη Ισαρου^τ τη[ς] . . . υσι^μ
 [Και τωι β^ι ομ^ο σημα^ν^θ] επιγ^ε τωι ᾱ α^ι Γα[λβαι]
 210 [.]ωρου του Διδαι
 [/ γ]
 [δ^ι ε^ι] γ
 [Οι εν τωι β^ι Ονεσπασιανου] σημα^ν^θ επιγ^ε τωι α^ι
]ου μη Αρποχρατιαν^η τ^η . . .
 215 [Και τωι γ^ι ομ^ο] σημα^ν^θ επιγ^ε τωι [ᾱ] α^ι
 τ[ου] Μαρωνος μ[η] Τ[α]σ[ου]χ^ς [τ^η] Απο^λ
]κ του Πολυδεν^κ μ[η]] της Πολυ^δ
 [γ^ι] ε^ι γ
 [Οι εν] τω[ι] γ^ι Ονεσπασιανου ση]μαν^θ επιγ^ε τωι β[ι] δον^λ κ]ατ^ο
 220 . . .]γ^ο του Αντιγ^ο του Αντιγ[ο] / α

Line 204. Γαλβαι: the termination is clear; and so again in l. 206.

Line 213. It will be seen that, for the purposes of this enumera-

tion, the first year of Vespasian is taken as covering the whole of the year 68-9, which was really divided between Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.

(Col. 15.)

- [ιγ]
 Και τωι δ^λ σημαν^θ επιγεγ^ε τωι β^λ [Ουε]σπασ[ιανου]
 Ερμης δον^λ [Δι]οδωρου του Διδαι
 Διδας Πενε . . του Πασιτος μη Ηρωτος της Πα[. . .]
 225 οι^λ
ε ων
 [ε]^λ β^λ
 [Οι ε]ν τωι γ^λ Ου[εσπ]ασιανου σ[ημαν]^θ επιγ^ε τωι α^υ γ^λ
 Ισι^δ ασ^ε Σε^υ^θ [. :] Πτο^λ μη[. . .] της Σε ε^ξι^ω
 Φ[.] του Φιλισκ[ου μη . . .
 230 Και τωι δ^λ σημαν^θ [επιγ^ε] τωι α^α γ^λ
 Αρποχρ οθου μ[η . . .
 Ευρημω[ν] τος μη [. . . τ]ης Λοκρ[. .
 Πασιων Ηρα[κλε]ιδ[ου του] μη [
 235 [Ο εν τωι δ]^λ σ[ημαν]^θ επιγ^ε [τωι α^α δ]^λ
 Δοσι [.

(Col. 16.)

- [ιδ]
] μη Απολλων^ε της Πολυδευκ^ο
] μη Ευδαιμονιδος της Παπου
 240] ξγ
] γ γ ε γ . .)
] ε^λ ιδ^λ . μ[
] ξγ
 . . . [. . .]ε Ουεσ ιδ^λ[

(Col. 17.)

- 245 [ιε]
 Παρα Ηρακλειδου [αμ]φοδαρχου Α[π]ολλ^ω Παρ^ε
 γραφηι των τωι ε^λ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Ουεσπασιανου Σεβα[στου] σημανθεντων
 δι υπομνηματων επιγεγεννησθαι τοις
 250 υπογεγραμμενοις ετεσι

Line 237. The left-hand part of the column is lost, another piece of papyrus, containing demotic writing, having been pasted over it.

Line 239. This line is followed by a blank space of about an inch, after which appears the numeral ξγ.

Line 241. Evidently we have here a summary of the totals previously enumerated under each year.

Line 244. This line is separated by a considerable space from that which precedes it, and there is no trace of any line below it in this column. The papyrus is broken after this column, but

at the extreme edge of it there are a few letters. On the left-hand edge of the piece of papyrus containing col. 17 there are also remains of some small cursive writing, and a rough bracket enclosing the whole of it appears to correspond with a similar bracket enclosing the writing on this piece of papyrus. It is not likely, moreover, that anything more than this obviously supplementary matter intervened between columns 16 and 17, since one section ends with the summary in the former, while the heading of col. 17 introduces a new one.

Απο μεν υιων λα[ογρα]φ[ουμενων]
 τωι μεν ιγ^τ
 Διδυμος Σαμβ[.]
 Ηρακλει[. . .
 255 α
 Και τωι α^τ Γαλβ[αι σημαν^θ τ]ωι δ^τ [μετα τον κα]ταχ^ω των λογ
 Σατυρος Σωσι[.] το [
]απιων[
 Επικρατη[ς το]υ Επι[κρατους μη]
 260 Τνεφ[ερωτος της . .]μιω[. .
 (Κ) οι τωι ε^τ ομο[ιως ση]μαν^θ)
 Πετερμουθιων [Σ]αραπι[ωνος
 [γ]

(Col. 18.)

[ις]

265 Και τωι α^λ Ουεσπασι[αν]ου ομοιως
 (οι σημαν^θ δ^λ μετα το[ν κατ]αχωρισμ^ο των λογων)
 Ηρακλειδης Ηρα^κ τ^ο [Ηρα]^κ μη Ελενης [της] Ηρ[α]^κ
 Πα[νι]σκος Παπου το[ν Σ]ωκρατ^ο μη [.
 Δι[οδ]ωρος [Διοδ]ωρ[ου τ^ο] Μαρωνος μη Εϋ . . [
 270 Και τωι [β^λ ομοιως]
 ([οι σημαν^θ] δ^λ μετα τον [καταχ]ωρισ[μον των] λογων)
 [.]ουχου τ^ο Ερ[
 [.] . νι^ο τ^ο [
 (Και τωι [γ^λ] ομοιως)
 275 Διος Σωχ τ^{οκ} [
 της^κ Αιγουρ[. . .
 Πυρα . . . ιω . . . ολα[
 [.]

Of col. 19 only the first letters of a few lines remain, including $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\omega\iota\ \delta^{\iota}\dots$ followed by three entries, and $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\omega\iota\ \epsilon^{\iota}\dots$ followed by two. The rest of the column appears to be blank, with the exception of a line or two at the bottom.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXVI *a.*—A.D. 105 (?).

THIS is a small fragment of a house-holder's census-return, similar to those preserved in the Berlin collection (see p. 19). The first line contains a reference to the census of the ninth year, probably of Domitian (= A. D. 89-90); but the context seems to show that this is not the census to which the return itself relates, but the preceding one, to which

reference was regularly made, as appears from the Berlin papyri above referred to. The census for which the return was required would then be that of the seventh year of Trajan (A.D. 103-4), and the return itself would have been made about the middle of A.D. 105. There was also a census in the ninth year of Antoninus Pius, which would place the present document in the year 161, but the character of the hand distinctly favours the earlier date.

.]τη του θλ [κατ οικι] απογρ,
 [απεγραψαμη]ν Λεοντας Χαιρημονος
 [του]ωνος μητρος Θερμουθαρι[ου]
 [της]ωνος ιδιωτης λα[ογρ] Lκ.
 5 [και την αυ]του γυναικα ουσα[ν] αυτου
 [και ομο]πατριον και ομομητριον
 [αδελφην] Θαισαν Lη και εξ αμφο
 [τερων] νιον Θεογειτονα μ[η] ανα
 [γεγραμ]μενον εν ε[πιγεγεννημενοις]

PAPYRUS CLXXXII b.—A.D. 162-175.

THE following is an extract from the fourth column of the list, prepared by the λαογράφοι, of the census of the twenty-third year of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 159-160) for the village of Karanis, which was in the division of Heracleides in the nome of Arsinoë. The original return was made by the head of the family, Petheus, then aged seventy-three, but as the house to which it relates is now stated to be the property of his son, Isidorus, it is probable that the old man was dead, and it is not unlikely that the present copy of the census-record was required in connexion with the succession of the son to the property. The date of the document must be after the year 160-1, since the census-returns were never completed until the end of the year following the nominal census-year (see p. 17); and as the preparation of the official lists would occupy some months after that date, it may be assumed that they would hardly be available for reference until the beginning of A.D. 162. On the other hand, it must be earlier than the time when the returns for the following census would be similarly available, *viz.* about the end of A.D. 175. Only the upper part of the papyrus has been preserved.

εξ απογραφης κγS κωμης ΚαρS
 ταξιν λαογραφων κο^λ δ
 οικια κ, ετερα οικο, εν ετε
 ροις τοποις Ισιδωρου νιου
 5 εξ υπομνηματος του πατρος

Line 1. κγS: the latter symbol is a variant for L, the more common sign for ἔτος and its cases. At the end of the line the same symbol is employed as a simple sign of abbreviation. There can be no doubt that the twenty-third year here mentioned is that of Antoninus Pius, since that is the only twenty-

third regnal year which is also a census-year.

Line 2. ταξιν: the accusative stands without construction for κατὰ τάξιν.

Line 3. οικο): οἰκόπεδα.

Πεθεως
 Πεθευς Ισιδωρον του Πεθεως
 μητρος Ταϊμονθου Λογ
 Ισιδωρος υιος μητ' Διδειτος
 10 αδελφης Πεθεως Λμ
 Νινναρος ο κ, Πτολεμαιος
 υιος Ισιδωρου μῆ Ταουν^ω
 φρεως αδελ' πατρος Λβ αση-
 Θαιλερας Διδεις αδελφης Πεθε
 15 ως [. . . .] ασημος
 [. . .] αθ[. θ] υγ' αμφοτ'
 [. . . .] υς [.] . . . ā

Line 10. αδελφης: cf. l. 13. It will be observed that both Petheus and Isidorus married their sisters.
 Line 13. αση-: ἄσημος, cf. l. 15.

PAPYRUS CCCXXIV.—A.D. 161.

THIS is another copy of a census-list, or, more accurately, it is a copy of two extracts from such lists, preserved in the δημοσία βιβλιοθήκη of the town to which they relate, for the sixteenth year of the emperor Hadrian (= A.D. 131-2), and the ninth year of Antoninus Pius (= A.D. 145-6). The exact locality is not stated, as in the preceding instance, but it was in the nome of Prosopis, in the Delta. The copy is sent by Anicus, son of Chenthnoupis (the name is variously spelt), to his sister Tamystha or Thamistis, with a letter stating that the original documents will be produced at the proper time to prove their relationship. The persons included in the lists number thirty-one, and extend over six generations. This letter, which follows the copy of the census-lists in rough uncials, is dated in the twenty-fourth year of Antoninus, on the 28th Phamenoth (= March 24, A.D. 161). At that date Antoninus had been dead seventeen days, but the fact might easily be still unknown in parts of Egypt. Another census-year had then just passed (the twenty-third year of the reign), but the returns for that year would not be available for reference yet, and indeed would not yet have been sent in. The two censuses referred to were, therefore, the only two available for the purpose.

α[ντ]ιγραφον εξ [αν]τιγραφον κο[λ . .] . [. .] θο εκ
 δημοσιας βιβλ' ε[ς] Δδριανου Και[σαρος τ]ου κυριου
 [κ]ατ [ο]ικιαν [α]πογρα, εκλημ[φ]θ[ει]σης εν τω[ι] Προσω
 πειτη β' τομ' Πατε[ρμουθ]ις Ανικ[ου . .] γε^ω αδελ' εμη
 5 Παθερμουθις [Αν]ικου του Πα[θερ]μουθιος
 μῆ Θασειτος μετα^λ Λμζ
 Θανεντιν Τιθοεραθημεως του Ερπαησεως

Line 4. β' τομ': i.e., apparently, the second volume of the returns relating to the Prosopite nome. Cf. l. 26.

Line 6. μετα^λ: probably μεταλλικός, as in l. 27, = μεταλλευτής.

Line 7. Θανεντιν: the reading is rather doubtful. Apparently

the accusative has been written for the nominative through a too hasty copying of the original return, in which the head of the household mentions the names of the inmates of his house in the accusative.

- η [γυ]νη Θαησ[ις] η θυγατ[ηρ]
 Ανικος ο αδελφος των αυτων γονεων
 10 Θενθνουπις Ανικου του Παθερμουθιου
 μῆ Θασειτος Ερπαησις Lμε
 Δημητρους Σωτηριχου η γυνη μῆ Θαμιστις
 Θαμιστις η θυγατηρ L
 Ανικος ο αδελφος των αυτων γονε^ω αφη^λ L5
 15 Ερπ[αησι]ς Ανικου του Παθερμουθιου
 [.] μῆ Θασειτος Ερπαησιος Lμβ
 [.]εσης Ωρου η γυνη μῆ Τερτίας Καπιτ^ω Lκθ
 [Αν]ικο[ς] υιος εξ αμφοτερων γονεων Lκ
 Θασεις η αδελφη των αυτων γονε^ω Lη
 20 Τερτίας αλλη αδελφη Lδ
 Παντβευσ Ανικου του Παθερμουθεως μῆτρος
 Θασειτος Ερπαησιος Lλη
 Θαησις η γυνη μῆ Θαυβαστις Πιεσιηους Lκα
 [Αν]ικος υιος εξ ανφοτερων γονεων αφη^λ Lδ
 25 ομ[ο]ιως θS Αντωνινου Καισαρος του κυριου εκ της αυτ βιβλιο^θ
 [κ]ο^λ ι[. .]το^μ Χεντμουφισ Ανικου του Παθερμουθιου
 μῆ Θασ[ει]τος Ερπαησιος μεταλικος Lνβ Ανικος ο υιος
 μῆ Δημητρουτος Σωτηριχου Lκ Θαμιστις η αδελφη
 των αυτων γονεων Lκδ ΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΧΕΝΘΝΟΥΦΙΟΣ ΤΗ ΟΜΟΜ
 30 ΗΤΡΙΩ ΜΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΗ ΤΑΜΥCΘΑ ΑΠΑΤΟΡΙ ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ ΑΝΑ
 ΔΕΔΩΚΑ COI ΤΑ ΠΡΟΚΙΜΕΝΑ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΑ ΤΩΝ Α
 ΠΟΓΡΑΦΩΝ ΩΝ ΕΠΙΔΕΙΞΩ ΤΑ ΙCΑ ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙ
 CΜΩ ΟΠ[Ο]ΤΑΝ ΧΡΕΙΑ ΗΝ ΕΙC ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΜΕ
 [Ο]ΜΟΜ[ΗΤ]ΡΙΟΝ CΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦ[Ο]Ν LΚΔ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
 35 [Φ]ΑΜΕΝ[ΩΘ] ΚΗ

On the *verso* is endorsed the name of the writer :

Ανικος Κενθνουπ[ιος]

Line 10. Θενθνουπις : the variations in the Greek transliterations of Egyptian names are well shown in this papyrus, as this individual reappears as Χεντμουφισ in l. 26, Χενθνουφισ in l. 29, and Κενθνουπις on the *verso*. Similarly the daughter's name is Θαμιστις in ll. 13 and 28, but Ταμυσθα in l. 30.

Line 11. Lμε : the number has been added in different ink, but since the age of this person at the time of the next census is given as fifty-two (l. 27), the number here inserted should be thirty-eight.

Line 13. L : the number is omitted. From l. 29 it appears that she would have been ten at this time.

Line 17. Τερτίας Καπιτ^ω Lκθ : added in a different hand ; but the age cannot be correct, if she had a son aged twenty, as stated

in the next line.

Line 30. απατορι : in ll. 12 and 19 Thamistis is returned as being own sister to Anicus, not merely half-sister ; but it is very natural that Chenthnouphis and Demetrous, when making out their census returns, should not care to record the fact that the latter had had a child for whom no father was forthcoming, and should therefore return Thamistis as daughter to them both. The alternative, that Tamystha here is not the same as Thamistis there, is not probable, since in that case Tamystha does not appear in the census returns at all, and consequently they would fail of their purpose, which is to prove the relationship between her and Anicus.

PAPYRUS CCCCLII.—A.D. 216-7.

THE following is either a census-return, or a copy of such a return, for the purposes of the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* of the twenty-fourth year of Caracalla. It is dated, as usual, in the following year. If it is an actual return, the preliminary formula is different from that usually given, and it would even appear from line 2 that it is a return made under protest. In that case the writer has prefixed his protest, and then makes his return in the ordinary form. At the end of the document is a reference (as often in such returns) to the previous census in the tenth year of the joint rule of Severus and Caracalla. The left-hand portion of the papyrus (a portion of some considerable extent) is lost, and the surface of the rest has suffered in some places.

]σιν ην . . [Αρ]παγαθης ιερεα των αυτων θεων
]ω φυλακ[ιτη] ν λογων αναγκαιως επιδι

[δωμι]

[Αυρηλιω Διονυσιω στρ, και] Αυρηλι[ω Ισι]δ[ωρω τ]ω και Ωριγενι βασιλ̃ γρ, Αρσ̃ Ηρακλ̃ μεριδος
 5]ναι β . . [.] Παβουτος του Πανομιεως
]εως του και εξ αμφοτερων αυτων τεκνα
]νι πατρικ[οι κα]ι μητρικοι κ' ιδιοι Λκε Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 [Σεουηρου Αντωνινου κ.τ.λ.]
]εως τ μῃ Θατρητος της Πακυσεω[ς] ιερεως
 10]ν Σα[ταβ]ουτος του Πανομιεως μῃ Τασητος Λις ασημ̃
] Θασητος [της Σ]αταβουτος Λγ υπαρχει δε ημειν εν τη
 [. Λουκιου Σεπτιμι]ου Σεουηρου [Εν]σ̃εβους Περτινακος και Μαρκου
 [Αυρηλιου Αντωνινου Ευσεβους Σεβαστων]

Line 4. For the names see Berl. Pap. 266, l. 1, which supplements and is in return supplemented by this document.

Line 8. The end of this line is blank; but the reason for this

break in the return is not clear.

Line 12. The supplement may be *κατ οἰκῃ ἀπογραφῇ του ιϛ κ.τ.λ.*; but the formula is not quite the usual one.

2. *Death Certificates.*

PAPYRUS CCLXXXI.—A.D. 66.

CONNECTED with the census-returns are the certificates (*ὑπομνήματα*) of death sent in by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, with the view of having the name of the deceased struck off the official lists and entered in the record which was kept (probably until the next fourteen-yearly census) of those who had died. The certificates are addressed to the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς*, the *κωμογραμματεὺς*, or (in the case of a priest) to the *ηγούμενοι ἱερέων*.

The first in point of date is the certificate of the death of a priest of Socnopaei Nesus, in the last month of the twelfth year of Nero (= August, A.D. 66). It was reported in the

succeeding year, probably near the beginning of it. The papyrus is somewhat mutilated, but every word can be restored.

Απυγχι [Α]πυγχεως και Στο[τοητ]ι
 Απυγχεως ηγουμενοις ιε[ρεων]
 Σοκονοπαιου Νησου
 Παρα Παν[ε]φρεμαιου του Ωρο[υ του Αρπα]
 5 γαθου μη[τρ]ος Τανεφρεμαιου της [Αρπαγαθου]
 ιερεως τ[ω]ν απο τη[ς Σοκ]νοπα[ιου Νησου]
 ο ομοπατρ[ιος] και ομομητρι[ος] μο[υ]
 αδελφος Αρπαγαθη[ς] Ωρου [του Αρπαγα]
 θου μητρος Τανεφρεμμ[ιου] της [Αρπα]
 10 γαθου [ιερευ]ς αναγραφομει[ος επι της]
 προκειμενης κωμης ετελευτ[ησεν]
 τωι Καισαρειωι μηνι του διεληλυθο[τος]
 ιβλ Νερωνος Κλαυδιου Καισαρος Σεβα[στου]
 [Γ]ερμανικου [αυτοκρ]ατορος διο επιδιδωμι
 15 το υπομνη^μ οπως ανενεχθη εν [τοις]
 τετελευτη[κο]σι

PAPYRUS CLXXIII.—A.D. 101.

CERTIFICATE of the death of a man named Satabous, of the village of Karanis in the Heracleides division. The certificate is made by a woman, the wife or daughter of the deceased, through a kinsman, her legal representative (κύριος).

Κλαυδιωι Ιουλιανω[ι βασι^λ γρ^ι]
 Αρσ^τ Ηρακλειδ^ο με[ριδος]
 Παρα Θατρειους [.]
 Σαραπιωνος των [απο κωμης]
 5 Καρανιδος της αυ[της μεριδος]
 μετα κυριου του συγ[γενους μου]
 Μερσιος του Απυγχε[ως]
 μου Σαταβους [.]
 [το]ν Π[ε]τεευσου [.]
 10 αναγεγραμμεν[ος επι της]
 προκειμενης κωμ[ης]
 ετελευτησε τωι Χι[ακ]
 μηνι του ενεστω[τος]
 ελ αυτοκρατορ[ος] και[σαρος]
 15 Νερωνα Τραιανου Σ[εβαστου]
 Γερμανικου διο [αξιω τα]

Line 4. Σαραπιωνος: the name has been inserted in a different hand.

Line 7. Supply ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ πατήρ.

[γηναι α]υτον εν τοις [τ]ετ[ελευτη]
 κοσι
 φ^με [
 20 γραψαμενων [
 φιας προς ψ . . [
 Θατρηι αγορα[
 ιερ αι . . [
 μηνι κε Χοι[ακ
 25 Δια Μερσιος του [Απυγχεως]
 Χυακ κε

Line 19. Six lines of mutilated official subscriptions follow, in a thin and faint hand.
 Line 25. This line and the next are in a third hand.

PAPYRUS CCVIII a.—A.D. 138.

CERTIFICATE of the death of an inhabitant of Arsinoë, in July of the twenty-second year of Hadrian. The certificate is made by the brother of the deceased. A reference is made to the last census, in the sixteenth year of Hadrian. At the top of the papyrus are three rubbed and illegible lines of official dockets, not here transcribed. At the end there are seven similar lines, of which nothing is legible except a repetition of the date, $\Lambda\kappa\beta$ 'Αδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου.

[Ε]ρμει[ιν]ωι βασι^λ γρ₁
 Αρσι^ι Ηρα^κ μεριδος
 [Π]αρα Ηρωνος του Πετε
 σουχου του Ονησιμου
 5 μητρος Ωλενης απελε[υ^θ]
 Ηρωνος του Αφροδεισιου
 αναγρ₁ επ αμφοδου Χηνο
 βοσκιων πρωτων δ
 . . . μου . . . προς το ι^ελ
 10 Αδριανου Καισαρος του κυριου
 κατ οικια^ν απογρ₁ [ο ομο]
 μητριος μου αδελφος
 Αβασκαπτος απελευθ⁻
 του προγεγρ₁ Ηρωνος
 15 λαογρ₁ επι του αυτου αμφ^ο
 ετελευτη[σεν τω ενε]στω
 τι μηνι Επειφ του κβλ

Line 1. Ερμειωι: cf. Berl. Pap. 352, l. 3, of the year preceding this.

Line 7. Χηνοβοσκιων πρωτων: a street in Arsinoë, cf. Papp. CCCIII. l. 9; CXCVI. l. 39; Berl. Pap. 136, l. 6. A street Χηνοβοσκιων ἐτέρων is mentioned in Berl. Pap. 138, l. 16. In the

Berlin papyri, according to Wilcken, the name is Χηνοβοσκῶν, but the British Museum papyri have Χηνοβοσκήων.

Line 17. Επειφ του κβλ: Hadrian died on 16th Epeiph (= July 10) in this year. The document must have been written before this event, or at any rate before the news of it reached Egypt.

[Αδρια]νον Κ[αισαρ]ος του κυρι[ου]
 [δι]ο επιδιδωμι οπως τα
 20 [χθ]η εν τηι των] τετελευκη
 [κοτων] ταξει

PAPYRUS CCCXXXVIII.—A.D. 170.

CERTIFICATE of the death of a priest of the god Socnopaeus. The deceased was a minor, and the person making the certificate, who is likewise a priest, describes him as simply his kinsman, without further particularizing the relationship. It will be observed that the certificate is addressed to the *κωμογραμματεὺς*, not, as in Pap. CCLXXXI, to the *ἡγούμενοι ἱερέων*. The document is quite perfect, and is dated the 15th Athur (= November 11) in the eleventh year of Marcus Aurelius.

Πασιωνι κωμογρ,
 Σοκνο¹ Νησου
 Παρα Τεσενουφews
 Σατα^β απο κωμης
 5 Σοκνο¹ Νησου ιερεως
 ε φυ^λ Σοκνοπαιου
 θεου μεγαλου μεγαλου
 ο συγγενης μου Αρπα
 γαθης Σατα^β του Σατα
 10 βουτος μῆ Εριευς
 απο της αυτης
 κωμης ἱερευς ε φυ^λ
 του αυτου θεου αφη^λ
 ετελευτησεν τω Φαωφι
 15 μηνι του ενεστωτος
 ιαδ Αυ[ρ]ηλιου Αντω^ν.
 Καισαρος του κυριου
 διο επιδιδωμει και αξιω
 ταγηναι αυτου
 20 το ονομα εν τη των
 τετελευτηκοτων
 ταξει
 Πασιων κωμογρ, εσχον
 τουτου το ισον εις εξετασ[ιν]
 25 Λια Αυληριου Αντωνινου
 Καισαρος του κυριου Αθвр ιε

Line 6. ε φυ^λ: πέμπτης φυλῆς. The priests of Socnopaeus were divided into five tribes, as appears from frequent mentions in these papyri and in those at Berlin.

Line 13. αφη^λ: ἀφῆλιξ.

Lines 23-26. These lines are written in a different hand and ink.

Line 25. Αυληριου: so MS., by a curious slip of the pen.

3. *Taxation.*

PAPYRUS CLXX.—A.D. 175.

THE section relating to taxation is the largest (in point of numbers) among the documents relating to Roman Egypt in the present volume, and the first place in it may naturally be given to those which deal with the *λαογραφία*, or poll-tax, of which much has already been said in connexion with the census-lists. The two documents which follow are receipts for poll-tax paid by individuals, in both cases to the amount of 20 drachmas (see p. 53); while two more contain the records of larger totals paid or received in respect of poll-tax and other taxes over certain periods of time.

The two receipts (Papp. CLXX and CCCXL) are both for sums of 20 drachmas paid in respect of poll-tax by Sotas, son of Ptolemy, the first in the fifteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, the other in the twentieth year of the same emperor, then ruling jointly with Commodus.

It is impossible to say for certain whether the tax-payer is the same person in each case, though the name is the same. In Pap. CLXX the tax is due in respect of the poll-tax for the fourteenth year (A.D. 173-4) but is actually paid on the 9th Phamenoth in the following year (= March 5, A.D. 175). There appears also to be an allusion to the ensuing sixteenth year, but the mutilated state of the papyrus and the extremely cursive character of the writing make the exact sense doubtful.

Ετους ιε Αυρηλίου Αντων¹
 Καισαρος του κυ¹
 Φασι λα . . . Φαμ[ε]νωθ η
 Σωτας Πτολεμαιο¹ . . .
 5 οιαλιθαις¹ λα^ο ιδς μ . .
 <εικοσι / <κ π' χ δεκα
 και ιςS επι λα . . . Πανι[ι] κγ
 ομō λα^ο ιςS κλη
 < . . . κ . .

Line 3. The readings in this line are very doubtful. One would expect to find the day of the month and the name of the tax-collector, and accordingly one would like to read *λαογρ(αφος)*. This may be in fact the word intended, as in the next papyrus, l. 2; but the very cursive characters do not accommodate themselves to the latter part of this reading.

Line 6. π' χ δεκα: this is legible and intelligible only by help of the next papyrus, l. 3, where see note.

Lines 7-9. The readings in these lines are doubtful, the papyrus being damaged. They appear to relate to a payment for the sixteenth year.

PAPYRUS CCCXL.—A.D. 179.

THIS receipt, as stated above, is for the poll-tax of the nineteenth year of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, but is dated on the last day of the first month of the following year (Sept. 27, A.D. 179). The formula is rather different from that of the preceding document.

The name and designation of the tax-collector are doubtful, owing to the very cursive character of the writing and the obliteration of some letters in the first line.

δι, δια Τε . . . σις επι^κ Ευποριων^ο πρακ
 βου^τ Σωτας Πτολεμαιου λαογρ,
 ιθL < εικοσι / < κ προ χ) οβο^λ
 δε^κ Lκ Αυρηλιων Αντωνι^ν
 5 και Κορμμοδου των κυ^ρ Σεβαστων
 Θωθ λ'

Line 1. δι, : διέγραψεν. The rest of the line contains the name of the tax-collector.

Line 2. βου^τ: perhaps the name of the village to which the tax-collector was appointed. In this case ἀργυρικῶν must

be supplied after πράκ(τορος). The first letter might also be a κ.

Lines 3, 4. προ χ) οβο^λ δε^κ: i. e. προσδιαγράφονται χαλκοῦ ὀβολοὶ δέκα.

PAPYRUS CCCCLX.—A. D. 191.

THIS short document contains an estimate of sums paid in the first four months of the thirty-second year of Commodus (=Sept.—Dec., A. D. 191) in respect of λαογραφία and φόρος βομῶν. No names are attached to it, but it may be presumed to be a summary prepared by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν, who collected the money and paid it into the δημοσία τράπεζα. Or, since the φόρος βομῶν was a tax paid by priests, it may be, like the next document, a statement of the sums paid by the college of priests of a particular temple,—probably that of Socnopaeus.

αριθμησησεως Θωθ Φαωφι απο καταβολης
 λβS < Γ λαογρ, < τξη—ο'
 φορου βομων < φ ρτδ < κ βο^λ < ια—ο' . . .
 Αθυρ Αδριανου λαογρ, < σξf ο'
 5 φορου βομων < τ ρτ < ιβ βο^λ < 5f ο' . . .

Line 2. λβS: Commodus is the only emperor after Augustus whose regnal years reach this total, being reckoned continuously with those of Marcus Aurelius.

Line 3. βομων: i. e. βομῶν. Cf. Berl. Pap. 199, l. 13, 202, l. 1, where the same tax is mentioned, with the same spelling; also Pap. CCCCLXXVIII.

ρτδ: the exact explanation of this group of figures is uncertain, but its meaning is clear. It is a charge of 4 per cent.,

producing 20 drachmas on a sum of 500, just as in l. 5, where ρτ stands alone without the δ, it produces 12 drachmas on 300. The meaning of the abbreviation βο^λ is uncertain, but this charge too is proportionate to the amount of the φόρος βομῶν. The characters undeciphered at the end of ll. 3 and 5 are the same in each case.

Line 4. Αδριανον: = Choiach; cf. Pap. CCCXLIX. l. 7.

PAPYRUS CCCXLVII.—A. D. 201.

THE following document is a statement of the sums paid by the priests of a temple in respect of various taxes in the ninth year of the emperor Septimius Severus, then ruling jointly with Caracalla and Geta (A. D. 201). It should be compared with the similar temple-

accounts contained in the Berlin Papyri 1, 337 (these two being contiguous portions of the same document) and 199, nearly every phrase of it recurring in one or other of these papyri. The details are given in the notes. The taxes to which the priests are here stated to be liable are the *λαογραφία* (chargeable, apparently, only on the number of priests in excess of a fixed maximum) and the *τέλος θνίων*, besides a certain sum paid to the epistrategus for some unspecified purpose, and another payment to the *κωμογραμματεὺς* for charitable uses. There is also a sum of 5500 drachmas, the object of which remains uncertain, owing to the mutilation of the papyrus.

(Col. 1.)

Ετους θ' Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Ευσέβους
 Περτινακός κ' Μάρκου Αυρηλίου Αντωνίνου Ευσέβους
 Σεβαστών κ' Πουπλίου Σεπτιμίου Γετα
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστού Τυ[β]ι ιγ' αρι^θ Αδριανου
 5 διεγρ' Τεσενουφίς Πακυνσεως κ' Στοτοητίς
 Οννωφρεως κ' οι λοι' ιερείς λαογρ' των υπερ
 αιρουντων τον αριθμο των ιερεων θς
 [τε]τρακοσίας εβδομηκοντα επτα / < νοζ

(Col. 2.)

τελους θνίων θς < εκατον ογδοη
 10 κοντα πεντε / < ρπε
 υποκεῑ επιστρ' < τριακοσίας εικοσι
 οκτω χ^ο / < τκη χ^ο
 φιλανθ[ρ]ω κωμ[ο]γρ' < εκατον
 εβδομηκοντα τεσσα[ρας] Ϝ / < ροδϜ
 15 ρ[. . .] ιερεω. < [π]εντακι[σχίλι]ις
 πεντακοσίας / < ἐφ

Line 3. Γετα: this name has been subsequently washed out, as is not unfrequently the case. It is to be observed that Geta, though separated from the other two, yet has the title Augustus as well as that of Caesar.

Line 4. Αδριανου: see note on the preceding papyrus, l. 4. The reading *αριθ* is a little doubtful, but the sense no doubt is that the return, which is made on the 13th Tubi, relates to the preceding month of Hadrianus or Choiach.

Lines 6, 7. *λαογρ(αφίας) των υπεραιρουντων τον αριθμο(ν) των ιερεων*: cf. Berl. Pap. 1, l. 15, *ὑπὲρ ἐπικεφαλίου τῶν υπεραιρόντων ιερέων*. Apparently a certain number of priests were allowed to each temple, free of poll-tax; but for all in excess of that

number the tax had to be paid.

Line 9. *τελους θνίων*: cf. Berl. Pap. 199 *verso*, l. 1 (as corrected by Wilcken in Appendix), *τέλος θνίων*: also Berl. Pap. 337 (part of the same document as Pap. 1), l. 11, *ὑπὲρ [τέλου]ς θνισίων*.

Line 10. After each statement of the number the figures *ρ* were originally written, but have been struck out.

Line 11. *υποκει(μενου) επιστρ(ατηγω)*: cf. Berl. Pap. 337, l. 18, *ὑπὲρ ὑποκειμένου επιστρατήγῳ*.

Line 13. *φιλανθρ(ωπου) κωμογρ(αμματει)*: cf. Berl. Pap. 337, l. 9, *ὑποκειμένου κωμογραμματ(εῖ)*, and 199 *verso*, l. 7, *φιλανθρῶπου κωμογρ(αμματέως)*, where perhaps read *κωμογρ(αμματεῖ)*.

PAPYRUS CCCIV.—A.D. 144.

CLOSELY analogous to the census and the accompanying poll-tax are the annual returns of live stock and the taxes levied thereon. The only difference is that, instead of a fourteen-yearly census, with an annual revision of the poll-tax list, the return of live-stock was

annual, and (unlike the census-return) was made in the course of the year to which it related. Every year each person that owned camels or asses or goats or sheep, or (probably) any other kind of profitable live-stock, was required to send in a statement of the number of each kind possessed by him. The form of the return consists regularly of a reference to the number of animals mentioned in the previous year's return, with a statement either that he has them still, or, if not, that he has bought or sold so many, or that so many have been born or died. Thus a continuity of record is preserved from year to year. The return is regularly addressed to the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the nome, and generally exhibits the dockets of several officials. In the specimen which follows, the part of the papyrus which contained the official dockets has been torn off, leaving only a slight trace to show that such dockets once existed; but the return itself is perfect and is clearly written in a small cursive hand. It is addressed to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς alone. It relates to the seventh year of Antoninus Pius (= A. D. 143-4), and is dated on the 5th Mecheir of that year (= Jan. 31, A. D. 144). The person making the return is a woman, Taouetis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, and she reports that she has sold all the camels which she had returned herself as possessing in the previous year. Similar documents will be found in the Berlin Papyri 51, 52, 133, 352-5, 357, 358, 421. Cf. also Pap. CCCXX, where, in a sale of a camel, the obligation of recording the sale in the ἀπογραφή of the current year is recognized by the vendor.

- Σαραπιωνι βασι^λ γρ, Αρσ^τ Ηρα^κ
μεριδος
παρα Ταουητιος της Αρπαγα
θου απο κωμης Σοκνοπαιου
5 Νησου μετα κυριου του συνγε
νους Στοτοητιος του Στοτοητι
ος ους απεγραψαμην τω διε
ληλυθοτι 5L Αντωνεινου
Καισαρος του κυριου καμηλους
10 πεντε πεπρακα τω διελη
λυθοτι μηνι Τυβι Αρπαγα
θη Σαταβουτος απο της κω
καμηλους τρεις και Σαταβου
τι Σαταβουτος ομοιως απο
15 της κωμης τους λοι, κα
μηλους δυο επει ουν ουκ εχω
ετερους καμηλους επιδιδω

Line 1. Σαραπιωνι: the Berl. Papp. 51, 52 (as corrected in the Appendix, p. 354), which are similar returns of live-stock, show this Sarapion to have served as βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς from the year 142-3 to 144-5. There is also a Sarapion mentioned as holding this office in A. D. 140-1 (Berl. Papp. 353-5, 357), and there is no sufficient reason for doubting that it is the same person. The strategus normally held office for three years (though here too there is evidence of exceptions, cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCCLXXIV with Berl. Pap. 139), but the γραμματεὺς

certainly sometimes served longer; e.g. Harpocraton, ὁ καὶ Hierax, appears in A. D. 188-9 (Berl. Papp. 60, 115-117, 126, 138), 189-90 or later (Berl. Pap. 433) and 192-3 (Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCXLV), and Timagenes in A. D. 158-9 and 161-2 (Brit. Mus. Papp. CCCLXXVI, CCCXXVII, cf. Berl. Papp. 16, 524).

Line 5. μετα κυριου: when a woman appears as a party in any business transaction, her name is regularly accompanied by that of a relative who acts as her κύριος, except in the case of Romans (see Pap. CLXXI δ).

μι τον απολογισμον Λζ
 Αντωνεινου Καισαρος
 20 του κυριου Μεχειρ ε̄

Line 20. Μεχειρ ε̄: it is noticeable that in every case in which the precise date of the return is preserved, it falls within the first days of Mecheir, *viz.* the 3rd (Brit. Mus. Papp. CCCIX, CCCXXVII, Berl. Pap. 352), 4th (Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCXXVIII),

or 5th (Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCIV, Berl. Papp. 357, 358). It is therefore clear that the returns were required to be made at this period of the year.

PAPYRUS CCCIX.—A. D. 146.

THE following return agrees in formula with that which has just been given, except that it is addressed to the strategus as well as the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς. It relates to the ninth year of Antoninus Pius, and was sent in on the 3rd Mecheir of that year (= Jan. 28, A. D. 146). At the foot of the document are appended the official dockets, written in very cursive hands and somewhat blotted and mutilated.

καμηλ̄ γ̄
 Αρχιβιω στρ, κ, Ηρακλειδη
 βασιλ̄ γρ, Αρσ' Ηρα^κ μεριδος
 Παρα Στοτοητιος του Στοτοη
 5 τι[ος τ]ου Στοτοητιος α[πο] κωμης
 Σο[κ]νοπαιου Νησου αφ̄ ων
 απεγρ, τω διελ̄ ηΛ καμηλ̄
 τεσσαρων διέφθαρη μετα
 την εξαρι^θ καμηλος [ᾱ]
 10 τους δε λοιπους καμηλ^ο
 τρεις απογραφομαι εις το
 ευ[εσ]τος θΛ Αντῶ
 Κ[σα]ρος του κυριου
 Απεγρ, παρα στρ, δια
 15 Ισχυριω^ν βοη^θ καμηλ̄ γ
 Μεχ γ
 απεγρ, παρα βασιλ̄ δι[α]
 Σαραπ̄ βοη^θ κα^μ [γ]
 Μεχει[ρ .]
 20 Ηρακ[. . .]
 εξ̄ ης [κα]^μ γ Αρχιβι^ο στρ, δι[α]
 βοη^θ εξαρι^θ συμφ^ω [.] εστι . .
 Ιανουναριος δ̄ τ[

Line 14. παρα: this confirms Viereck's original reading in Berl. Pap. 52, as against Wilcken's correction Σαρ(απίωνι) in *Hermes* xxviii. p. 240, which appears in the Appendix to the first volume of the Berlin Papyri, p. 354. The verb is passive,

ἀπεγράφησαν, and the preposition='in the office of' the strategus, the name of the assistant who actually received the return being then added.

Line 22. συμφ^ω: *i. e.* συμφώνως or σύμφωνος.

PAPYRUS CCCXXVII.—A.D. 162.

THIS return follows exactly the formula of the last, and has similar official dockets. It relates to the second year of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and was sent in on the 3rd Mecheir in that year (= Jan. 28, A. D. 162).

Σοκνο¹ καμη^λ ᾱ
 Ιερακι στρ¹ και Τειμαγενει
 βασι^λ γρ¹ Αρσ¹ Ηρα^κ μεριδ^ο
 Παρα Εκυσιος Ωρου απο
 5 κωμης Σοκνο¹ Νησου
 ον απεγρ¹ τω διελη^λ αL
 επι της κωμης καμη
 λον τελειον ενα απογρα
 φομαι και εις το ενεστος
 10 βS των κυριων ημω[ν]
 αυτοκρατορων Αντωνειν[ου]
 και Ουηρου επι της αυτ[ης]
 κωμης διο επιδιδωμι
 απεγρ¹ παρα στρ¹ δια [. . .]
 15 ευφ^ο βοη^θ κᾱ α
 Μεχ. γ̄
 απεγρ¹ παρα βασι^λ κα^μ ᾱ
 Μεχ. γ̄
 εξηρι^θ συν̄

Line 2. Ιερακι: the Berlin papyri show that the other two years of this official's government were in A.D. 159-161 (Berl. Papp. 16, 224, 239).

Line 19. εξηρι^θ συν̄: i.e. εξηρίθμησα συμφώνως, cf. Pap. CCCIX. l. 22. The papyrus is torn after this line, so that it is uncertain whether any more dockets followed.

PAPYRUS CCCXXVIII.—A.D. 163.

THIS camel-return possesses some features of special interest. The writer, an inhabitant of Socnopaei Nesus, reports to the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς that of the two camels and a foal which he possessed in the previous year, one has been provided by him for Imperial service on the caravans that travel from Berenice (εἰς κυριακὰς χρείας τῶν ἀπὸ Βερνείκης γεινομένων πορ(ε)ιῶν). The Berenice referred to can be no other than the great port on the Red Sea, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, from which ran a high road to Coptos on the Nile, by which the trade of the Red Sea was carried into Egypt (Strabo, xvii. 815). It may seem a long way to send camels from the Fayûm to Berenice on this service; but the use of γεινομένων points to some regularly established system of caravans,

such as this was, and no doubt a large number of camels must have been required for it. The requisition is made by the Prefect, and this in itself implies that it was for no local object, but one concerning the country generally. A tariff of tolls for this very road was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie at Coptos in the winter of 1894-5, and has been edited by Mr. D. G. Hogarth (Petrie, *Koptos*, p. 27). The writer proceeds to return himself in the ordinary way as possessing two camels for the current year, and then adds that subsequently a camel was requisitioned from him by the Prefect to assist in the transport of a porphyry pillar, probably from the neighbourhood of Coptos, where the chief porphyry quarries were. The return relates to the third year of Marcus Aurelius and Verus, and was sent in on the 4th Mecheir of that year (= Jan. 29, A.D. 163). No less than five dockets are added at the foot of the return, besides a heading at the top.

Σοκνο^λ καμη^λ εξαρι^θ ā
 Στεφανω στρ^λ και Ζωιλω βασι^λ γρ^λ
 Αρσ^κ Ηρα^κ μεριδ^ο
 Παρα Αρπαγαθου Σαταβουτος του
 5 Αρπαγαθου απο κωμης Σοκνο^λ Ν[ησου]
 αφ ων απεγρ^λ τω διελη^λ βS επι [της]
 κωμης καμηλων δυο και πωλου
 ενος λογιζομενου νυνει εν τελειοις
 των επι το αυτο καμη^λ γ̄ παρεσ
 10 χον εις κυριακας χρειας των απο
 Βερνειας γειν^ο ποριων τω
 διελη^λ μηνι Τυβι καμηλον ενα
 εξ ενκελευσεως του λαμπροτατου
 ηγεμονος Αννιου Συριακου τους
 15 δε λοιπους καμηλους β̄ απογρ^λ εις το
 ενεστος γS Αντ^ω και Ονη[ρ]ου των
 κυριων Σεβαστων επι της αυτης
 κωμης εκ δε τουτων επεμφθη
 επι μισθοφορα προς χρειαν του κα
 20 θεικομενου κειονος πορφυρειτικου
 εξ ενκελευσεως του λαμ^λ ηγε^μ κα
 μηλος εις

απογεγρ^λ στρ^λ δ^λ Αρ^τ βοη^θ
 κα⁻ β Με^κ δ̄
 25 απογεγρ^λ βασ^λ δ^λ Αδραστου β[οη^θ]
 κα^μ β̄ Με^κ δ̄

Line 2. βασι^λ γρ^λ: the reading in itself is rather doubtful, but it is obviously the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς who is required here. A Zoilus appears as βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς in an undated papyrus at Berlin (Berl. Pap. 89), which may now be assigned approximately to A.D. 162-3.

Line 11. γειν^ο: i. e. γινομένων. ποριων: i. e. πορειῶν=caravans.

See Introductory Note. The word πορεία is found in the same sense in the Coptos tariff-inscription there mentioned.

Line 14. Αννιου Συριακου: this Prefect is only known from this papyrus, from which the mutilated mention of him in Berl. Pap. 198, of the same date, can be restored (τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος Ἀννίου . . . ακου).

εξῆ[ρι^θ] π' στ, συ-
 εξῆρι^θ π' βασ' συ-
 εξαρι^θ π' ξενου συ^μ

Line 27. π' στ, συ- : *i. e.* παρὰ στρατηγῶ συμφώνως.

PAPYRUS CCCLXVIII.—A. D. 179.

A CAMEL-RETURN of the nineteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, and no doubt sent in at the beginning of Mecheir (=end of January, A. D. 179). The papyrus is practically complete, but the writing has been considerably rubbed in places.

[Σοκ]νο' τε^λ [κα^μ] β
 Φλαουιω Απολλωνιω στρ,
 Αρσι Ηρακ^λ μεριδος και
 Απολλωνιω βα' γρ, της
 5 αυτης μεριδος
 Παρα Στοτοητεως γ
 Στοτοητεως απο κωμης
 Σοκνο' Νησου ους απεγρ,
 τω διεληλυθοτι ιης
 10 καμηλους τελιους δ[νο]
 απογρ, και προς το ενεστος
 ιθς τους αυτους καμηλους
 δυο διο επιδιδωμι.

Line 2. Φλαουιω Απολλωνιω : this officer appears also in Berl. Pap. 194, dated in 'the eighteenth year,' where reference is made to Potamon as his predecessor ; and Potamon is known from Berl. Papp. 26, 55, 59 as strategus in A. D. 174-5. It is therefore certain that the eighteenth and nineteenth years mentioned in ll. 9 and 12 of the present papyrus are of Marcus Aurelius. Berl. Pap. 361 contains extracts from the *ὑπομνηματισμοί* of Apollonius, strategus of this division in the twenty-fourth year. If this is the same person, he must have held office for more than the usual three years.

Line 6. γ : = *τρίτον*, not meaning, as sometimes, Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, since the father's name is given in the next line, but that this was the third son bearing the name Stotoëtis. The Egyptians frequently gave more than one son the same name, and that of Stotoëtis was very common, especially among the priests of Socnopaei Nesus (*cf.* Pap. CCCLXIV).

Line 13. Several dockets follow, no doubt of the usual kind, but they are too much mutilated to be deciphered with any certainty.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXIII.—A. D. 193.

THE chief interest of this little document lies in its date, which is in the short reign of Pertinax (Dec. 31, 192—March 28, 193). The only other extant document so dated is Berl. Pap. 46, and that, as a matter of fact, was written nearly two months after the death of Pertinax, of which the writer had evidently not heard. The present papyrus is dated eight days before his death, on the 24th Phamenoth (= March 20). It is written in a very minute and extremely cursive hand, which makes some of the readings doubtful, and the ink has also been smudged before it was dry. It appears to be a return by Sarapion, a resident in the metropolis (*i. e.* Arsinoë), of the possession by him of a white she-ass.

Ετους α Ελουειου Ελουιο Περτιγακος
 Σεβαστου Φαμενοθ κδ εν αριθ
 μητροπολεως μερ απεγρ Σαρα
 πων Αμνιου του Ηρωνος
 5 Λμε ουλη μετωπω ονον
 θηλιαν λευκην σσμ . . με
 λεσι Αρπαλου

Line 1. Ελουειου Ελουιο: so MS., apparently. It should be
 Πουβλίου Ελουίου.

Line 2. κδ: or perhaps κα.

Line 3. μερ: i.e. μερίδος, if the reading is correct.

Line 6. σσμ: or σεμ. Perhaps=σεσημειωμένην. The re-
 maining letters in this line are badly smudged.

PAPYRUS CCCLXXVI.—A.D. 159.

THIS document is of a quite unusual nature. It is a certificate given in connexion with a census of live-stock held by the strategus of the division, Theodorus; the strategus being assisted by the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, Timagenes, and the writer of the document, Didymus, who does not seem to have any official title, but to have been a commissioner appointed by Theodorus for the purpose of the census. Normally, it is stated, this commissioner was named by the epistrategus; but on this occasion, for some unknown reason, the strategus acts on his own authority. The certificate is dated in the twenty-second year, which might be either of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 158–9) or of Commodus (A.D. 181–2). The handwriting, which is very rough and cursive, might seem to favour the later date; but the scale is turned in favour of the earlier year by the occurrence as βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of Timagenes, who reappears in the same office in the following year, A.D. 159–60, under the strategus Hierax (Berl. Pap. 16, cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCXXVII). The present document must therefore be assigned to February 14, A.D. 159.

[παρα] Διδυμου Αγραμὸ υἱὸ Παπῶτ
 [. . .] μητ' αἰρεθεντος υπο Θεοδωρ[ου]
 [στρ' Αρ]στ' Ηρακ' μεριδ' εξαριθμησιν ποι
 η[σασθα]ι θρεματων της μεριδος αντι
 5 του συνηθους προχιριζομενου υπο
 του κρατιστου επιστρατηγου απο
 αλλ[λ]ου νομου εξαριθμησις προβ κ
 [α]ιγων κ, καμηλων κ, αλλων ην πα
 [των δι] εμου κ, του αυτου στρατηγου
 10 Θ[εοδωρο]υ κ, Τιμαγ[ε]νου βασιλ' γρ,
 Αρστ' [Ηρα]κ' μεριδ' κ, των υπο του αυτου
 στρατηγου Θεοδωρου αἰρεθεντων εις χοραν

Line 1. Αγραμὸ: or απραμὸ.

Line 2. Θεοδωρου: the mention of this strategus supplies a
 date for Berl. Pap. 613, and thereby for the prefect Volusius
 Maecianus, mentioned in it.

Line 5. προχιριζομενου: apparently passive, 'instead of the

usual person appointed by the epistrategus.'

Lines 6, 7. απο αλλου νομου: from this it appears that the census
 of live-stock was generally held by a person not belonging to
 the nome, but appointed from outside by the epistrategus.

Line 12. χοραν: so MS., apparently; qu. χρείαν or χορηγίαν.

αυτου τη κ̄ του οντος μηνος Μεχειρ
του ενεστωτος κβς // ἐστὶ δε
15 Εκυσις Ωρου κ̄ θ π̄ γ̄

Line 15. Εκυσις Ωρου: this appears to be the name of an individual to whom this document was given as a certificate of the stock returned by him at this extraordinary census. The following readings and restorations suit this explanation, but in themselves are not certain. The name is the same as that of the tax-payer in Pap. CCCXXVII (above, p. 74).

PAPYRUS CCCCXLIII.—2nd cent.

THE following document is most appropriately placed next to the returns of live-stock, since it is a list based upon such returns. It is a list of the animals in the possession of a number of individuals. The heading is damaged, and there is nothing to show whether the animals are camels or asses, since the word πῶλοι, by which the foals are distinguished from the full-grown beasts, may be used of either. The writing appears to be of the second century.

	... δ ... κ̄ κ̄ ...	
	ὁ Πετευρις Πανκρατ	δ
	Ζυγίας Φαησις	α
	Πεθευς Αφροδισιον	α πωλ β
5	Ωριων Πανκρατους	α
	Σαραπιων απατωρ	πωλ α
	Η[ρ]ακλῖς Πακυσι	πωλ α
	Η[ρ]ας Συρου	α πωλ α
	Πνεφε Πεταντος	α πωλ α
10	Πτολεμαις Σαραπιων	β πωλ α
	Πτολεμαις Σαταβου	β
	Αυνης Πεθεως	α πωλ α
	Ωρος Ηρακλα	γ πωλ α
	— κς	

Line 7. Πακυσι: several of the names are abbreviated by simply omitting the final letters, without (as usual) elevating the last letter written above the line. Cf. ll. 10, 11.

Line 14. κς: the total includes both the full-grown animals and the foals.

PAPYRUS CCI a.—A.D. 124.

THE group of documents which follows consists of receipts for payments of taxes on camels and asses,—the τελέσματα καμήλων and φόρος προβατικός for the purpose of which the foregoing returns were made. Unfortunately the statement of the number of animals on which the tax was paid, and the amount paid for them, is seldom precise enough to enable us to ascertain the exact rate of taxation. In Pap. CCCCLXVIII, which is

a list of receipts in respect of the camel-tax, the lowest item is 1 drachma, and it might therefore be conjectured that that represents the tax on one camel, or perhaps on one foal. On the other hand, the amounts stated in Papp. CCCXIX (10 drachmas), CCCXXIII (20 drachmas), Berl. Papp. 219 (40 drachmas and 30 drachmas), 461 (100 drachmas), 521 (90 drachmas), being all multiples of ten, suggest 10 drachmas as a probable tax on a single camel, which seems more reasonable. The lesser sums, which seem too small to represent the complete tax, may be instalments, paid at intervals towards the year's tax. In Berl. Papp. 461 and 521 several different months are named in the date, though the total is stated as the tax for the year; which seems to confirm this view. As has been shown from Pap. CCCXXVIII (p. 74) a camel-owner was also liable to have his camels requisitioned for the Government service.

Papyrus CCI α, the earliest in point of date, is a receipt for φόρος προβατικός, roughly written on the *verso* of a blank scrap of papyrus, and mutilated by the loss of the right-hand portion.

Ετους ογδοου αντ[οκρατορος]
 καισαρος Τραιανου Α[δριανου]
 Σεβαστου Τυ^β κγ̄ δι[εγ^ρ . .
 πρα^κ Πακυσις [. . .
 5 προ^β καμ^η τρ^ρ δρ[. . .
 χ^λ / . προ^σ . . . [. . .
 ξ̄ λ . . εσ[. .
 Διοσκορο[ς] σεση^μ

PAPYRUS CCCV.—A.D. 144.

RECEIPT for tax on a white ass-colt, paid on the 6th Phaophi in the eighth year of Antoninus Pius (= Oct. 3, A.D. 144), apparently in connexion with some special charge relating to the market at Alexandria. It is written in an extremely cursive style, which makes the readings rather doubtful. As in the case of the preceding document, the writing is across the fibres of the papyrus, contrary to the usual custom; but in scraps such as these the fact is of no importance as against the general applicability of the rule.

Λη Αντω^ν Καισαρος του κυ^ρ Φαῶ 5
 διεγρ^ρ Πτο^λ κ^ι μι^χ υπε^ρ υπεστα^λ δε^η
 αγορας Αλεξα . . . Στοτοητις Ωρου
 τελος ονου ερενος πωλου λευ^κ ου ηγ^ο
 5 παρα Ωριωνος Σεραπιωνος του Ογνοφρε

Line 2. μι^χ : *i.e.* μετόχοις. What is here printed as ι is really a mark of abbreviation resembling that letter.

υπε^ρ κ.τ.λ. : *i.e.* ὑπὲρ τῆς υπεσταλμένης δέσης.

Line 3. Αλεξα . . . : no doubt for Ἀλεξανδρείας, but the ter-

mination is written so cursively as to be illegible.

Line 4. ερενος : so MS., for ἄρρενος.

ηγ^ο : *i.e.* ἡγόρασα.

Line 5. The readings in this line are very doubtful.

PAPYRUS CCCXII.—A.D. 147.

THE following is a receipt for φόρος προβατικός to the extent of 27 drachmas, 5 obols, 6 chalchi, with an additional charge of 1 drachma, 4 obols, 6 chalchi, paid at Socnopaei Nesus. It is dated the 4th Pharmouthi in the tenth year of Antoninus Pius (= March 31, A.D. 147), but appears (if the reading in l. 4 be right) to be due for the preceding month, Phamenoth. The document is perfect, the writing small and very cursive.

Ετους ι αυτοκρατορος κ[αι]σαρος Τιτου
 Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Φαρμουθι δ̄ εις
 αριθ Φαμενωθ διεγ- Πανεφρεμμis
 5 Εριεως φορου προβ Σοκνο¹ Νησ^ο
 δεκατου S Γερμανικ^ο 5 < εικοσι επτα
 φο'χ^ο / < κζ φο'χ^ο προ α φο'χ^ο σ̄ει α

Line 7. σ̄ει: perhaps λει(πει), meaning that 1 dr. is still due. It may be observed that 2 dr. 4 ob. 6 ch. is as nearly as possible one-tenth of 27 dr. 5 ob. 6 ch., and it may be that the addi-

tional charges (προσδιαγραφόμενα) bore this proportion to the amount of the tax itself.

PAPYRUS CCCXIX.—A.D. 157.

A PERFECT receipt for camel-tax to the amount of 10 drachmas, paid to Terieos and his partners, the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν of Socnopaei Nesus, on the second of the intercalated days following Mesoré in the twentieth year of Antoninus Pius (= Aug. 25, A.D. 157). The writing only covers about half the length of the strip of papyrus.

Ετους εικοστου αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου
 Ευσεβους Μεσ^ο επαγ^ο β̄
 5 διεγρ^η Τεριεως κ^η μετοχ^η
 πρα^η Πακυσis Ωρου
 τελεσμα^τ καμ^ηλ^η εξ̄ ικοστου
 ετους Σοκνο¹ Νησ^{ου}
 < δεκα / < ι κ^η τα προσ^δ

PAPYRUS CCCXXIII.—A. D. 160.

THE following is a certificate for two payments of camel-tax, in form identical with the last. The total amount paid is 20 drachmas, and the only noticeable point is that the payment is made in the year following that to which it relates. As the rule evidently was that the tax should be paid in the year for which it was due, it can only be supposed that in this case the tax-payer was in arrears. The tax is for the twenty-third year of Antoninus Pius (A. D. 159–60), and was paid on the 3rd and 30th of Phaophi in the twenty-fourth year (= Sept. 30 and Oct. 27, A. D. 160). The papyrus is perfect, but is considerably stained.

Ετους τεταρτου κ, εικοστου
 αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Τιτου Αιλιου Αδρ[ιανο]υ Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Φ[αωφ]ι γ̄ διεγρ,
 5 δι- Σαταβουτος κ, μ[ετο]χ̄ πρα^κ
 Εκυσις Ωρου τελεσμα^τ
 καμη^λ κγδ Σοκνο, Νησ[ου]
 ρυ^ι < δεκαεξ̄ / < ις Φαωφ λ̄
 < τεσσ^α / < δ κ, τα προσ^δ

Line 8. ρυ^ι: = ῥυπαράς. Cf. Berl. Pap. 212, l. 7, a tax-receipt of nearly the same date as this, and note on Pap. CCXCVI. l. 7, below.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXVIII.—2nd cent.

A RECORD of payments made by various individuals in respect of camel-tax. It is dated in the eighteenth year, but the emperor's name is not given. The handwriting shows that it belongs to the second century, and probably to the reign of either Hadrian or Antoninus Pius. It is complete, with a considerable blank space at the bottom.

Τελος καμη^λ ιηλ
 Παβους Οννωφονς ā ια
 Πανεφρεμις Ωρου εf
 Στοτο^η κ, Πανεφ^ρ αμφο^τ
 5 Στοτο^η φ^ο β̄ ια
 Θευδους Ερω^ς ā ια
 Απυγχις Απυγχεως ā ε
 Πασ^οκν^ο κ, Πανεσνευς
 κ, Ταμις οι γ̄ Σωτου β

Line 5. φ^ο β̄: i. e. φόροι δύο, = two instalments.

10	Διονυσιος Διονυσι ^ο	β
	Σωτας Τρυφω ^ν	α
	Σωτας	α

Line 12. The second word is written quite illegibly.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXII.—A.D. 188.

THE following document, though of a rather different nature, may be placed beside the payments of tax upon live stock. It is a certificate of payment of a tax in respect of a calf taken for sacrificial purposes. It is not stated whether the payment is in money or in kind. No sum is named, and we are therefore left to speculate whether there may not have been a system whereby certain persons, perhaps the tenants of the γῆ ἱερά, were liable to be called on to provide a certain number of victims in the year. Thus in Berl. Pap. 356 an individual receives a σφραγὶς μόσχου θυομένου, and further light is thrown on the subject by Berl. Pap. 250, which contains a statement by a certain Pacusis that he sacrificed a calf on a given date, under the superintendence of the then μοσχοσφραγιστής, and that for this calf he has not received the usual γράμματα, which may be taken to be such a certificate as that just mentioned. As he petitions the strategus for redress of this wrong, it is clear that the possession of the certificate was of importance, either as entitling the holder to compensation, or as discharging him from a liability which otherwise he would have to meet again. On the other hand, Berl. Pap. 463 is a certificate of payment to the nomarch in respect of τέλος μόσχου θυομένου to the amount of 24 drachmas; while Pap. 383, like the present document, certifies a payment of this τέλος without specifying the amount. Perhaps some persons had to provide victims, while others paid a money contribution instead.

The certificate is dated on the 3rd Pharmouthi in the twenty-eighth year of Commodus (= March 29, A.D. 188). It is complete and well preserved, but is written in a rough and cursive hand, *across* the fibres of the papyrus.

Ετους ογδοου και εικοστου Αυρηλιου
 Κωμωδου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 Ωρι[ω]ν Απολλωνιου διεγραψε τέλος μοσχου
 θυομενου εν ιερου Πακυσις Θεος Φαρμουθι
 5 τριτη γ̄

Line 3. Ωριων: probably the νομάρχης, cf. Berl. Papp. 383, 463, where the phrase τέλος μόσχου θυομένου recurs.
 Line 4. Θεος: perhaps Θεοδ(ωρου).

PAPYRUS CCCVII.—A.D. 145.

THE next group of documents relates to customs-duties levied upon the transport of merchandise. There are nine texts of this class, besides four minute documents (Pap. CCCLXXXVI *a-d*) which are evidently receipts for customs-duties, though too much blotted and mutilated to be fully legible. The formulas differ in the different papyri, in a manner which points to more than one description of duty having been levied. In two cases the tax is described as $\rho' \text{ καὶ } \nu'$, of which the most obvious explanation is that it $= \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{50}$, or 1 per cent. + 2 per cent. In five more the tax is for *ἐρημοφυλακία*, which evidently denotes a charge for protection of the merchandise during its transit through the desert which borders the Fayûm. In the two remaining documents the words determining its character seem to be the description of the place as *λιμὴν Μέμφεως*, which appears to indicate traffic with Memphis, as opposed to traffic across the desert. According to information kindly supplied by Mr. Grenfell, these three headings all occur in a number of receipts found by him and Mr. Hogarth in their excavations on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1895-6 on the site of Bacchias; and fuller information on the subject will no doubt be forthcoming when the report of these excavations is published. Meanwhile the information derivable from the Museum papyri must stand for what it is worth.

The formula of these receipts is as follows. They begin with the words *τετεῶ δια πύλης* of such-and-such a place; next comes the description of the tax, according to one of the three kinds named above; and then the name of the tax-payer. Since this is in the nominative, the abbreviation *τετεῶ* must stand for the active verb, *τετέλεκε*, not *τετέλεσται*. Then comes the statement of the number of animals in the party, and then a statement of an amount of wheat or pulse (*ὄροβος*). At first sight it is not apparent whether this represents the amount of merchandise carried or the amount of duty paid. The formulas vary in different receipts. For instance in Pap. CCCVII grammar would point to the second alternative; *τετέλ(εκε) . . . Πάνουφισ, ἐξάγων κάμηλον ἓνα, ἀρτάβας ἕξ*: and in Pap. CCCXVI *c* it is again the beast of burden, not the load, which is the object of *ἐξάγων*. In Pap. CCVI *c*, however, the other explanation is possible; *τετέλ(εκε) . . . Σαραπίων ἐξ(άγων) ἐπὶ καμήλοις τρισὶ πώλῳ ἐνὶ πυροῦ ἀρτάβας εἴκοσι μίαν*, where the simplest rendering is to take *τετέλεκε* as used absolutely ('has paid tax') and to understand *ἀρτάβας* as governed by *ἐξάγων*. This is the explanation suggested by Mr. Grenfell, and this formula recurs frequently among his papyri. So far as the text of the receipts goes, it is impossible to arrive at a decision, since the grammar of these documents cannot always be trusted, but a consideration of the amounts mentioned turns the scale in favour of Mr. Grenfell's view. In Pap. CCCVII the amount named in connexion with one camel is 6 artabas (probably of wheat); in Pap. CCVI *c* it is 21 artabas of wheat for three camels and a foal, which (assuming that the foal may be reckoned as equal to half a camel) gives the same ratio. An artaba is about equivalent to an English bushel; and a bushel of English wheat is reckoned to weigh 63 lbs. Allowing for Egyptian wheat being probably lighter than modern English wheat, and for the normal artaba in Roman times being rather less than a bushel, this gives a total of between 300 and 350 lbs. for each camel. A camel's load is stated (*Encycl. Brit.*, 9th ed.,

IV. 736) to vary between 500 and 1000 lbs., according to the kind of camel. Thus 300 or 350 lbs. would be a small load; but on the other hand it would be an impossibly large tax. The same may be said of one artaba of wheat (Pap. CCCVII), or three artabas of pulse (Papp. CCVI *d*, CCCCLXIX *b*), for a donkey. On this view the amount of the tax is given, in the ρ' καὶ ν' formula, as 3 per cent., probably paid in money; in the case of the other formulas it is not stated.

A confirmation of the view that the tax was paid in money is given by Pap. CCCXVI *b*, where a load of wine is charged for at the rate of $\frac{1}{15}$ of its value, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; and Papp. CCCXVIII and CCCXXX contain receipts for payments of money in connexion with ἐρημοφυλακία and passports for camels, which may represent the actual duties on the merchandise carried by them.

Papyrus CCCVII, which stands first in point of date, was written on the 11th Thoth in the ninth year of Antoninus Pius (= Sept. 8, A. D. 145). It is perfect, but is written in a very cursive and much abbreviated style.

τετε^λ δῑ πυλ^η Σοκνο^ι Νησ^ο
 ρ' κε ν' Πανουφισ ἐξ^ι φορ^ι
 καμ^η ενα $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ ἐξ και ἐφ ονω
 σκευοφορ^ωι $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ μεια ετους
 5 ενατου Αντωνινου Καισαρος
 του κυριου Θωθ ενδεκατη ια

Line 2. ρ' κε ν' : this might be read ρ' κον', but the parallel passages in CCVI *d*, and in the Egypt Exploration Fund papyri, show that the middle letters must be κε, = καί. See Introductory Note.

Line 2. ἐξ^ι: probably = ἐξάγων: cf. Pap. CCCXVI *c*, l. 4.
 φορ^ι: probably for φορέα or φορτηγόν, = σκευοφόρον, which is used in l. 4.

PAPYRUS CCCXVI *c*.—A. D. 145.

AN extremely illiterate certificate of duty paid upon an ass at the toll-gate of Socnopaei Nesus, dated on the same day as the preceding document (= Sept. 8, A. D. 145).

παιλεσ δια πυ^λ Σοκνο^ι
 Νησου ερημοφυλακια
 ερημοφουλαν Εριευσ γ
 εξαγων ονον ᾱ ειχ[. . .]
 5 σκευοφωρ Lθ Αντων[ινου]
 Καισαρος του κυριου
 Θωθ ια

Line 1. παιλεσ: so MS., apparently. It must be a strange blunder for τετελεσ(ται), in keeping with the illiterate character of the whole document.

Line 2. ερημοφυλακια: see Introductory Notes to the last papyrus and Pap. CCCXVIII.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXIX *a*—A.D. 154.

THE following receipt is written in so cursive a hand as to be illegible, but for the information derived from the other documents of this class. It is dated on the 29th Hadrianus (= Choiach) in the eighteenth year of Antoninus (= Dec. 25, A.D. 154). The payment appears to be for *ἐρημοφυλακία*, but neither the place nor the name of the payer can be read with certainty. At the foot are the remains of a small clay seal, showing the profile of a face turned towards the right, with some very slight traces of an inscription, of which the letter λ alone is legible.

τετε^λ δι πῦ Φιλ^λ ἐρη^μ
 Ουα^πις ἐξ^ι πυρ^ο
 αρτ^α εἰνα Λι^η Αν⁻
 Κ^ςσαρος τ⁻ Αδρια^νου
 5 κ^θ

Line 1. Φιλ^λ: *i.e.* Φιλαδελφία, if the reading is right.

of the false grammar.

Line 3. αρτ^α εἰνα: the readings are extremely doubtful, but this seems to be the only one which gives a satisfactory sense, in spite

Line 4. τ⁻: *i.e.* τοῦ κυρίου, 'Αδριανου being the name of the month.

PAPYRUS CCVI *c*.—A.D. 177.

THIS certificate differs from most of the rest in coming, not from Socnopaei Nesus, but from another place, the name of which is mutilated, but which is described as λιμὴν Μέμφεως. As several places in the Fayûm are thus described in the Egypt Exploration Fund papyri, it is evident that the words are not to be understood literally, but apparently as implying that it was a place whence traffic went to Memphis. It is a certificate of duty levied upon three camels and a foal, carrying a load of 21 artabas of wheat, and is dated in the last days of the sole rule of Marcus Aurelius, in January, A.D. 177. It is written in a very small cursive hand.

τετε^λ δια πν^λ [. .]ρανεως λιμε
 νος Μεμφεως Σαραπιων
 ἐξ^ι ἐπι καμηλοις τρισι πω
 λω ἐνι πυρου αρταβας εικο
 5 σι μιαν Λιζ Αυρηλιου
 Αντωνεινου Κ^ςσαρος του κυριου
 Τυβι

Line 1. [. .]ρανεως: not Karanis, which makes its genitive *Καρανίδος*.

be *ἐβδομοι*. It was apparently in the course of January, A.D. 177, that Marcus associated Commodus with himself in the imperial title; so this document belongs to quite the close of his sole rule.

Line 7. Τυβι: the number which follows is doubtful, but may

PAPYRUS CCCCLXIX *b*—2nd cent.

THIS is another example of the λιμήν Μέμφεως class of customs-tax, recording the payment of duty on a load of 3 artabas of pulse at the toll-gate of Karanis. It is dated on the last day of Mecheir in the fourth year of an unnamed emperor, and appears to be of the later part of the second century.

τετε^λ δι πν Καρα
 λ^ι Μεμφεως Λνου
 βίων . ποιομ
 ει οροβ αρταβ
 5 τρις / $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ Λδ
 Μεχειρ τρια
 εκαδι

Line 3. One would expect to find ἐπὶ ὄνφ ἐνί, or something equivalent, three loads of ὄροβος being a normal load for a donkey, as appears from the next document and from several

of Mr. Grenfell's papyri; but the letters visible do not suit this reading.

Line 4. οροβ: *i. e.* ὀρόβον, a kind of vetch or pulse.

PAPYRUS CCVI *d*.—2nd cent.

A CERTIFICATE of duty paid upon two asses passing the gate of Socnopaei Nesus with a load of ὄροβος. Dated the 21st Epeiph of the ninth year of an unnamed emperor, perhaps Marcus Aurelius (= July 15, A. D. 169). The writing suggests the latter part of the second century, and no emperor after Marcus reached a ninth year until Severus in A. D. 200–1.

τετε^λ δια πν^λ Σο
 κνο^λ Νησου ρ⁺
 και ν⁺ Ναθρας
 εξα^γ ογών δν[ο]
 5 οροβ $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ εξ Λθ^λ
 Επειφ μια και
 εκαδι

Lines 2, 3. ρ⁺ και ν⁺: the symbol after the ρ and ν is like an irregularly shaped χ, formed by an S-shaped stroke crossed by a horizontal straight line. Cf. Pap. CCCVII. l. 2, above.

PAPYRUS CCCXVI *b*.—A. D. 154.

THE following receipt differs to some extent from those which have just been given. It is a receipt for the excise (the rate of which is stated to be one-fifteenth) on wine passing the gate of Socnopaei Nesus, and it is substantially in the same form as the

certificates just given, but the amount of the tax is stated. It gives incidentally an interesting indication of the price of wine at this date, the value of this particular load being $6\frac{1}{3}$ drachmas per κεράμιον (see note on l. 4).

τετε^λ δι πυ^λ Σ^ο ν̄ S ερη^μ Πε
 κυσις Ιστ^ο τη πεντεκεδεκα
 τη οιν^ο κερα^μ εικοσι ημισυ
 τ^ε < ηf Λιη Αντωνινου

5 Κ₃σαρος του κυριου Θωθ ενατη

Line 1. ερη^μ: this must be identical with the ἐρημοφυλακία mentioned above, Pap. CCCXVI c. The sign before it probably stands for ὑπέρ.

Line 2. τη πεντεκαιδεκατη: this is the rate of the tax, = $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the value of the wine.

Line 4. τ^ε: τέλος. A tax of 8 dr. 4 ob., being at the rate of

$\frac{1}{15}$ th, gives 130 drachmas as the value of $20\frac{1}{2}$ κεράμια, or $6\frac{1}{3}$ dr. for each κεράμιον. In Pap. CXXXI. l. 19 (A.D. 78) the price of a κεράμιον is given as 5 drachmas (N.B. the note on that passage requires correction; the price of the wine is 5 dr. per κεράμιον, but for some unknown reason only half of the total is entered in the bailiff's account).

PAPYRUS CCCXVIII.—A.D. 156-7.

THIS papyrus and the next, though not identical in formula, are evidently akin to those just given. They are receipts given by an official described as μισθωτῆς ἐρημοφυλακίας for the Prosopite and Letopolite nomes for payments in respect of some camels. The ἐρημοφύλακες are mentioned in Petrie Pap. I. xxv (2), where Mahaffy explains them as a frontier force to protect the Oasis from the desert tribes. The present documents suggest a modification of this explanation. In these the term ἐρημοφυλακία denotes a species of tax. Indeed in Pap. CCCXXX ἐρημοτελωνία is given as a synonym for ἐρημοφυλακία; and in Papp. CCCXVI b and c, above, the charge for ἐρημοφυλακία is evidently of the nature of a customs-duty on merchandise passing out of a village. Hence it seems clear that the ἐρημοφύλακες had the task of protecting commerce from the Fayûm through the desert, such as that to the Nitrian lakes or to the Oases or, as in this case, to the nomes lying about the apex of the Delta; and that the expenses of such protection were met by a fixed charge on the merchandise as it passed through the village toll-gates. The receipt is in each case stated to be given ὑπὲρ συμβόλων καμήλων, and, since σύμβολον normally means a certificate of the payment of a tax, this may mean such documents as the seven which have just been given.

The term παροδίου, which is coupled with it in both cases, is in accordance with this explanation, meaning apparently a pass or permit to travel. The rate of the tax is 6 drachmas per camel in one instance, and 8 in the other.

Καστωρ μισθ ερημοφ
 κ, παροδ Προσω, κ, Λητο,
 δι' Κλευδιου απευθερου
 Πεχυσι Παωρου

Line 2. Προσω(πιτου) κ(αι) Λητο(πολιτου): the latter nome lay just to the west of the apex of the Delta, the former immediately to the north of it, within the Delta. Traffic from the Fayûm would reach the Letopolite nome by a route through the desert in a north-easterly direction, and would pass through

it to the Prosopite nome. Evidently one branch of the ἐρημοφυλακία was concerned with this road, and had its own staff of officials.

Line 3. απευθερου: i. e. ἀπελευθέρου. Κλευδιου is presumably for Κλαυδίου.

5 ἀπο νησου χαιρ, ἐχ[^ο]
 διαγεργ, παρα σου
 υπερ συμ, καμη^λ ἐι[^ο]
 δραχμας ἐξ / < 5
 Λκ Αντωνεινου Κ,σα[ρος]
 10 του κυριου Μεχιρ λ̄

Line 5. νησου: *i. e.* Socnopaei Nesus.
 Line 6. διαγεργ: *i. e.* διαγεγραμμένος.

Line 7. συμ: *i. e.* συμβόλων, *cf.* Pap. CCCXXX. l. 4.
 Line 10. The name and day of the month are doubtful.

PAPYRUS CCCXXX.—A.D. 164.

Αβουθας μισθω[τ]ης ερημοφυλα^κ
 ητοι ερημ[οτ]ελω[ν]ια[ς] και πα[ρο]διου
 Προσ[ω], και Λητ[ο], ἐχ^ο] δι[αγε]ργ, παρα
 Χαριας απο Διονυσιαδος υπερ συμβο^λ
 5 κα[ι] πα[ρο]διου καμηλων τεσσαρ[ων]
 υπο σκευη δραχμας τριακοντα
 δυο Γ < λβ Λδ Αυρηλιων Α[ντωνιν]ου
 και Ουηρου Καισαρων των κυριων
 Σεβαστων Παχων ιη

PAPYRUS CCXC.—A.D. 85.

THE group of documents which follows is one relating to perhaps the most important of the Egyptian taxes. It consists of certificates given by the *σιτολόγοι* for the contributions of corn received by them after the harvest in each year. The conditions under which these contributions were levied have hitherto been quite uncertain; but these papyri throw much light upon the subject. It is known that in the autumn of each year grants of seed-corn were made by the *σιτολόγοι* to various individuals at the rate of one artaba of grain for each aroura of land. A considerable number of receipts for such grants have been published among the Berlin papyri (*cf.* Viereck, *Quittungen aus dem Dorfe Karanis über Lieferung von Saatkorn*, Hermes, xxx. 107 ff.). It is also clear from the documents which follow, that after the harvest certain amounts of corn had to be paid in to the public granary (*δημόσιος θησαυρός*) by the cultivators; and it will be shown subsequently (see introduction to Pap. CXCI) that the quantity exacted by the state was the original grant *plus* a charge of two choenices in the artaba and the costs of collection, the whole addition amounting to something less than a fourth of the original grant. The corn thus accumulated in the granaries was used to provide the grants of seed-corn for the following year, and it appears from Papp. CCLVI *a* and CCXCV, below, that the *σιτολόγοι* had also to collect the corn required to furnish the annual export of grain from Egypt to Rome.

The certificate takes the form of an acknowledgement by the *σιτολόγοι* (the name of the chief *σιτολόγος* being given, while his colleagues are described as *μέτοχοι*) that they have measured a certain amount of corn for such-and-such an individual in the treasury or granary (*θησανρός*) of such-and-such a place, and on such-and-such a date. It will be observed that the dates are generally in the month Pauni (occasionally in Pachon, which preceded, or Epeiph, which followed it); and that this was the month in which the newly harvested corn was available for use appears likewise from a number of documents in which loans of corn are made, the contract invariably providing for the repayment of the loan in the month of Pauni next ensuing.

The only officials mentioned in these certificates are the *σιτολόγοι*. These were village officials, but their exact number is uncertain. In Pap. CLXXX two *σιτολόγοι* are enumerated for the village of Neilopolis; but the ordinary formula N. N. καὶ μέτοχοι, implies a larger number. Besides them we have references to *σιτοπαράλημπται* (Berl. Papp. 81, 425) and *πράκτορες σιτικῶν* (Berl. Papp. 414, 425), to say nothing of an *ἐπιτηρητὴς γενημάτων* (Berl. Pap. 49); but the precise relations of these various officials are not clear.

The documents dealing with the subject are here arranged in chronological order. The earliest of them is, unfortunately, much mutilated. It contains three certificates of amounts of corn measured by Castor, one of the *σιτολόγοι* of the village. The name of the village in question appears to be Apias, and a place of this name was in the division of either Themistus or Polemon in the nome of Arsinoë (Berl. Pap. 130). The amounts of wheat measured in the first two certificates are $8\frac{2}{3}$ and 8 artabas respectively; in the third case the figure is lost. The date of the certificates is the 26th Epeiph in the fourth year of Domitian.

[Λδ αυτοκρατορος] καίσα[ρος] Δ[ομιτιανου]
 Σεβαστου Γερμαι[ικου] Ε[πει]φ [κς]
 Κα[σ]τωρ κ, οι μι^χ σιτο^λ Α[πιαδος] με^ε
 απο των γε^ν τ^ο δL α[
 5 Π[ε]κ[υ]σις Αρπαγαθο[υ .] αρτα[βας
 [. . .] τριτ^ο ε[ω]δε^ε πρ^ο α[.] / [.] Καστωρ
 μεμετρ^η τα προ^ε τ^ο ε [οκτ]ωι δ[ιμοιρ^ο] εη β,

8 2/3
 9 10
 1 1/2

Λδ αυτοκρατορος καισαρ[ος] Δομι[τιανου]
 Σεβαστου Γερμαν[ικου] Επειφ κς
 10 Κ[ασ]τωρ κ, οι μετο^χ σιτο^λ [Απ]ια[δος] μεμε^ε
 [α]πο των γε^ν τ^ο δL [. . . .]λο,
 Στοτουητις της Αρπαγαθου ε . . δ . . .
 [. . .] εξ ημισυ κ' τ[α] πρ^ο [εα] / εη
 Καστωρ μεμετρ^η τα π[ρ]ο^ε τ^ο ε [οκ]τωι / εη

Line 2. Επειφ κς: the date is probably, but not certainly, the same as in the two other certificates.

Line 3. μι^χ: μέτοχοι. Cf. Pap. CCCV. l. 2. μεμε^ε: μεμετρήμεθα.

Line 4. γε^ν: γενημάτων.

Line 6. πρ^ο: προσδιαγραφόμενα.

Line 7. β: this is the original form of the symbol for $\frac{2}{3}$. The β was subsequently corrupted into ο (as in other numerals), and in that form it is not unfrequently found.

- 15 Λδ αυτοκρατορος κ[αισαρος Δομιτιανου]
 Σεβασ[του] Γερμανικου Επιφ κς [Καστωρ]
 κ, οι μιχ σιτολ Απ[ια]δ^ο μεμ^ε απο των [γεν^η
 three hopelessly defaced lines follow.

PAPYRUS CCCXV.—A.D. 150.

CERTIFICATE from the σιτολόγοι of Bacchias for amounts of 30, 30, 9, and 69 artabas of wheat, measured by them on the 29th Pauni in the thirteenth year of Antoninus Pius. Perfect, except for the loss of 1–5 letters on the left-hand side throughout the entire length, and a few letters damaged or lost elsewhere.

- Πετεσουχος Νεφερωτος κ,
 μ[ετο]χ σιτολ Βακχιαδος
 [επ Αρσ]ι μεμετρῇ τη κῆ του
 [Παυν]ι μηνος του ενεστωτος
 5 ιγλ Αντωνινου Κςαρος του κυριου
 [απο] γενῇ του αυτου ε[του]ς εν θη
 [σαυρ]ωι Βακχιαδος εις Ονωφρι[ν]
 [Π]ανεφρεμμεως Βακχ δῆ δι,
 [. .]ωρ . Σοκνο, Νησου πυρου
 10 [α]ρτ[α]βας τριακοντα / ͵ε—λ
 [ομο]ιως δι, των αυτων εις
 [Στο]τουητιν Απυγχεως πυρου
 [αρτ]αβας τριακοντα / ͵ε—λ κ,
 [εις] Πακυσιν Απυγχεως
 15 [πυρο]ν αρταβας εννεα / ͵ε—θ
 [και] επ[ι τ]ο αυτο πυρου
 [α]ρτας εξηκου[τα εννε]α
 / ͵ε— ξθ δι, Διοσ^ε γρ,
 [Λ] ιγ αυτοκρατορος κςαρος
 20 [Τιτο]ν Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 [Σεβ]αστου Ευσεβους Παυνι λ

Line 7. εις: 'to the credit of.' So regularly in these papyri.

Line 8. δῆ: δη(μόσιον γεωργόν).

Line 9. The mutilated word at the beginning may be γεωργ^ω. A plural is required, cf. l. 11, διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν.

Line 17. αρτας: so MS., apparently, for ἀρτάβας.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXI.—A.D. 172.

CERTIFICATE from σιτολόγοι for $3\frac{1}{4}$ artabas of wheat measured by them on the 12th Epeiph in the twelfth year of Marcus Aurelius.

Ετους δωδεκατου
 Αυρηλιου Αντων Καισαρος
 του κυριου Επειφ ιβ
 Ισιδωρος και οι⁻ σιτο^λ
 5 Στρ_γ μεμετρημε[θ]α
 απο των γενη τ[ου] ιβς
 Ξ μετρω δη ξεστ^τ
 Σοκν_γ Νησου δη δι σι⁻
 Πωλιων Πα . σα $\frac{1}{0}$
 10 τρις βκδ / + γ βκδ

Line 4. οι⁻: *i. e.* οί λοιποί.

Line 5. Στρ_γ: so MS., apparently. It should be the name of the village.

Line 7. μετρω δη(μοσιω) ξεστω: a measure containing one ξεστής, or about a pint. The measure used is generally specified,

and in loans of corn it is generally stipulated that the borrower shall repay it μέτρω φ^δ καὶ παρείληφεν.

Line 10. βκδ: the fractions are rather doubtful, owing to the very cursive way in which they are written.

PAPYRUS CCCCXXXIX.—A. D. 181-189.

CERTIFICATE from the σιτολόγοι of Neilopolis for 7(?) artabas of wheat measured by them on the 6th [Pauni?] in the reign of Commodus. The exact year, as well as the name of the recipient of the certificate, is lost through the rubbing of the papyrus. The writing is across the fibres.

.
 [.] . . ιδ[]
 παρα Ωριωνος Αμμωνιου κ_γ
 μετοχων σιτο^λ Νειλου
 5 μεμετρημεθα τη ̅̅ του
 [.] του ενεστωτος
 . . . κ_γ [εικοστου]ς Αυρηλιου Κομμ[οδου]
 Αντωνεινου Σεβαστου Ξ $\frac{1}{0}$
 ζ
 10 Λκ . [Αυρ]ηλιο[ν] Κομμ[οδ]ου Αντων[ινου]
 [Σεβα]στου . . . ι 5

Line 4. Νειλου: *sc.* πόλεως.

Line 9. One would expect *επτα*, but it does not seem possible to get it from the remains.

Line 10. Λκ.: it is uncertain whether another numeral followed κ, but l. 7 seems to indicate that one did. The date must then be between the twenty-first and twenty-ninth years of

Commodus.

Line 11. The name of the month cannot be read with certainty, and it is doubtful whether the ι belongs to the name or the numeral. It is not unlike Τυβι, but this is an impossible month, being long before harvest. Probably it is Παυνι, but it is not easy to reconcile this with the traces.

PAPYRUS CCCXLVI.—A.D. 194.

UNDER this number are given three separate certificates, granted by the *σιτολόγοι* of Neilopolis on the 5th, 9th, and 15th Pauni in the second year of Septimius Severus. The amount of wheat measured is 3 artabas in each case. The first and third certificates are granted to the same individual, and in each case the recipient is a resident in Socnopaei Nesus, not in Neilopolis. It is probable that villages were sometimes grouped together for the purpose of the corn-revenue, presumably in order to use one granary for them all. Thus in Pap. CCXCI (a register of payments received by the *σιτολόγοι*, too much mutilated to be worth publishing) the officials are described as *σιτολόγοι Ἀπ(ιάδος?) καὶ ἄλλω(ν) κω(μῶν)*.

The writing of all three certificates is extremely cursive, many of the letters being hardly formed at all.

(a)

Ετους β̄ Λουκιου Σεπτιμιου Σεουηρου
 Περτινακος Σεβαστου Παννι ε̄
 Σαραπιων και οἱ σιτο^λ κῶ Νει^λ πο^λ μετρῆ
 απο γ[ε]νῆ του αυτου ετους μετρω δῆ ξεστω
 5 εις Αινχ^ν Παβουτος Σοκνο) Νησου [δῆ]
 πυρου $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{o}}$ τρις / + γ

(b)

Ετους β̄ Λουκιου Σεπτιμιου
 Σεουηρου Περτινακος Σεβαστου
 Παννι θ̄ Σαραπιων Ταυρεως
 κ, οἱ σιτο^λ κῶ Νειλ^ο πο^λ μεμε
 5 τρῆ απο γεῖνῆ του αυτου ετους
 μετρω δῆ ξεστω εις Σωταν
 κασιαρχ^ι Σοκνο, Νησου
 δῆ πυρου $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{o}}$ τρις / + γ

Line 7. *κασιαρχ*: cf. Pap. CCCCLXXIV. l. 22. It is not clear whether the word is a proper name or a title, but the passage referred to is in favour of the latter view.

(c)

Ετους β̄ Λουκιου Σεπτιμιου Σεουηρου
 Περτινακος Σεβαστου Παννι ιε̄ Σαραπιων
 κ, οἱ σιτο^λ κῶ Νειλ^ο πο^λ μεμετρῆ απο γεῖνῆ
 του αυτου ετους μετρω δῆ ξεστω εις Αγχ^ν
 5 πιν Παβουτος Σοκνο^ι Νῆ δῆ πυρου $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{o}}$ τρις / + γ

PAPYRUS CCXVII.—A.D. 213.

CERTIFICATE from the *σιτολόγοι* of Heracleia (a village in the division of Themistus) for 8 artabas of wheat measured by them on the 9th Pauni in the twenty-first year of Caracalla. The wheat is said to be delivered by the *κληροῦχοι* of the village. The four upper lines have been partially washed out.

Ετους κα' αυτοκρατο[ρος]
 καισαρος Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 Σεουηρου Αντωνινου
 Παρθικου Μεγιστου
 5 Βρεταννικου Μεγιστου
 Ευσεβους Σεβαστου Σαρα
 παμμων και μετοχ^ο σιτο^λ
 κωμης Ηρακλειας μεμε
 τρημεθα επι της θ' του
 10 Παυνι μῆ του ενεστωτ^ο
 καS α[πο γε]νη^μ του αυτου ετους
 εις τς[ν . . .]ινεαν υπερ κλη
 ρουχων της προκειμενης
 κωμης μετρω δημοσιω
 15 ξεστω πυρου αρταβ οκτω
 Γ +[—]η Σαραπαμμων
 σιτο^λ μεμετρῆ ως)

Line 16. Γ: *i. e.* γίνεται.

Line 17. ως): *i. e.* ως πρόκειται.

PAPYRUS CCCLI.—A.D. 218.

CERTIFICATE from *σιτολόγοι* of Neilopolis (through their secretary) for amounts of 3 and 2 artabas of wheat measured by them on the 10th Pauni and 9th Epeiph respectively, in the second year of Macrinus, with whom is coupled the name of his son, Diadumenianus. No other papyrus of this reign appears to be known, and it is observable that at the later date mentioned in this document Macrinus was already dead.

Ετους β' αυτοκρατορων κ[α]σαρων
 Μαρκου Οπελλιου Σεουηρου Μακρινου
 κ[α] Μαρκου Οπελλιου Αντωνινου
 Διαδομενιανου Ευτυχων Σεβαστων
 Παυνι ι'
 5 Αυρηλιος Αρπαλος κ[α] μετοχων σιτο^λ κωμ

Line 5. Παυνι ι': inserted between the lines.

Νεῖ πὸ δια Αὐρηλίου Νεῖλαμωνος γρ) σιτο^λ κῶ
 Νείλου πο^λ μεμετρημέθα του αὐτου μηνος
 απο γ̄ε του αὐτου ετους εν θησανρω
 της προ^κ κῶ μετρω δῆ ξεστω εἰς πατισ
 10 ματαξ Σοκνοπεου Νησου πυρου αρταβας
 τρις ~ + γ ομοιως Επιφ θ πυρου αρταβας δυο
 ~ + β

Line 6. γρ) σιτο^λ κῶ: γραμματέως σιτολόγων κόμης.

Line 8. γ̄ε: γενημάτων.

Lines 9, 10. The reading of the proper name is doubtful.

PAPYRUS CLXXX.—A.D. 228.

THIS papyrus contains, not so much a certificate from the σιτολόγοι to the cultivator, as a register of amounts of corn received and measured by the σιτολόγοι. How large the original may have been, there are no means of knowing. The papyrus in its present state consists of only one mutilated column, written in a rough and rather large hand. The upper part of the papyrus contains receipts of 25 artabas on an unknown date, 19¹/₆ on the 2nd (Pachon), 11³/₄ on the 18th, 21 on the 4th Pauni, 4⁷/₄ on the 21st Pauni, and 30³/₄ on the 10th Epeiph; while the lower contains receipts of 19¹/₆ artabas on the 9th Pachon, and 21 on the 4th Pauni. The year is the seventh of Severus Alexander. The σιτολόγοι in the second part are those of Neilopolis; the mutilation of the papyrus makes it uncertain whether the first part relates to the same officials or not, but it may be presumed to do so.

There are slight remains of at least seven lines at the top of the papyrus.

ε[ν θησα]υρω της προκιμενης κωμης
 υπερ Σοκνοπαιου δημ̄ πυρου αρταβας
 εικοσι πενται εις ονοματος Μελας Πουσι
 / +ο κε' και τη β αλλας πυρου αρταβα[s]
 5 δεκα εννεα εκτον / +ο ιθ' και τη
 ιη αλλας πυρου αρταβας ενδεκα ημισυ
 τεταρτον / +ο ιαβ' και τη Παννι δ̄ αλλας
 πυρου αρταβας εικοσι μια / +ο κα του
 συμβολου πυρου αρταβας οζ' Παννι κα'
 10 — αλλας πυρου αρταβας τεσσαρας τεταρτον
 τετρακεικοστον / +ο δδ κδ Επιφ ι — αλλας
 πυρου αρταβας τριακοντα διμυρον
 / +ο λβ'
 Λζ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Μαρκου Αὐρηλιου
 15 Σεουηρου Αλεξανδρου Ευσεβους Ευτυχους
 Σεβ[ασ]του Παχων θ παρα Αὐρηλιοι Μελανος

Line 4. +ο: a variant of the usual symbols for πυροῦ ἀρτάβας, formed by writing them cursively.

Line 9. συμβολου: apparently for συνόλου, and so again in l. 25.

Line 10. —: ὁμοίως.

Line 16. Αὐρηλιοι: so MS., for Αὐρηλίων. The grammar throughout is very erratic.

Διοσκορου και Φιλαδελφω Πωλιωνος των δυο
 σιτολογοι κωμης Νειλουπολεως μεμετρη
 μεθα πυρου μετρω δημοσιω ξεστω απο γε
 20 νημα[τ]ος του αυτου ετους εν θησαυρω της
 προκιμενης κωμης υπερ Σοκνοπαιου
 Νησου δημ̄ εις ονοματος Πικιωλις ιερεως
 πυρου αρταβας δεκα εννεα εκτον +ο ιθς'
 και τη Παννι δ' αλλας πυρου αρταβας
 25 εικοσι μια +ο κα' / του συμβολου
 +ο μς'

PAPYRUS CCLVI *recto*.—A. D. 11-15.

BESIDES receiving the corn contributed for state purposes by the cultivators, the σιτολόγοι were also charged with the duty of distributing it; and the papyri relating to it may most conveniently be placed here. The distribution took two forms, some of the grain being given out as seed-corn to the cultivators in the following autumn, while the rest was despatched to the coast for export. To the former duty relate the fourth and fifth documents included under the present number, as well as a great quantity of the Berlin papyri (*cf.* p. 88): the latter is referred to in the first of the present group of documents and in Papp. CXC VII, CCXCV. A register of the amounts of seed-corn distributed (presumably by the σιτολόγοι) in certain localities will be found among the accounts in section 9 (Pap. CCLIV).

Papyrus CCLVI is remarkable for the very miscellaneous nature of its contents, as well as for their early date and interest. The *recto* contains five distinct documents in different hands: (*a*) a pilot's receipt for a cargo of corn, of which the text is given below, (*b*) an epigram on the battle of Actium and the entry of Augustus into Egypt, which has been printed elsewhere (*Rev. de Philologie*, July 1895), (*c*) a document dated in the thirty-fifth year of Augustus (= A. D. 5-6), unfortunately so much defaced as not to be worth printing, (*d*) and (*e*) orders for the delivery of seed-corn to δημόσιοι γεωργοί, printed below. The *verso* has been used for writing of a still greater interest, if only it had been preserved more perfectly, namely (as described in the Catalogue, above) three orations or rhetorical exercises. With these we have, however, at present nothing to do.

The history of the roll is, at first sight, puzzling. It seems odd that documents of merely momentary importance should have been inscribed upon it at intervals over a period of ten years, and still more odd that the latest of these documents should stand at the beginning of the roll, and the earliest in the middle of it. A closer examination removes the difficulty. The roll as it now stands has been made up by the conjunction of several distinct pieces of papyrus, of varying lengths. The first of these (beginning at the left hand end of the roll) is blank, or nearly so; the second contains document *a*; the third contains *b* and (written in the reverse direction and occupying the whole breadth of the piece) *c*; the fourth contains *c*, and the fifth *d*. It is thus evident that each of these sheets originally existed separately, and that they were subsequently joined together in order to

receive the orations inscribed on the *verso*. In some cases the joining has obliterated the letters at the edge of a document.

Three of the documents (*a*, *d*, *e*) are addressed to Acusilaus, the δημόσιος σιτολόγος of two villages named Lysimachis, which were evidently situated in the Heracleides-division of the Arsinoite nome (see note on *c*, l. 2). He is described as a servant or subordinate of Priscus, one of the imperial slaves, in A. D. 11 (*d*, ll. 5, 6), and of Lucius Marius, a freedman, in A. D. 15 (*a*, l. 5). The fourth document (*c*) probably relates to him too, but its purport cannot be made out, owing to its mutilation. What he had to do with the epigram (*b*) can only be guessed; but his interest in a poem in praise of Augustus may be connected with his position under one of the imperial slaves.

Of the three documents here to be transcribed, two (*d* and *e*) belong to A. D. 11, and the third (*a*) to A. D. 15. They are placed in chronological order, in which *e* appears slightly to precede *d*. (*c*) It appears that, in order to set the σιτολόγος in motion for the distribution of seed-corn to the cultivators, two kinds of authorization were necessary; first that of the officials of the nome, the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, and then that of the local officials of the district. The former authorization is contained in the document here given, the latter in *d*, which follows next. The authorization of the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς is conveyed to Acusilaus by Faustus, son of Priscus, one of the imperial slaves, who, as appears from ll. 5, 6 in *d* below, was Acusilaus' direct superior, but whose official rank is not stated. It instructs him to deliver corn to the δημόσιοι γεωργοί of the royal, sacred, and other land, according to the commands of the strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division, and with the authorization of the toparch and κωμογραμματεὺς and the other local officials, on receipt of the usual undertakings for the proper use of the seed and cultivation of the ground. The latter part of the papyrus is considerably mutilated, but the general purport is clear; and the whole throws much light on the manner in which the annual distribution of seed-corn was conducted. The date is the 23rd Athyr in the forty-first year of Augustus (= Nov. 19, A. D. 11).

The writing is in the reverse direction to that of the other documents on the *recto*, and occupies the same sheet as the epigram (*b*). Since, however, the epigram only occupies a small portion of the sheet, while the order to Acusilaus extends over its whole breadth, it is clear that the latter was the first written.

Φανστος Πρισκου Καισαρος Ακουσιλα[ω]ι σιτολογωι Λυσιμαχιδων δυο χα[ιρ]ειν μετρησων
 απ[ο τ]ων γενηματα[ν του μ] Λ Καισαρος δημοσιοις γεωργοις
 εις ην γεωργουσι βασιλικη[ν] και ιεραν και ετε[ρ]αν γην πυρου ακολο[υθ]ως τοις υπο Οιακος
 στρ[ατ]ηγου [τ]ης μεριδος [και] Ασκληπιαδου βα[σι]λικου γραμμ[ατεως]

Line 1. Πρισκου Καισαρος: *sc.* δούλου, *cf.* CIG. III, p. 355 (note on 4713 f.).

Λυσιμαχιδων δυο: these villages do not seem to be mentioned elsewhere.

Line 2. βασιλικην και ιεραν και ετεραν γην: the middle letters of *ετεραν* are doubtful, but there is no alternative except *ετειαν*, which would be meaningless. The phrase evidently corresponds to that in Berl. Pap. 20, ll. 2 and 3, where a return is entitled μερισμὸς σπερμάτων διοικήσεως τῆς τε βασιλικῆς καὶ ἱερᾶς καὶ προσόδου. The γῆ ἐτέρα here must be the same as the γῆ προσόδου there.

Further, in Brit. Mus. Pap. DCIV A (acquired too late for inclusion in this volume), which is a return by the κωμογραμματεὺς of Crocodilopolis (in the Pathyrite nome) of the land covered by the inundation in the seventh year of Claudius, the land is classified as βασιλική, ἱερά, καὶ ἰδιωτική, and this last word may be taken to explain both ἐτέρα and προσόδου. All three terms denote private land, which paid a tax (πρόσοδος) to the state.

στρατηγου της μεριδος: this phrase shows that the locality to which these documents refer was in the Arsinoite nome, since

επ[εσ]ταλμενοις και επεσφραγι[σμε]νοις διγμασι συνεπακολουθουντων του τοπαρχ[ου] κα[ι]
 του κωμογρ[αμμ]ατεως της κω[μ]ης και των αλλων των πα
 ρ[α]γενομενων εις δανεια [της] εις το [μα] L [Κα]ισαρος κατασπορας λαβων παρ αυτων την
 [καθ]ηκουσαν χ[ι]ρ[ο]γραφι[αν] περι του παντα τα περι την [γην]
 5 . δ αλλα καταν [τ]ωι δεοντι καιρωι πυρωι και τοις αρμοζουσι
 [κατα καιρον σπερ]μασι και μηδεμιαν αρουραν εασαι εφ[ημον]
 η αβροχον η ενβροχον παν . . . ν . . . ις και οτουν τροπον δι αμελειαν μη
 επ . . ε . . σ β[ε] ε[κ]φορια και καθηκοντα εκ του ιδι[ου]
 και τα δε σπερματα καθαρα κ[αι] απαρ ε[ν]ιχυσιως καταθησεσθαι εις την γ[ην] . . . εαν
 μη [.]δα . . α[ν] . . η . . ναυ . . δε [. . .] οφειληματα α[ν]
 μηδε αυτο[ν] εις το ιδιον απεγεγκασθαι ακολουθως τοις υπο του ηγεμονος περι αυ[των]
 επεσταλμενοις απαντα . . η . . δε ε ν[ι]
 του αυτου μαL Καισαρος . . . ορ . . ου και καθηκουσι α[ν]υπολογα παντος υπολογ[ου]
 πυρ[ου] . . ρ . . ου πρωτου αρταβας [τ]ρι[ι]ακοσιας κοντα π[εντε] και
 10 πυρον Συριου αρτ[αβας] διακοσι[α]ς / εινου $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ τ[ρι]γ[ων]ων και λαβε την καθηκουσαν
 [χιρογραφιαν],

[L] μα Καισαρος Αθυρ κ̄γ

no other nome was divided into *μερίδες*. It also shows that it was in the *μῆρις* of Heracleides, since those of Themistus and Polemon were grouped together under one strategus, so that the plural would have been necessary.

Line 3 *και των αλλων*: these are the officials mentioned in *α* 1. It will be observed that the *ἡγούμενος* (*ιέρων*?), who there stands first, is not mentioned, and it is consequently possible,

and even likely, that his precedence was purely honorary, and a matter of courtesy rather than right.

Line 6. *η ενβροχον*: so MS. apparently. The word is not otherwise known (*ἐμβροχος*, from *βρόχος*, being of course different), but must denote leaving the water too long on the fields.

(*d*) This document, which occupies the extreme right-hand end of the papyrus, is closely connected with the preceding one, being the order, there alluded to, from the local officials to Acusilaus, as *δημόσιος σιτολόγος*, to deliver certain amounts of seed-corn to certain specified *δημόσιοι γεωργοί*, according to a schedule which is appended. The original authority for the distribution from the strategus and *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς* of the division is alluded to in ll. 9–12, and is said to come through the medium of Faustus, son of Priscus, that being, in fact, the document first given. The four officials who represent the local authority are described respectively as *ἡγούμενος* (*ιέρων*?), *τοπάρχης*, *κωμογραμματεὺς*, and *γραμματεὺς γεωργῶν*, all of Cynopolis (see note on l. 4).

Of these the *κωμογραμματεὺς* is familiar enough; the *τοπάρχης*, though not so often mentioned, is yet quite sufficiently attested (*cf.* Wilcken, *Observationes ad Hist. Aeg. Prov. Rom.* pp. 20–30); but the two others are less well known. The *γραμματεὺς γεωργῶν* is intelligible enough, and some such official is mentioned in Pap. CCLVIII, ll. 60, 85, but the position of the *ἡγούμενος* depends upon the restoration of the mutilated papyrus, which is not quite certain (see note below). The distribution of the corn is for the sowing of the forty-first year of Augustus, and the order must evidently be dated at very nearly the same time as the order from Faustus, *i.e.* about the end of Athur in A.D. 11.

- Πνεφερωσ Θεμισωνος ηγουμεν[ος ιερεων]
 κ) Πτολεμαιος τοπαρχης και Αρτεμ[ιδωρος]
 κωμογραμματευς και Ισιων γραμ[ματευς]
 γεωργων οι δ των απο Κυνων π[ολεως]
 5 Ακουσιλαου δημοσιω σιτολογω τω παρ[α]
 Πρισκου Καισαρος χαιρειν μετρησον το[ις]
 [υ]πογεγραμμενοις δημοσιοις γεωργοις[ς]
 κλεινα σπερματα της εις το μα[ε]τος[ς]
 κατασπορας τας κεχρηματισμενας α[υτοις]
 10 κατα χρηματισμους Ασκληπιαδ[ου]
 [βασ]ιλικου γραμματεως και Οιακος στ[ρα]τηγου
 [δια] Φανστου Πρισκο[υ] Καισαρος πυρου Σ[υριου]
 [δε]υτερου αρταβας χιζ\ και εις
 / ̣̅ Σ̅υ̅ρ̅ β̅ ̅ ωζ\
 15 το κατ ανδρα υποκειται
 [Αν]ουβιων Πετεσουχου ̣̅ ̅ κε β̅
 [Ανο]υβιων Αφροδισιου ̣̅ ̅ λα . .
 [Αφ]ροδισιος απατωρ ̣̅ ̅ λα
 [Απο]λλωνις Πα̅τενεβ̅τ̅ ̣̅ ̅ λς
 20 [Αφ]ροδισιος Πετεσουχ^ο ̣̅ ̅ λγ δ
 Αυνης Οννοφρις ̣̅ ̅ κγ\ γ'
 [Ον]νοφρις Πετεν^ο νε^ω δι^ω ̣̅ ̅ κγ
 [Διο]γενης Διογεν^ο και Θατους ̣̅ ̅ ια
 [Ηρ]ακλης Αριευσ̅ ̣̅ ̅ λς
 25 [Ηρα]κλης Πετενο . . ̣̅ ̅ . .

Line 1. *ιερεων*: the supplement is conjectural, but officials with this title are mentioned in Pap. CCLXXXI (p. 66). The alternative is *κώμης* (cf. Berl. Pap. 270, l. 6, where Wilcken reads *ηγούμενοι κώμης*, App. p. 358); but a village official would not take precedence of the *τοπάρχης*, and, since the *ιερά γῆ* was included in the distribution, it is not unnatural that the *ηγούμενος ιερέω* should take part in the proceedings, and even receive an honorary precedence.

Line 4. *Κυνων πόλεως*: the only known Cynopolis is the capital of the Cynopolite nome in the Heptanomis, seventy miles south of Arsinoë; but the officials of that town can have

had nothing to do with a corn distribution in the Arsinoite nome. Hence it is probable that, as in other cases, the name of the well-known town was reproduced by a village in the latter district. That the villages of which Acusilaus was *σιτολόγος* were in the Arsinoite nome is shown by the description of the strategus in *c*, l. 2.

Line 13. *δευτερου*: *i.e.* presumably, corn of the second quality, as contrasted with *πρώτου*, which occurs in *a*, l. 10.

Line 15. It is impossible to bring the amounts in this list into relation with the total given in l. 14, and it must be supposed that the list was continued in an additional column or columns.

(a) This document, as stated above, relates to the transport of corn from the interior of Egypt to the coast. It is a receipt for a cargo of corn from the pilot of a vessel in the public service bearing the figure-head of an ibis. The name of the pilot is lost through the juncture of two sheets of papyrus, which has covered some letters down the left-hand edge. The receipt is addressed to Acusilaus, who is, as before, *δημόσιος σιτολόγος* of the two villages named Lysimachis, the pilot acknowledging the delivery of 1718½ artabas of wheat on the wharf of Ptolemais, in the Arsinoite nome, and contracting to transport it to Alexandria and there place it in the hands of certain specified persons. Some details of the

transaction remain obscure through the mutilation of the papyrus, but the general purport is clear. The date is the 1st Athur in the second year of Tiberius (= 28 Oct., A.D. 15).

Pap. CCCI may be compared with this, as being perhaps a similar receipt and contract. In its present mutilated state, however, it contains no mention of the *σιτολόγοι*, and has therefore been left in the class of Private Letters.

- [. . . .]ανο[ς] κυβερνητης σκαφης δημοσιας αγο[υσ]ης
 [. . . .] ης πα[α]ρασημος ιβις δια ε υς εκτος ατινιος
 [. . . .]ιας ασημου λεγιωνος δευτερας κικοστης σπιρας
 [δευτ]ερας Ακουσιλαω σιτολογω δημο[σ]ιω Λυσιμαχιδ
 5 [ων β̄ τω πα]ρα Λουκιου Μ[α]ριου απελευθερου κριτου Σεβαστου
 [. . . .]ος χαιριν ομ[ολ]ογω ενβεβλησ[θ]αι παρα σου επι του κα
 [τα Πτολεμ]αιδα [ορμ]ου του Αρσινοιτ[ου] νομου εν Εβορηις
 [εις Διον]υσου και Φιλολογου λογομ απο των γενηματον
 [του αλ] Τιβεριου Καισαρος Σεβαστου ακολουθως τω
 10 [.]ου αποστολω πυρου πρωτου [Σ]υ[ρ]ι
 [ακου . . .]θαλου αδ[ο]λου αμιξου κεκ[ο]σκ[ι]νευμενου με
 [τρω δημο]σιω κανκερλοτω τω ανενηνεγμενω υπ[ο]
 [. . . .] . . . Αλε[ξ]ανδρεας πρωτου Συριακου αρταβ[ας
 [χιλια]ς επτακοσ[ια]ς δεκαοκτω ημισον — \bar{a} Σϛ $\frac{1}{10}$ [αψιη \cup]
 15 [ας και] καταστ[η]σο εις Αλεξανδρεαν και παραδ[ω]σο
 [Διονυσ]υ και Φιλολογου ηι ρις αν συντασοσι δοθηναι αν
 [τας]νσυπ[. . . .]. ιμε[ν]ον διγμα και ουθεν σο[ι ε]νκαλο
] Ερμ[.]τικος γεγραφα υπερ αυτου δια το μη
 [ειδεν]αι αυτον γραμμα
 20 Λβ Τιβεριου Καισαρος
 Σεβ[α]στ[ο]ν Αθυρ \bar{a}

Line 2. ης παρασημος ιβις: cf. Acts xxviii. 11 παρασήμφ Διοσκούροις.

Line 3. λεγιωνος, κ.τ.λ.: this must be part of the description of the pilot, who was apparently a discharged legionary. As the twenty-second legion (Deiotariana) was only enrolled as such after the defeat of Varus (cf. Pauly, art. 'Legio'), this is an early notice of its existence.

Line 4. Λυσιμαχιδ: so MS. apparently, contrary to the general rule for the division of words. Perhaps it is intended for an abbreviation.

Line 5. For the supplement cf. d. 5, 6, e 1. The first letters of

κριτου are rather doubtful, but it does not seem possible to read anything else. For the position of the απελεύθεροι Καίσαρος, cf. Strabo, c. 797.

Line 7. ορμου: Πτολεμαίδος Ὀρμος is mentioned in Berl. Pap. 144, of the third century. At the date of the present papyrus the description had not yet crystallized into a name.

εν Εβορηις: apparently a place name.

Line 8. Διονυσου και Φιλολογου: the consignees of the cargo, cf. l. 16.

Line 10. Συριακου: cf. l. 13: obviously not corn grown in Syria, but corn of the Syrian kind grown in the Arsinoite nome.

PAPYRUS CCXCV.—A.D. 118.

THE process of conveying corn from the villages where it was collected to the coast is further illustrated here. A camel-keeper, named Papeeis, gives a receipt to the *σιτολόγοι* of the *τοπαρχία* of Dionysias for the hire of his camels, employed in carrying corn from the granaries of the division to the appointed wharves. The *θησαυροὶ τῆς μερίδος* cannot

be merely the various village granaries in the district, since then we should have had *τοπαρχίας*: hence it would appear that the corn was sent from the village granaries to a central spot before being despatched to the river for transmission to Alexandria. The date of the document is a little doubtful. It is dated in the second year, but the emperor's name is abbreviated and mutilated, which leaves some uncertainty as to whether it is 'Αδρ[ιανοῦ] or 'Αντ[ωνινοῦ], but the former is most probable. In that case the year is A.D. 117-8, and as a reference is made to the harvest of that year, the date must be at the end of the regnal year, *i.e.* about the middle of A.D. 118. Pap. CXCVII below, which relates to the delivery of corn by a carrier to the wharf-keepers, is dated in Mesoré (= August) which corresponds with the date here.

Πολλιδι κ, μετο^χ σιτολο^γ τοπαρχ^χ
 Διονυσιαδ[ος . . .]. βλ
 Παπεις . . . ειτη . καμηλοτροφ[ο]ς
 Διονυσιαδος ομολογω μεμετρησθαι
 5 κ, απεσχη[κεν]αι παρ υμιν φορετρα ης
 κατεξα υπο ιδιων καμηλων απο των
 της μεριδος θησανρων εις τους αποδε
 διγμενους ορμους κριθης μετρω δη
 μῶσιω απο [γε]νηματος του αυ' βλ
 10 Αδρ' Κ,σα[ρος] του κυ[ριου . . .]. η' γ'

remains of four mutilated lines follow.

Line 1. *σιτολογ(οις) τοπαρχ(ιας)*: if this is not an exceptional case, it would appear that *σιτολόγοι* were appointed for a whole *τοπαρχία*, and were subsequently distributed among the villages contained in it. Elsewhere one hears only of the *σιτολόγοι*

κώμης. The village of Dionysias, which gave its name to the toparchia, is mentioned in several of the Berlin papyri.

Line 6. *κατεξα*: it does not seem possible to read anything else; probably for *κατηξα*.

PAPYRUS CXCVII.—2nd cent.

THE mutilated state of this papyrus renders its contents uncertain. The right-hand side, to a considerable extent, is gone; the rest is roughly written and sometimes mutilated. It appears, however, to be a record of the delivery, apparently by a carrier, such as the writer of Pap. CCXCV above, of various quantities of corn to the *ὀρμοφύλακες*, or wharf-keepers, of some place, the name of which is lost. It is dated in Mesoré of the fourth year of an unnamed emperor, and appears to belong to the latter part of the second century. On the *verso* is a private letter.

τετ^ε δι Ο του κ, [Λ]κου^σ [. .
 κ . . ορμόφυλαξει [. . του ενεστω]
 τος δς κατα . . . [. .
 ορμον δια κτηνων [. .
 5 Μεσορη μηνος εως [. .

μετρω δῆ ξ[εστω . .
 κοιτα εν[ε]α / [. .
 και τη τετρατ[ηκ]αιεικ[οστη . .
 εβδο[μη]κ[ον]τα επτα [
 10 κα[ι] τη κ .] αλλα[s . . .
 κοντα . . . τριτον γ[. . .
 και τη κη ομοιω[s . . .
 εβδομηκοντα τρ[εις και τη]
 λ ομοιως αλλας πυρ[ου . . .
 15 επτα ημισου τριτον [και
 Επαγ^ο β ομοιως [
 κοντα επ[τα και τη]
 δ' ομοιως . . [
 πενται διμ[οιρον

PAPYRUS CCCLXVII *a*.—2nd cent.

IT appears that under some circumstances (of which we know nothing) payment in respect of corn was made in money instead of in kind, and in that case the tax was paid to the *πράκτορες σιτικῶν* instead of the *σιτολόγοι*. The following document is a receipt given by the secretary of the *πράκτορες σιτικῶν* of the village of Apias for the price of $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ artabas of wheat, which he undertakes to pay in to the public treasury. It is dated in the first year, but the emperor's name is not given. A receipt in identical form occurs in Berl. Pap. 414, which also, by a coincidence, relates to the village of Apias. The *πράκτορες σιτικῶν* are also mentioned in the following document (Pap. CLXXI *a*) and in Berl. Pap. 425, where the name occurs in a list of village officials connected with the corn-taxes.

Αγαθος Δαιμων γρ, πρ,
 Απιαδος Παραμῶνι χ)
 εχω παρα σου τειμη[ν]
 πυρου αρταβης μιας η
 5 μισους τετρακαιεικοστου
 ας κ, μετρησω εις
 το δῆ υπερ του α-
 ετους

Line 1. γρ) πρ): γραμματεὺς πρακτόρων σιτικῶν. The supplement *σιτικῶν* (not *ἀργυρικῶν*) is confirmed by the following document and by Berl. Pap. 414, where the title is given in full.

Line 2. χ): χαίρειν.

Line 6. μετρησω: the word is interrupted by a hole which must

have been in the papyrus when the receipt was written. The reading is a little doubtful, the ρ being almost or quite omitted. In the corresponding place in Berl. Pap. 414, Viereck supplies *κατεχωρίσαμεν*, but that is certainly not the word here, and *μετρήσομεν* should be substituted.

Line 7. δῆ: δημόσιον.

PAPYRUS CLXXI *a.*—A.D. 102.

THE *πράκτορες σιτικῶν* also received payments in respect of the hay-crop, the following document being a receipt given by the *πράκτωρ σιτικῶν διοικήσεως κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου*, for 36 drachmas, paid as part of the value of the hay on $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{2}$ arouras of land. It is not stated what proportion this tax bore to the total value of the crop.

Ωριων πρακτωρ σιτικῶν διοικητῆς
 κώμης Σοκνοπαιου Νησου
 εσχον παρα Απυνχεος πρεσβυ-
 Απυνχεος απο τειμῶν χλωρων
 5 εἰς Τραιανου Καισαρος του κυριου
 υἱοῦ ιε' λβ' αργ[υρι]ου δραχμῶν
 τριακοντα εἴς / < λς
 Λ εἰς αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 [Νερονα Τραιαν]ου Σεβαστου
 10 [Γερμανικο]ν Φαμενῶν κέ

Line 7. λς: the last character rather resembles a γ, but there is no doubt as to the reading εἴς.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXV.—2nd cent.

THE following document relates to the *σιτολόγοι*, though it is not exactly of the nature of a tax. It is a certificate, addressed to the *σιτολόγοι* of the village of Bacchias, of the payment of *ἐφόδια*, or supplies, in connexion with some work (perhaps that on the embankments) in the twenty-fourth year, which must be of either Commodus (A.D. 183-4) or Caracalla (A.D. 215-6). The payment amounts to 3 artabas of wheat, and was made on the 19th Athur. The person making the return being illiterate, a scarcely less illiterate friend writes for him: and the roughness of his very cursive writing makes the decipherment of some of the important words doubtful.

σιτολῶν Βακχι[αδος]
 ἐφοδιασα ὑπερ . . .
 τῶν ἐργῶν ἐν κδ' Λ
 Χαληλὶς ἀπατ[ωρ]
 5 Βακχιαδὸς δὲ
 πυρου αρταβας
 τρις / + ο γ
 Αθυρ ιθ
 Ωρος εγραψα
 10 ὑπερ αυτου
 αγραμματος

Line 4. ἀπατωρ: or, possibly, ἀπο τ[ου], the article agreeing with δη(μοσίον).

PAPYRUS CLXV.—A. D. 49.

WITH this document we enter on the consideration of a new class of taxation. Perhaps the most important public duty of the Egyptian peasant (having regard to the interests involved) was the maintenance of the embankments which regulated the overflow of the Nile. To this work he could contribute in two ways; but how far the choice between them was left open to him cannot be determined. He could either give personal labour, or he could make a money payment. In the former case he had to work for five days in the year; in the latter, he had to pay the sum of 6 drachmas 4 obols. These facts are established by the papyri which here follow. They are certificates of the due discharge of one or the other of these forms of contribution, and they follow nearly the same formulas. Berl. Pap. 593 is evidently a similar certificate, in which, however, the editors have not deciphered the abbreviation for *χωμάτων* which indicates its character. The dates of the certificates show that the labour was performed either just after harvest, in the months Pauni, Epeiph, and Mesoré, or else just before sowing, in Athur. The texts of each class of certificate are printed in chronological order, labour taking precedence of money payments. The three which stand first are identical receipts given to inhabitants of Socnopaei Nesus by the same official, Dionysius, for labour on the embankments in the month Mesoré in A. D. 49, written in an almost illegible cursive. The signature of Dionysius is in large semi-uncials.

(a)

Λ ενατου Τιβεριου Κλανδιου Καισαρος Σε^β Γερμανι[κου]
 αυτοκρατορος εν μ^η Καισαρειω η εν κληρ^ρ ηρ^γ την πεν^θ
 Παους Σαταβουτος απο Σο^κ Ν^η
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟC CEC^η

Line 2. *Καισαρειω* : = Mesoré, cf. Papp. CCCIII, CCCVI.

εν κληρ^ρ ηρ^γ την πεν^θ : εν κληρουχία ηργάσατο την πενθήμερον.

(b)

Λ ενατου Τιβεριου Κλανδιου Καισαρος Σε^β Γερμανικου
 αυτοκρατορος εν μ^η Καισαρειω η εν κληρ^ρ ηρ^γ την πεν^θ
 Στοτοητις Πανεφρομμι^ο Ταν . η απο Σο^κ Ν^η
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟC CEC^η

(c)

Λ ενατου Τιβεριου Κλανδιου [Καισ]αρος Σε^β Γερμανικου
 αυτοκρατορος εν μ^η Καισαρειω η εν κληρ^ρ ηρ^γ την πεν^θ
 Παπαις Παπαιτος Αχιλλας απο Σο^κ Ν^η
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟC CEC^η

PAPYRUS CXXXIX b.—A. D. 51.

CERTIFICATE for labour on embankments at Socnopaei Nesus, from the 15th to the 19th Pauni.

Ετους ενδεκατου Τιβεριου Κλανδιου Καισαρος
 Σεβαστου Γερμανικου αυτοκρατορος ειργασθαι

Line 2. *ειργασθαι* : the infinitive appears to stand in place of a finite verb.

εν τη καινη εξαθυρωι απο μηνος Παννι ιε
 εφ ημεραις πεντε υπερ χωματικων του αυτου L
 5 Σοκνοπαιου Νησου
 Πανεφ[ρε]μμis Παπειs Μαρασου^λ
 Κοραξ σεσημει^ω

Line 3. εν τη καινη εξαθυρωι: apparently='in the new embankment with six gates or sluices.' Cf. Pap. CLXVI b, l. 5.

Line 6. Μαρασοι^λ: this word is separated by a space from

the preceding one. As a proper name stands in a similar position in each of the following certificates, it is probably the name of an official. It seems to be always in the genitive case.

Line 7. This subscription is in a different hand.

PAPYRUS CCCXVI a.—A.D. 153.

CERTIFICATE for labour on embankments at Bubastus from the 28th Epeiph to the 2nd Mesoré.

Ετους ιε αυτο[κρατ]ορος καισαρος
 Τιτου Αιλιου [Α]δρ^ι Αντω^ν
 Ευσεβους Σεβαστ^η ειρ ν^ι χ^ω
 του α^ν ις Επειφ κη εις Μεσορη
 5 β̄ εν τη Βουβ^η δι^κ β̄ πενθ^η
 μη προσχρηση ετερω συμβο^λ
 δια το φασκιν παρα^ν Σοκνο^ν Νησ^ο
 Στ[οτο]^η Απυγ^χ του Στοτο^η η Τεκιασι^ο

Line 3. ειρ ν^ι χ^ω: ἐργάσατο ὑπὲρ χωμάτων or χωματικῶν.

Line 4. α^ν: αἰτοῦ.

Line 5. Βουβ^η: Βουβάστος, a village in the Arsinoite nome, often mentioned in the papyri; not to be confused with Bubastus in the Delta.

β̄ πενθ^η: apparently this individual had to put in a second

five-day period of work, and was not to be allowed to use the certificate which he claimed to have already, as having worked for a period at Socnopaei Nesus.

Line 7. παρα^ν: παραπετωκέναι, cf. Berl. Pap. 214, l. 15.

Line 8. Τεκιασι^ο: this name recurs at the foot of similar certificates in Papp. CCCXXI b, CCCXXV b.

PAPYRUS CCCXXI a-c.—A.D. 157-159.

(a) CERTIFICATE for labour on embankments at a place of which the name is illegible, from the 26th Athur, presumably till the 30th, A.D. 157.

Ετους κᾱ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους ειργ^ν υπερ

$\chi\bar{\omega}$ του αυ[τ]ου καS Αθυρ $\kappa\bar{\varsigma}$
 5 $\kappa\alpha\pi\iota\sigma\iota^{\circ}$ $\epsilon\kappa\omicron^{\circ}$
 Απυγχεις Στο^η τ^ο Απυγχε^ω
 Τ . . ωτιος
 σεσ η

Line 4. As far as καS the certificate is in fairly large semi-uncials; the rest is in a small, very cursive hand.

Line 5. The readings of this line are unintelligible. The name of a place is wanted. $\epsilon\kappa\omicron^{\circ}$: qu. $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, = 'voluntarily'?

Line 6. Στο^η: so MS., apparently, for Στοτοή(τιος).

Line 8. The name of the official giving the certificate is omitted.

(b) Certificate for labour on the embankments at Socnopaei Nesus from the 1st to the 5th Epeiph, A. D. 159. The handwriting is very odd and distorted.

Ετους $\kappa\bar{\beta}$ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστους Ευσεβους ειργ, υ¹ χωμ
 του αυτου $\kappa\beta\text{L}$ Επιφ α ε εν τ Επα^γ
 5 Σοκνοπαιου Μεγχ Στοτουη¹
 Πανοφ $\bar{\rho}$ Απυγ^χ
 —ι Τεκιασι^ο
 Διοσκορ^ο σεσ η

Line 3. Σεβαστους: so MS., apparently, but the characters are so distorted as not to be very certain.

Line 4. εν ι(η) Επαγ(αθω?): evidently a place name; cf. c, l 5,

CCCXXV b. l. 7, and CCCXXV a. l. 6 εν τη Βοιβ.

Line 5. Μεγχ: the reading seems clear, but not the meaning. A new hand begins here, and a third in line 8.

(c) Certificate for labour on the embankments at Socnopaei Nesus, from the 10th to the 14th Athur in the year preceding that in which the certificate is dated (A. D. 159-160).

Ετους $\kappa\bar{\gamma}$ αυτοκρατορος
 $\kappa[\alpha\iota]\sigma\alpha\rho\varsigma$ Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου
 Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 ειργ υ¹ $\chi\bar{\omega}$ τ^ο διε^λ $\kappa\beta\text{S}$ Αθυρ ι ιδ
 5 την κε^λ πεν^θ Επαγ
 Σοκνο, Στοτοη Απυγ^χ
 υ¹ Πεπιριος Πετεσουχ^ι
 ΤερIEWS
 Φανιας σεσ η

Line 8. ΤερIEWS: this name seems to correspond to the name Τεκιασιος found in Pap. CCCXVI a. l. 18, and elsewhere, and it

is observable that a person of this name was πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν for Socnopaei Nesus in the year 156-7 (see Pap. CCCXIX).

PAPYRUS CCCXXV.—A. D. 161.

(a) CERTIFICATE for labour on the embankments at Bubastus from the 13th to the 17th Mesoré.

Ετους α' αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Αντωνεινου Σεβαστου
 και αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Λουκιου
 Αυρηλιου Ονηρου Σεβαστου ειργ' υ'
 5 χῶ του αυτου αS Μεσορη ιγ' ιζ' εν τ'
 Βουβ Σοκνο' Σωτας δου^λ
 Ταπακυσεως
 [Δ]ιδυ^μ σεση^μ

(b) Certificate for labour on the embankments at Socnopaei Nesus from the 10th to the 14th Athur, in the preceding year.

Ετους β' αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Αντωνεινου
 Σεβαστου και αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Λουκιου Αυρηλιου Ονηρου
 5 Σεβαστου ειργ' υπερ χῶ του διε^λ
 πρωτου ετους Αθυρ ι ιδ εν τη
 Επαγαθ Σοκνοπαιου Στοτοη^τ
 Απυγχ το Στοτοη Τεκιασιος

Line 6. The first year of Marcus Aurelius began in March, and therefore did not contain an Athur at all. The scribe, however, writing in the second year, forgot this, and described

as Athur in the first year of Marcus Aurelius what was really Athur in the twenty-fourth year of Antoninus Pius.

PAPYRUS CLXVI b.—A. D. 186.

CERTIFICATE for labour on the embankments at Philadelphia from the 13th to the 17th Pachon.

Ετους κς' Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 Κομοδο Αντω' Καισαρος
 του κυριου ειργ' υ χ^ω κςS
 Παχ^ω ιγ' εως ιζ' εφ υ^λ και
 5 νης εξ' Φιλαδε^λ
 σω, Ζωσιμος Χαιρη

Lines 4, 5. εφ υ^λ καινης εξ' : the last two words suggest the *καινη ἐξάθυρος* of Pap. CXXXIX b. l. 3; υ^λ must apparently stand for ὕλης : cf. Thuc. 2. 75 ὕλην ἐς τὸ χῶμα, where it means wood for retaining and supporting a mound. That the same method of making embankments was practised in Egypt appears

in *Petrie Papyri* ii. 6. Wood would be especially required for the sluice-gates.

Line 5. Φιλαδελ(φιας) : Philadelphia was a village in the Arsinoite nome; cf. Berl. Pap. 356, l. 6.

PAPYRUS CCXCVI.—A.D. 160.

RECEIPT from the *πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν* of Socnopaei Nesus for embankment maintenance. The receipt is dated in the twenty-fourth year of Hadrian, but the payment is stated to be for the twenty-second year.

Ετους τεταρτου κ, εικοστου αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντων[ινου]
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Αδριανου θ̄ δ[ι]εργ,
 Σαταβουτος και μετοχ̄ πρακ̄ Στοτοητ[ις]
 5 Σαταβουτος του Σαταβουτος μῃ Στοτοητις
 χωματ̄ δευτερου και εικοστου ετους Σοκνοῖ
 Νησου < εξ f / < 5f και τα προσδ

Line 3. Αδριανου : = Choiach, cf. Pap. CCCXLIX.

Line 4. Σαταβουτος : so MS., for Σαταβουτι, or else διὰ is omitted ; but the construction with the dative is found in Berl. Pap. 359 and in other tax receipts, as well as the construction with διὰ which appears in Pap. CCCXXXVII and Berl. Pap. 99.

πρακ̄ : πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν, cf. Pap. CCCXXXVII. l. 4.

Line 7. < εξ f : the sum of 6 dr. 4 obols is evidently the regular amount ; cf. the next papyrus and Berl. Pap. 99. In Berl. Pap. 359 the amount is 7 dr. 4 ob. 2 chalchi, but there the drachmas are ῥυπαράι, or depreciated.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXVII.—A.D. 168.

RECEIPT from the *πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν* of Socnopaei Nesus for embankment maintenance. The name of the tax-payer is the same as in the preceding document.

Ετους ογδοου Αντωνινου και Ουηρου των
 κυριων Σεβαστων Αρμενιακων Μηδικων
 Παρθικων Μεγιστων Μεσορη κῆ
 διεργ, δια Διοσκορου και μετ̄ πρακ̄ αργ̄
 5 κῶ Σοκνοῖ Νησου Στοτοῖ Σαταβουτος του
 Σαταβουτῶ μῃτ̄ Στοτοῖ χῶ του διεληλ̄
 ζς δρ, εξ f / < 5 f και τα προσδ

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXIV.—A.D. 199.

THE following is a return by the *πράκτωρ στεφανικοῦ* of the village of Socnopaei Nesus to the strategus of the sums received by him in the month Mecheir of the current year. It is dated in the following month, Phamenoth, and the year is the seventh of Severus and Caracalla. With regard to the tax itself there is some doubt. In papyri of the Ptolemaic period there are references to an impost known as *στέφανος* (*Petrie Pap.* II, 39 c,

Grenfell, *Gr. Pap.* I. 41), which Mahaffy (followed by Grenfell) interprets as 'a national present to the king on his accession,' collected by the tax-office. It may fairly be assumed that the *στεφανικόν* of the Roman period is identical with the *στέφανος* under the Ptolemies; but in that case the theory which connects it with the accession of a sovereign is invalid, since all the recorded payments are in the middle of a reign. In the present document it is in the seventh year (which, however, was the first of Caracalla), in Pap. CCCCLXXVII it is in the fourth year, in Berl. Pap. 62 it is in the eighth year, in Berl. Pap. 452 it is in the fourth, fifth, and second years, in Berl. Pap. 458 it is in the third year, in Berl. Pap. 518 it is in the second year. Further, it did not consist of a single payment, since the Berlin papyri contain records of several monthly payments by the same individual, always in sums of 4 drachmas. It is indeed observable that all the payments for this tax are in sums of 4 drachmas or multiples of that amount. Mahaffy may be right in explaining the word as implying something in the nature of a present, but it cannot be limited to the time of a sovereign's accession. It may be only an accident that none of the mentions of the tax occur earlier than the reign of Caracalla, and that most of them belong to that of Elagabalus; but it may also indicate the late revival of an arbitrary tax in the time of the worse emperors.

It may be observed that the term *στέφανος*, indicating a tax, is not as new as Mahaffy's note would seem to indicate. It occurs in 1 Maccabees x. 29, where king Demetrius grants the Jews exemption *ἀπὸ τῶν φόρων καὶ τῆς τιμῆς τοῦ ἀλδς καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν στεφάνων*. Here again it is tolerably evident that the tax cannot be one levied only on the accession of a new monarch, since it may reasonably be doubted whether the remission by one ruler would be held valid by his successor; but no further indication of its nature is given. The passage shows, however, that it was not peculiar to Egypt.

	Δημήτριω [σ]τρ, Αρσ ^ε [Ηρα ^ε μ]ερί ^δ	
	Παρα Απυγχεως Απυγχεω[ς]	
	πρα ^ε στεφανικου κω[μης Σ]οκν[ο],	
	Νησου του Μεχειρ [μηνος]	
5	του ενεστ ^τ ζς εστι δε	
	Παβους ευ ⁻	< [. .]
	Παις Σαταβουτος	< ν[.]
	Στοτοητις Σαταβουτ ^ο	< ν ^ς
	Τουρβων [Ε]ριεως	[< . .]
10	Ωρος Παπεκατος	[< . .]
	Παπεκας Παπεκα	< ιβ
	Απυγχις Ωριωνο[ς]	<] δ
	Απυγχις Πακυσ[εως]	< . .]
	Παβους Ιβεως	< κ[.]
15	Παπεστρεως Σωτ[ατος]	< . .]
	Στοτοητις λαξος	< ιβ
	Απυγχις Απυγχεως	< κ[.]

Line 1. Ηρα^ε μερί^δ: the supplement is doubtful in reading, but certain in fact; cf. Berl. Pap. 139, l. 1.

	Εκυσίς Απυγχεως	< ι[.]
	Εριεύς Πακυσσεως	[< . .]
20	Σωτηριχος γερδιος	< ι[.]
	Σωτας Πασητος	< η
	Σωτας κασιάρχος	< η
		< τπη
	Απυγχις Λν [. . .	
25	Λζ αυτοκρατορων κς[αρων Λουκιου]	
	Σεπτιμιου Σεουηρου Ευ[σεβους Περτινακος]	
	Α[ραβικου] Αδιαβ ^λ Παρθικ[ου Μηδικου]	
	κς Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Αντων' Ευσεβ[ους]	
	[Φα]μενωθ ια ⁻ ΑΠΥΓΧΙ[ς]	
30	ΕΠΙΔΕΔΩΚΑ.	

Line 22. κασιάρχος: cf. Pap. CCCXLVI b. l. 7 (p. 92).

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXVII.—A. D. 220-I.

RECEIPT from the *πράκτωρ στεφανικοῦ* of the village of Bacchias (or Karanis) for 12 drachmas paid in the fourth year of Elagabalus.

Ετους δ' Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 Αντωνινου Ευσεβους Ευτυχους
 Σεβαστου διεγρ, Αυρη^λ Μηνας
 πρακ στεφ' κω Βα, Ωρος
 5 Ηρωνος δραχμας δωδεκα
 / < ιβ

Line 4. Βα, : the writing is so cursive that it is uncertain whether Βα, = Βακχιάδος, or Καρ = Καρανίδος, is intended.

PAPYRUS CCCCLI—A. D. 195-6.

THE two documents which follow appear to relate to the impost known as *ἀριθμητικόν*. The exact nature of this tax is unknown, but it appears from Berl. Pap. 236 that it was levied upon house property; and this accounts for the addition *κατ' οἶκον* which occurs here. According to Berl. Pap. 342 (where *ἀριθ(μητικοῦ)* should be read for *ἀριθ(μήσεως)*, and perhaps *κ(ατ') οἶ(κον)* for *κοι(νῆς)*), it was paid to the *ἀπαιτηταί* of the village, a set of officials mentioned nowhere else; but here the payment is made to the *πράκτορες* (*sc. ἀργυρικῶν*). Some letters are missing at the right hand margin of the papyrus, and the extremely rough and illiterate style of the writing adds some further difficulties. The first lines of another document are preserved at the foot of the fragment, but the rest is lost.

Ετους δ' Λουκίου Σεπτινίου Σεου[ηρου]
 Περτινακος Σεβαστου Ευσεβους [διεγρ]
 δια Πτολῆ και μετοχ πρα^κ Ηρακ[λειας]
 αριθ^μ κατ υκον και < δεκαεξ κ[αι αλλων]
 5 ειδων και γεωμετρίας δραχμας .[. .
 σειου παραμονας και . . εφαμον πο . .[
 σ . . ζ δ Πανεφρυμς μου ναυβιον κα . [
 προς λ̄ κολ̄ ισυμ Τρυφ^ο συνεσχ ως προ^κ

 Ετους δ' Λουκίου Σεπτινίου Σεουηρου Πε[ρτινακος]
 10 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους διαγραφομαι [

Line 4. αριθ^μ κατ υκον: *ἰ.ε.* ἀριθμητικὸν κατ' οἶκον. The και which follows is probably an error of the scribe.

Line 5. ειδων: *cf.* Berl. Pap. 236, l. 9, ἀριθμητικοῦ καὶ παντὸς εἴδους.

γεωμετρίας: perhaps = a fee for surveying.

Line 7. Two or three letters are obliterated after the σ at the beginning of the line.

Line 8. Τρυφ^ο κ.τ.λ.: these words are in a different hand.

ναυβιον: this puzzling word recurs in the next document (Pap. CCCLXXX), but its meaning is quite uncertain. In one of the Petrie papyri (part I, no. 23) it appears as a unit of measurement or payment in an account relating to labour on the embankments. Wilcken there suggests the meaning 'basket-loads,' but that will not apply here. In Berl. Pap. 572 it appears among a series of imposts on land, in company with γεωμετρία, &c.

PAPYRUS CCCLXXX.—2nd-3rd cent.

THIS very illiterate receipt appears also to relate to the ἀριθμητικόν, and (like the last) is addressed to the πράκτωρ (in this case there is only one such official) ἀργυρικῶν, the locality being the village of Apias. It is dated the 25th Epeiph of the fourth year; the emperor is not named, but it appears to be of the end of the second or beginning of the third century.

δς' Επιφ̄ κ̄ε διεγρ, Τρυφωνι
 πρακτωρι αρ̄γ̄ κο^μ Απιαδος
 αριθμι^τ κα^τ ου η τιτω εις
 Στοτοητις νεω^τ Στοτοητεως
 δραχμας δεκαοκτω < ιη
 και ναυβιον χαλκι^ν ₪

Line 3. αριθμι^τ=ἀριθμητικόν. κα^τ: apparently=κατ' οἶκον, *cf.* Pap. CCCCLI above, l. 4. The rest of the letters in this line seem perfectly clear, but the sense is obscure.

PAPYRUS CCXCVII b.—A.D. 119.

THIS is another tax relating to house property, described as τέλος ἐγκύκλιον, but the papyrus is imperfect, so that full details as to its character are wanting. The payment is made to the account of two persons, bearing the Roman names of Statilius

and Valerius, one or both of them being described as nomarch; and it is accompanied by a description of the property in respect of which the tax is paid. In several papyri of the Ptolemaic period (Brit. Mus. Pap. III, Leyden Papp. M, N) τέλος ἐγκύκλιον denotes a tax of $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ on sales; and the same may be its meaning here, though at present there is no other extant mention of the tax in papyri of the Roman period.

Ετους τεταρτου αυτοκρατορος κesaros Τραιανου
 Αδριανου Σεβαστου Χ^α κ̅ε̅ διεγρ¹ εις τον Στατιλι^ο
 Απιωνος κ, Ουαλεριου Απολλω[νι]ου νομα[ρ]^χ λογον δι̅
 Κλαυδιου Απολιναριου κ, Φλαου[ου . . .]οι[. . . .]ου
 5 Πτολλας Ηρωνος απο αμφοδου Ιερας Πυλ[ης] τελος
 ενκυκλιου ημισους μερους οικιας εκ τ[ου] προς λιβα
 μερους κ, ημισους μερου[ς εκ του] προς [νο]τον μερους
 της εξ απηλιω[του] οι[κι]ας αυλη [. . . .]κωμ[ης]
 [Φ]ιλωτεριδι θυ[γατερι . . .]ησι ερον ου^τ
 10 [. . .]πα[. . .]κρωου[.] . . . [. . . .

On the *verso* are the words (in a different hand from that of the document on the *recto*)

ανημι της μηχανης Ιουστου

and part of a red official stamp.

Line 3. νομαρχ(ου): in Berl. Pap. 293 a τέλος μόσχου θυομένου is likewise paid to the nomarch.

Line 5. αμφοδου Ιερας Πυλης: cf. Pap. CCXCVIII. l. 10

and Berl. Pap. 126, ll. 6, 10, from which it appears that the street was probably in Arsinoë.

Line 6. εγκυκλιου: so MS., for εγκυκλιον.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXVIII.—2nd or 3rd cent.

THE five next documents relate to the taxes paid by priests, and must be taken with Papp. CCCCLX and CCCXLVII (pp. 70, 71). The first of them, which is not accurately dated, but which belongs to the latter part of the second century or the beginning of the third, is a certificate of the payment by a priest (apparently on behalf of the priestly college in general) to some persons described as the farmers of the sacred tax (χειρισμός, see note on line 3) of 100 drachmas in respect of the said tax and of the φόρος βωμῶν. The latter has already been mentioned in the papyri referred to above. For the former see the note on line 3. On the priests of Socnopaei Nesus generally see Krebs, *Ägyptische Priester unter römischer Herrschaft* (in *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, vol. xxxi, 1893).

Ετους [.] διεγρ, Ιου^λ Λογγει
 νω [και] τοις λοι¹ μισθωταις
 ιερ χ^ε [Στο]τοητις ιερεως

Line 3. ιερ χ^ε: probably ιεροῦ χειρισμοῦ. χειρισμός is used several times in the Berlin papyri for 'account' or 'payment,'

and in Berl. Pap. 296 it is used to describe a payment to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὶς of the division by the priests of Socnopaei

υ' χ^{ει} [. .] Σοκνο' Νησου
 5 υ' φῶ β[ω] δραχμας
 εκατον < ρ

Nesus. The part of the document which states the payment is mutilated, so that its exact nature remains doubtful. Cf. also the next document (Pap. CCCLIII).

Στοτοητις: this is the commonest name among the priests of Socnopaei Nesus. In a census-roll of the priests (Pap. CCCLXIV, not printed) nearly all the names are Stotoëtis.

Line 4. The missing word is perhaps *ἐπ(οῦ)*. There is a trace of the first letter which may be an *ι*, and a mark of abbreviation at the end.

Line 5. υ' φῶ β[ω]: *ὑπὲρ φόρου βωμῶν*. Cf. Pap. CCCCLX. ll. 3, 5.

PAPYRUS CCCLIII.—A. D. 221.

THIS document is probably best placed next to the preceding one, since it is plainly of identical nature with the Berlin Papyrus mentioned in the note on line 3 in the latter, which is described as a *χειρισμός* (*ἱερός* or *ἱερέων*). The Berlin papyrus (no. 296) is dated in the third year of Elagabalus, the present document in the fourth year, and they are evidently almost verbally alike, except for differences in the names of the persons mentioned. Both are returns, addressed to the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς* of the division, from representatives of the five tribes into which the priests of Socnopaei Nesus were divided, for the purposes of some tax or charge to which they were liable. Unfortunately, both papyri are imperfect in the part which gives the exact name or nature of this charge. The returns are of interest as giving a list of the deities worshipped in the temple of Socnopaeus; and the present document is further remarkable for its dating, in which Severus Alexander is coupled with Elagabalus as emperor. The hand in which the document is written is also noticeably fine and graceful.

[. βασιλικῷ γραμματ]εῖ Ἀρσινοΐτου Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος
 [παρα Σ]τοτοητεως μητρος Θαισεως και Ὡρου Ἀρπα
 [γαθου μ]η[τ]ρος Τανεφρεμμεως και Στοτοητεως
 [.]τος των γ̄ ἱερεων δ̄ φυλης και Στοτοη
 5 [τεως]τος μητρος Στοτοητεως και Πακυσεως
 [.] μητρος Τααρπαγαθης των δυο ἱερεων
 [ἐ φυλης των πεν]τε ἱερεων πενταφυλιας Σοκνο[παιου θ]εου
 [μεγαλου μεγαλου και Σοκνο]πιαιος θεου μεγιστου και ἱερ[ου χα]ριτησιου
 [και Ισιδος Νεφρεμιδος και Ισι]δος Νεφορσηους και των σι[νναω]ν θεων

Line 1. *γραμματεῖ*: the last two letters are sufficient to show that this is the reading, and not *στρατηγῶ*, as Wilcken conjectures in Berl. Pap. 296. The name of the officer is there given as Aurelius Cas[s]ianus (also called Dionysius, as appears from Pap. XXXII. in the Rainer *Corpus*), but it cannot be assumed that he was still in office in the following year, to which this document relates. Indeed, as the Rainer papyrus shows him to have been in office in the second year of the reign, he was probably not still in office in the fifth year.

Lines 2-7. In the Berlin papyrus one priest of the third φυλή is mentioned, three of the fourth, and one of the fifth. Here there

is no representative of the third tribe, but three of the fourth and two of the fifth. The individual names are different, which seems to imply a system of annual headships or presidents.

Line 7. *των πεντε*: Berl. Pap. *τῶν πέντε καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν*.

Line 9. *Ισιδος Νεφρεμιδος*: this title of Isis seems to be found only here and in Berl. Papp. 296, 337. The title *Νεφορσής* (=Neferses) is found also in an inscription from Socnopaei Nesus, published by Krebs (*Zeitschr. für Ägypt. Sprache*, xxxi. 1) where it is interpreted, on the authority of Brugsch, as = 'with beautiful throne.'

10 [ιερου λογιμου εν κωμη] Σ[οκ]νοπαιου Νησου κατεχω[ρισαμεν γρ]αφην
 [. του] προκειμενου ιερου του εν[εστωτος] δS τω[ν]
 [αυτοκρατορων καισαρων Μα]ρκου Αυρηλιου Αντωνινου Ευ[σεβους] Ευτυχους και
 [Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Σεουηρου Αλεξα]νδρου Καισαρος Σεβαστα[ν]
 [εσημειω]θη δS = Μεσορη λ-

Line 10. ιερου λογιμου: cf. Berl. Pap. 321, ll. 2-4 *ιερῶς καὶ στολιστοῦ ἱεροῦ λογίμου κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου*.

γραφην: in the Berl. Pap. the letter following κατεχωρίσαμεν is given as σ, the rest of the word being lost; but the termination here seems to leave no doubt, and γ is easily mistaken for σ.

Line 11. προκειμενου: not in the Berl. Pap.

Line 13. Μαρκου Αυρηλιου, κ.τ.λ. Severus Alexander was adopted by Elagabalus in A.D. 221, and received the title of

Caesar; but this appears to be the first known instance of his being actually coupled with Elagabalus as Augustus. Another instance has since come to light in Berl. Pap. 452, a series of returns by the πράκτωρ στεφανικοῦ of Karanis, where returns for the fourth year are dated in the name of Elagabalus alone, while those for the fifth year are dated exactly as here, except that αὐτοκράτορος καίσαρος stands instead of τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων καισάρων, which seems to be the reading here.

PAPYRUS CCCXXIX.—A.D. 164.

THE following document evidently relates to taxes paid by the priests of Socnopaei Nesus, but the extremely cursive and ill-formed nature of the writing makes several of the important words doubtful.

Ετους δ' αυτοκρατ̃ κ̃σαρος Μαρκου
 Αυρηλιου Αντω̃ και αυτ̃ο κ̃σαρος
 Λουκιου Αυ̃ Ου̃ Σ̃εβα' Μ̃εσ̃ο λ'
 . . Μ̃εσ̃ο. διεγρ̃ Τ̃εσ̃ενουφ̃ις
 5 Σ̃αμ̃[β]ουτος του Σ̃αταβουτος
 μ̃η Σ̃τοτοητιος ι̃ε̃ρειας ε̃ φυ̃λ̃
 ις κ̃ρισεω ι̃ε̃ . . . / Σ̃οκνο' Νησ̃ο Σ̃οκνο'
 θεου δρ̃ < εικοσι / < κ̃ Λ̃ α̃ = ο' ς̃ ρ̃
 σ̃υμβ̃ < οκτω / < η̃ Λ̃ π̃ ς̃ ρ̃

Lines 3, 4. The readings in these lines are extremely doubtful.

Line 8. Λ: the meaning of this symbol is not clear. Perhaps it stands for π=προσδιαγραφόμενα.

PAPYRUS CCCXLV.—A.D. 193.

THIS document is addressed by the two πρεσβύτεροι παστοφόροι of the *ἱερὸν λόγιμον* of Isis Nanaea, Serapis, Harpocrates, Suchus, and the gods which share their temple in the village of Nabana, to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the Heracleid division. It is entitled γραφὴ παστοφόρων καὶ χειρίου (the latter word is obscure) and is described as a discharge (ἀπόλυσις) of the λαογραφία and all other taxes. The amount of the taxes due is not stated. The writing is in a rather curious cramped hand.

Αρποκρατιωνι τωι και Ιερακι βασι^λ γρ, Αρσινοειτου Ηρακλειδου μερι^δ
 π[αρ]ι Παλημεως Απειους και Ευρημονος Χρατου των β̄ πρεσ^β παστοφορων
 ιερου λογιμου της επι κωμης Ναβαι[ης] Ισιδος Ναναιας και Σεραπιδος και Αρπο
 κρατου και [Σ]ουχου θεων μεγιστων και των συνναων θεων απολυσι- της λαογρ,
 5 και των αλλων τελεσματος παντων και ασυλων γραφη παστοφορων
 και χειρι^δ του ενεστωτος αS [Λ]ουκιου Σεπτιμιου Σεουηρου Περτ[ιν]ικος
 Καισαρος του κυριου

Line 1. Αρποκρατιωνι τωι και Ιερακι: this officer is mentioned in several of the Berlin papyri, which show that he was in office as far back as the year 188-9.

Line 2. Απειους: perhaps Ατρειους, which is a much commoner name, but the writing resembles π rather than τρ.

παστοφορων: cf. Turin Papp. V-VII.

Line 3. ιερου λογιμου: cf. Pap. CCCLIII. l. 10.

Ισιδος Ναναιας: this title of Isis appears to be otherwise

unknown. Νάνα is quoted from an inscription by Pape-Benseler (*Handb. der Griech. Eigennamen*) as a name of Artemis.

Line 4. Σουχου: the crocodile-god (Egypt. Sobk). The same name underlies Socnopaeus also.

Line 5. ασυλων: the meaning of the word in this connexion is not clear.

Line 6. αS κ.τ.λ.: the first year of Septimius Severus only lasted from June 1 to August 28, A.D. 193.

PAPYRUS CCCLII.—A.D. 220.

A PAYMENT by the priests of Socnopaei Nesus in respect of the tax known as ἐπιστατικόν. The amounts are large; 200 drachmas on the 6th of Athur, with further payments of 200 on the 9th and 100 on the 10th. Written in an extremely cursive hand.

Ετους τεταρτου Μαρ' Αυρ' Αν'
 Ευσεβους Ευτυχους Σεβαστου
 Αθυρ ̅ αμφεφιδας Καννεις
 ιερεως επιστατι^κ ιε διγ, Σοκνο,
 5 δραχ^λ διακοσιας / < σ
 και τη θ̅ ομοῖ < εκατον / < ρ
 και τη αυτη θ̅ ομοῖ < εκατον / < ρ
 και τη ι ομοιως < εκατον / < ρ

Line 3. The word following the date is written in so cursive a fashion as to be illegible.

Line 4. επιστατι^κ: a fragment ὑπὲρ ἐπιστατικοῦ is recorded in

the temple accounts in Berl. Pap. 337; but there is nothing to show whether the abbreviation which follows should be read as ἱεροῦ or ἱερέων. διγ = διέγγαψεν.

PAPYRUS CCCXLIX.—A.D. 211-2.

A LIST of monthly payments made by a person named Apunchis, of Socnopaei Nesus, to the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν of the village. The payments extend from Athur to Pauni, and are generally of 8 drachmas in each case, but in Athur 10 drachmas are paid, in Choiach 12, and in Pharmouthi 14. The payment is described (lines 10, 12, 13, 16) by the title ἀρ^θ, but there is no indication of any reference to house property, which might connect

it with the ἀριθμητικόν of Papp. CCCLXXX and CCCCLI. It must rather be associated with Berl. Pap. 535, in which several similar monthly payments are described as (ὑπὲρ) ἀριθμήσεως. The word probably means simply 'account' or 'reckoning,' implying that these are monthly instalments towards a total sum due from the individual in question (*cf.* also Pap. CCCCLX, where it is the general heading for a statement of sums paid in various taxes); but in the absence of more precise indications it is impossible to dogmatize.

The purpose of the payments is apparently stated in line 6, but the obliteration of four or five letters at the beginning of each line in the first column leaves it doubtful. As pointed out in the note to that line, the reading may be ὑπὲρ χωμάτων, and in that case we have a series of payments for the embankments by the same individual. It has been shown above (pp. 103, 107) that the regular payment for this purpose by a single person was 6 drachmas 4 obols a year: hence, if this document relates to the embankments at all, it must represent payments made by one person on behalf of several others.

The document belongs to the short period of the joint rule of Caracalla and Geta, after the death of Severus.

[Ετου]ς κ' Μαρκου Ανρηλιου Αντωνινου
 [και] Πουβλιου Σεπτιμιου Γετα Βρετανικων
 [Μεγισ]των Ευσεβων Σεβαστων Αθυρ λ' διεργ,
 αλει Σωτου κ' μετοχ πρακτ αρ'
 5 [κω] Σοκνο' Νησου Απυγχεις Απυγχεως
 ωματων της κω του αυτου ετους
 [δρα]χμας δεκα / < ι Αδριανου λ'
 [ομοιω]ς αλλας δραχμας ωκτω / ιβ
 [/ <] ιβ Τυβι λ' ο αυτ Απυγχεις αλλας
 10 [δραχ]μας ωκτω / < η αριθ Μεχειρ
 [ομοιω]ς ο αυτ αλλ δραχμας ωκτω / η
 [/ <] η / η αριθ Φαμενωθ ομοιως ο αυτος
 [δρ]αχμας ωκτω / < η αριθ
 [Φαρμου]θι ομοιως ο αυτ αλλ δραχμας
 15 [δεκα]τεσσαρας / < ιδ

(Col. 2.)

α[ρ]ιθ Παχων ομοιως ο αυ[τος]
 Απυγχεις αλλ δραχμας [ωκτω]
 / < η Παννι λ' ομοιως ο α[υτ] αλλ
 δραχμας ωκτω / η / < η

Line 6. ωματων: perhaps ὑπὲρ χωμάτων, but in that case the addition of τῆς κώμης is unusual, and the payments would probably be in sums of 6 dr. 4 obols. See introductory

note to Pap. CLXV, and Papp. CCXCVI, CCCXXXVII.

Line 8. ωκτω: written by mistake, the real number being ιβ, which follows.

PAPYRUS CLXVI *a*.—A.D. 219.

A TAX-RECEIPT of uncertain character, the particular tax not being specified, unless it is in the two abbreviated words at the beginning of line 5, the reading of which is doubtful. The payment is made to the γραμματεὺς of the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν for the village of Bacchias in the third year of Elagabalus.

Ετους γ̄ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Μαρκου
 Αυρηλιου Αντωνινου Ευτυχο[υ]ς Ευσεβους
 Σαιβαστου Θωθ ιε̄. διαιγρ, Αυρηλιω Μελανι
 γρ, πρ, αργ, Βακ, Λογγινος Ηρακλιανου
 5 γρ, τ, δραχμας δεκαδυο < ιβ

PAPYRUS CLXIV.—2nd cent.

ALTHOUGH this papyrus is in a good state of preservation, and the correct reading of only a few words is doubtful by reason of the rather ill-formed hand in which it is written, the meaning of it is far from clear, owing to the almost complete absence of construction in its language. It is obvious that it is connected with the revenue administration, and that the place to which it relates is Cercesucha (in the Fayûm). At the end one Zenas is returned as either paying or owing an artaba of corn; but the bulk of the document still awaits elucidation.

απο ταξεως βασιλ̄ εις δε το ανταναισ . .
 υπαρχον των γεννηματογρ, προς τον
 της διοικησεως λογον των μεν δη
 λωθεντων κεκυρωσθαι και μετα
 5 κυρωσιν και διαγρ, της τειμης και των
 τοκων ωρισθη προσοδου τινος
 και τοτε κατ αγνοιαν των βασιλ̄ γρ, και
 πραγματικων α[κο]λουθως τοις επι
 δεδωκοσι υπο τω[ν ε]μφερομενων
 10 βιβλιδια προσφωνησεσι κωμογρ,
 ως της τειμ[ης] διαγρ, με . . α
 Κερκεσουχων
 καθ' εαυτα προσοδων υπαρχον
 των Ζηνας Ζηνα σ' $\frac{1}{10}$ α
 15 + α . .

Line 2. γεννηματογρ: γεννηματογραφομένην, cf. Berl. Papp. 282, l. 19; 291, l. 16.

Line 5. διαγρ: διαγραφήν.

Line 10. προσφωνησεσι: in Berl. Pap. 330 this term is used to describe a communication from the κωμογραμματεὺς to the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν with reference to persons who had not

paid, their taxes.

Line 13. προσοδων υπαρχοντων: this phrase occurs also in Berl. Pap. 61, col. 2, l. 9; and in Berl. Pap. 49, l. 6, it is used of payments in respect of the official inspection of agricultural products (ἐπιτήρησις γενημάτων).

PAPYRUS CCCLXXXIII—3rd cent.

THE exact nature of this fragment is doubtful, but it appears to be connected with taxation. It is a strip from the bottom of a sheet of papyrus, and though there are no traces of any writing above this on the *recto*, yet the appearance of the writing on the *verso* would seem to show that it originally formed part of a larger sheet. The writing, which is large and rather fine, appears to be of the middle of the third century or later. The writing on the *verso*, on the other hand, which is a list of names, seems to be of an earlier date, probably the second century, so that apparently this is only a fragment torn from a part of a roll of earlier date, which happened to be blank on the *recto* at this place. It will be observed that the strange word *ναύβιον* appears in line 2, and is again apparently connected with a tax on land. See p. 121.

λημματων κωμων ζΛ
 ναυβιον εδαφων κατακληρουχηθεν
 των Αντινοευσι αι δηλωθειςαι προστε
 θεισθαι υπο Αυρηλιου Σαραπαμμωνος

PAPYRUS CCLV.—A.D. 136.

THE two next documents relate to the appointment of tax-collectors. The first is a certificate from the elders (*πρεσβύτεροι*) of the village of Karanis for the past year—of whom ten are mentioned by name, while the rest are comprehended as *οἱ λοιποί*—to one of their own number (at least the name and father's name are identical with those of one of the elders mentioned), stating that they appointed him their deputy for the collection of the beer-tax (*ζυτήρα*) and sheep-tax (*φόρος προβάτων*), and that he has performed this duty up to the month Phaophi in the current year (the twenty-first of Hadrian), inclusive, and has paid the sums received by him into the proper banks—the beer-tax into the *δημοσία τράπεζα*, and the sheep-tax into the bank which deals with that tax (*ἡ ἐπὶ τούτοις τράπεζα*). The names of three of the elders are appended to the certificate as representatives of the rest.

Σοκμηνις Σοκμηνεως κ, Απιων
 Ηρακλειδου [κ] Ατρης Πεθεως κ, Απολ
 λωνιος Διοδωρου κ, Πασοξις Ηρατος
 κ, Ωριων Ωριωνος κ, Πτολλιων
 5 Χαιρημονος κ, Ηρων Καλλιου
 κ, Ηρων Ηρακλειδου κ, Σαραπας
 Μυσθου κ, οι λο' πρεσ' κωμης
 Καρ, του κς Αδριανου Καισαρος
 του κυριου Ωριωνι Ωριωνος χ^λ
 10 επισυνεστακαμεν σοι ανθ υμω[ν]

Line 9. χ^λ: χαίρειν.

Line 10. επισυνεστακαμεν: cf. Pap. CCCVI. l. 8. υμων: for ημων.

πρακτορευιν κ, χιριζιν την δε
 ζυτηραν κ, φορου προβατων κ, αλ
 λων ειδων της αυτης κωμης
 επρακτορευσας κ, εχιρισας με
 15 . . γ εως Φαωφι μηνος του καλ
 και αυτου του Φαωφι [τ]ας μεν της
 ζυτηρας επι την δημοσιαν τραπε
 ζαν τας δε του φορου των προβα
 των εις [τ]ην επι τουτοις τραπεζα[ν]
 20 κ, ουδεν [σ]οι ενκαλουμεν περι
 τουτων Πασοξίς Ηρατος δια του
 πατρ[ος] Ηρ[α]ς ουδεν εκαλω καθως π[ρο^κ]
 Απ[ολ]λ[ω]ν[ι]ος Διοδωρου ουδε[ν]
 ει[κ]αλ[ω] Απιων Ηρακλειδου
 25 ουδ[εν] ενκαλω καθως προ
 [κ]ειται.

Line 11. *πρακτορευιν*: this office is apparently distinct from that of the *πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν*. In the receipts for the *φόρος προβατικός* the receiving official, when described at all, is

described simply as *πράκτωρ*.

Line 16. *τας μεν της ζυτηρας*: *sc.* δραχμαίς.

Line 22. *εκαλω*: for *ενκαλω*.

PAPYRUS CCCVI.—A.D. 145.

THIS is a grant by one of the *πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν* of the village of Heracleia, in the division of Themistus, of his office to a deputy for the period of two years. The deputy is to do the work (with the assistance of the original grantor when necessary) and to pay all expenses connected with it (such as the provision of the papyrus on which receipts were rendered and accounts kept), and is to receive as salary the sum of 252 drachmas per annum, paid quarterly. It appears from this document that there were in all three *πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν* for this village (l. 12), that the office was the private property of the holder to the extent that it could be sub-let by him, and that the profits were not less than 250 drachmas per annum, and possibly more, if we suppose the grantor to have reserved a portion of them to himself.

The date is on the last day of the eighth year of Antoninus Pius.

Ετους ογδοου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδ[ρι]ανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους μη
 νος Καισα[ρε]ιου επαγομενων ε εν Ηρακλεια της Θεμισ
 του μεριδ[ος] του Αρσινοειτου νομου ομολογει Στοτο
 5 ητις Στο[το]η[τε]ως του Ωρου [πρακ]τωρ αργυρικων της
 προκειμενης κωμης Ηρακλειας ως L κς ου^λ αντικνη
 μιω αριστερω Σατορνιλω Απιωνος του Διδυμου ως L ν
 ουλη μετ[ω]πω μεσω τον [ο]μολογουντα συνεστακε

- ναι τον Σα[το]ρνιλον πρακτορευοντα απο του ισιοντος
 10 θς Αντ[ωνιν]ου Καισαρος του κυριου εφ ετη δυω
 και δια[γρα]φοντα εις το δημοσιον το επιβαλλον
 τω Στοτοητει τριτον μερος της προκειμενης πρακ
 τωριας [τ]ου Σατορνιλου π[. .]ρουντος κατα αριθμη
 σιν ομοιως το επιβαλλον αυτω τριτον μερος
 15 ετι δε κα[ι κ]αταχωρει ο Σατορνιλος τα της τα
 ξεως β[ι]βλια ταις εξ εθους προθεσμiais του
 Σατορνιλου χωρηγουν τας χαρτας και της αλλης
 δαπανης ουσης προς αυτον αυτου λαμβανοντος
 παρα του Στοτοητεως κατατετος εις λογον σιτο[ν]ιου
 20 αργυριου δραχμας διακωσιας πεντηκοντα δυω
 ων και [τη]ν αποδωσιν ποιησεται αυτο εν προθεσ
 μiais τε[σ]σαρσι δια τ[ρι]μηνου το . ιρουν εξ ισου
 συνπρακτωρενσι δε [αυ]τω ο Στοτ[οητι]ς οποτε εαν
 [χρει]α γενηται δια το επι τουτ[οις την] συσ[τασιν] γεγονεν[αι]
 25 [Σατο]ρνιλος Απ[ιω]νο[ς] συστα
 [σ]ν και ε . [.]κ[. .]

Lines 15, 16. δε και κ.τ.λ.: *i.e.* Satornilus shall hand over (present for future, as in ll. 9 and 11) the accounts of the tax (and therewith, presumably, the money received) in the customary instalments. From Berl. Pap. 41 it appears that the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν rendered monthly accounts to the strategus, as also did the σιτολόγοι (Berl. Papp. 529, 534).

Line 17. χωρηγουν τας: so MS., for χωρηγούντος τάς.

Line 19. κατατετος: so MS., for κατ' ἔτος.

σιτονιον: the first four letters are not quite certain. Cf. Papp. XXIII. l. 74 (where the spelling is the same), XV (8). ll. 1, 9, in all of which places it represents a payment in money, not in corn.

Line 25. The signature of Satornilus, in a different hand.

PAPYRUS CLXXV α.—1st cent. (?)

THE papyri dealing with taxation may be concluded with some which contain portions of tax registers. An important specimen of such a register appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue (Pap. CXIX)¹. The papyri here given are, for the most part, much less in extent and are considerably mutilated, but they throw some useful light on the system of taxation in Roman Egypt. Others which perhaps belong to the same category will be found in section 9, among the Accounts.

The first is a small fragment of a document in which the names of individuals are followed by the statement of, first, an extent of land (in arouras), and then an amount of wheat (in artabas). The ratio of wheat to land is in each case rather more than 1 artaba to 1 aroura. Now the amount of seed advanced by the σιτολόγοι to the cultivators was regularly 1 artaba to 1 aroura (see above, p. 88, and Viereck, *Hermes*, xxx. 110), and the state would naturally claim the repayment of that amount after the harvest. The collecting

¹ I should like to take this opportunity of accepting the correction (proposed by Prof. Wilcken in his very useful review of that volume, *Gött. gelehrte. Anzeiger*, 1894, pp. 716-749), ἀμπ (=ἀμπελίτις) for ἀκα (=ἄκανθα) throughout the papyrus. The

reading of the letters is doubtful enough, but vineyards are more likely to have existed in such numbers as the register indicates than acacia plantations.

of corn for export to Rome would be a separate transaction, since that corn would have to be purchased, while the artaba *per* aroura would be claimed as a repayment of a loan. The present papyrus suggests that rather more than the artaba was required, by way of interest, which is not unlikely in itself, as giving the state a margin to cover contingencies of default and a reserve to meet emergencies. The additional amounts do not work out to an absolutely uniform proportion, but (except in lines 8 and 13, where there is perhaps some mistake) they are always a little less than one-fourth of the original sum, the average being about 23 per cent. The explanation of this charge will be found in the document which follows this (Pap. CXCIH).

.
] ωλ̄ις ζ δ [ε δ] ζ γ̄ ῑο
] Αμμωνος ζ ιγ ε ιε ζ γ̄ η̄
] εσουχου Τρυλλος ζ β ε β ζ
 5] χειλα ζ ε δ ε σ δ
] δ ε δ ζ γ̄ ῑο
] ζ ζ β)
] ^{απερ κβ} ιζ ζ κε γ̄
] ουπις Μαγδ^ω ζ η ε θ ζ γ̄
 10 . .] ωι Σουχου Πετεσουχου δι' των τε^κ ζι ε ιβ ιό
 . .] αλωνα ζ ε ε ζ γ̄ ῑο
 . .] ακορου ζγ ε γ κω ε, ζ ιό ε ή
 . .] τονθωτου ζ δ ε ζ γ̄ ῑο
 . .] ων Σαραπ^α ζ β ζ ε γ ιό
 15 . .] πουρημις δι' των τ[ε^κ] ζγ ε γ κω
 . . φυ]λακιτων ζι ε ιβ ιό
 . . Λο] κρητιου και Σεργηνος ουετρ, δι' της γυναι^κ ζ κς ε λα ζ γ̄ ῑο

Line 2. ῑο: = ιβ ($\frac{1}{12}$) as usual in these papyri. So κω, below, = κδ. Cf. vol. i. p. 141.

Line 7. β): = $\frac{2}{3}$.

Line 9. Μαγδ^ω: presumably = a native of Magdulus, a place mentioned in Berl. Pap. 328, col. 2, ll. 12, 21, and apparently

situated in the division of Polemon.

Line 10. τε^κ: τέκνων.

Line 12. ε): perhaps = ἑτερον, this being a second entry against the same name.

Line 13. ζ γ̄ ῑο: probably a mistake for δ ζ γ̄ ῑο.

PAPYRUS CXCIH.—1st cent.

THE heading of this papyrus is not preserved, but its contents show that it is a register of the corn-tax. Each entry consists of the name of a person, followed by the statement of an area in arouras and an amount of wheat in artabas. The proportion of corn levied on each estate is stated, and is variable, being 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 artabas per aroura, with sundry additional charges.

It is in these additional charges that the interest of the document lies. They are of two kinds, indicated by the abbreviations δι^κ and πρ^ο. The latter is the familiar προσ-διαγραφόμενα¹, or charge for expenses of collection. The former is new, and the interpre-

¹ So interpreted by Wilcken, in place of the προσδεῖ suggested in vol. i. p. 141 of this Catalogue.

tation of it is given in line 10, where it is written διχ^α, i.e. διχοίνικον. It is a charge of 2 choenices in the artaba, or of one twenty-fourth of the original tax (showing that in this case 48 choenices were reckoned to the artaba). The charge for προσδιαγραφόμενα is heavier. It varies somewhat, but is generally about one sixth of the original tax. The two together come to between a fourth and a fifth of the original tax; and it will be seen that this is the same proportion as was found in the preceding document to represent the additional charge levied upon the cultivators, over and above the repayment of the artaba per aroura advanced to them.

The whole result is thus clear. The cultivators received from the state in the autumn (about Athur) 1 artaba of seed-corn for each aroura of corn-land farmed by them. After the following harvest (about Pauni, see p. 89) they repaid the amount received by them, with the addition of one twenty-fourth by way of interest, besides the costs of collection, which may be put at about one sixth. It appears from the present papyrus that the original charge was sometimes 1½ or 2 artabas to the aroura, but we do not know under what circumstances this higher proportion was levied.

But besides this payment in kind, the present papyrus contains mentions of certain payments in money. These fall under two heads, the first being indicated by the abbreviation ναν^β, which can be nothing else than the mysterious ναύβιον, which has been met with in various other papyri, but never satisfactorily explained; while the other is represented by a word beginning with the letters ενα—, but of which neither the reading nor the explanation is certain. Each of these charges has also its attendant προσδιαγραφόμενα. With regard to the amounts of these charges, it is to be observed that the ναύβιον is at the rate of approximately 100 drachmas to each aroura of land or (which is the same thing) each artaba of corn-tax (not reckoning the διχοίνικον and προσδιαγραφόμενα); and the προσδιαγραφόμενα are one tenth of this amount. Thus on 6½ artabas (line 4) the ναύβιον is 650 drachmas (line 7) and the προσδιαγραφόμενα 65 drachmas; on 28½ artabas (line 28) the charges are 2865 and 290 drachmas respectively; on 2 artabas (line 33) 200 and 20 (line 36, cf. lines 67 and 71); on 1 artaba (line 49) 100 and 10. The other charge occurs four times, and evidently applies to cases in which more than one artaba *per* aroura was charged for corn-tax; but it is at the same rate of 100 drachmas to the artaba, and it is not clear why a second name was required, unless (as is quite possible) it went to a different purpose. Thus on 1 aroura of land, paying 1½ artabas of corn-tax (line 5), the charge is 150 drachmas (line 6); on 3½ arouras, paying 4¾ artabas (line 35), it is 425 drachmas; and on an unknown area, paying 3¾ artabas (line 69), it is 375 drachmas. The προσδιαγραφόμενα in each case amount to one fifth of the tax. In one case (lines 53, 54), the figures are not quite exact, 3 arouras, paying 6 artabas, being charged 480 drachmas of tax and 90 of προσδιαγραφόμενα.

There still remain some details which are not quite clear, but considering the mutilated state of the papyrus, this is not surprising, and the general drift of the document, and the economic facts revealed by it, seem to be fairly established. It will be necessary to find further evidence before we can definitely decide whether the ναύβιον was *always* a charge of 100 drachmas *per* aroura on real property, and what is the connexion between its use in taxation records such as these and its use in the Petrie papyri (see p. 110, note on Pap. CCCCLI, line 7).

The papyrus is broken in the middle throughout its length and the exact degree of approximation between the upper and lower portions is uncertain. The height of the papyrus shows, however, that the distance between them cannot be great. The document includes dates in the eighth year, but the emperor's name is not given. The writing is of the first century, and the mention of the month Germaniceius (line 7) shows that it is not earlier than the reign of Nero. A peculiar form of the symbol for 'aroura' may be noticed. It resembles an η (of the Ψ shape) with a line above it (see note on line 2).

(Col. 1.)

(a)

-]. . ου Ηρωνος τ^ο Διοδωρου μητρ^ο Διο[δω]ρ[as . .]
]ρ^ο κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ γ^λ και απο των ε[is] Φιλωνα Θεωνος [a]πο . . . $\bar{\eta}$ d^λ
]φωνος τ^ο Τρυφωνος απο προσγινομ^ε ιε $\bar{\eta}$ κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$. .
] $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\lambda}$ διχ^λ $\bar{\eta}$ γ^λ / $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ γ^λ πρ^ο $\bar{\eta}$ α η^λ / $\bar{\eta}$ ζ^λ γ η τουτοις
 5]τ^ο πρ^ο α $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\eta}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\eta}$ α $\bar{\eta}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ διχ^λ $\bar{\eta}$ κό^λ / $\bar{\eta}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ κό^λ πρ^ο $\bar{\eta}$ d / $\bar{\eta}$ α β $\bar{\eta}$
]ναυ^β κ^{οι} χν πρ^ο ξε ενα[. ϵ] ρν προσ^δ λ
 [υ $\bar{\rho}$] η $\bar{\lambda}$ Γε $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\nu}$ [κ^{οι}] χν πρ^ο ξε ενα[. ϵ] ρν προσ^δ λ
 [μ^ε] η $\bar{\lambda}$ Και $\bar{\sigma}$ κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ γ^λ πρ^ο $\bar{\eta}$ α η^λ αμ^λ $\bar{\eta}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ κό^λ πρ^ο d
] Ηρωνος τ^ο Καμειους μ[η]τρ^ο Δ[ιο]δωρας τ^η [. . .] ρη os
 10]τρ^ο τ^ο Απολλωνι^ο . . δ . . διχ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$. . / [.] κο
] . κ[] πρ^ο ϵ
] . μ[] . . [

(b)

-]υ [
] . . τε[] $\bar{\eta}$ ϵ [
 15] . ι [. . . .] $\bar{\eta}$ ν [
] [. . η $\bar{\lambda}$] Γε $\bar{\rho}$ [] .
] π ϵ ^λ η $\bar{\lambda}$ Και $\bar{\sigma}$ κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$. . .] πρ^ο $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\lambda}$ γ^λ κο^λ [
]υν . . . της Κρονι^ω[ν]ος τ^ο Ερμα σο[
]φρ . . . ου . ιδι[.] $\bar{\eta}$ ζ^λ διχ^λ $\bar{\eta}$ γ^λ / $\bar{\eta}$ ζ^λ γ^λ [. .] πρ^ο [α κό^λ
 20] . . . τ πρ^ο ρν
 [υ $\bar{\rho}$] η $\bar{\lambda}$ Φ[α $\bar{\rho}$] $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\nu}$ τ πρ^ο ρν

Line 2. $\bar{\eta}$: this symbol for *aroura* does not seem to have been met with except here and in Papp. CXCI and CXCV. It is presumably developed from the letters *ap* written cursively, with a line above as a mark of contraction.

εis Φιλωνα: cf. ll. 24, 57, 66; but the meaning of these passages is uncertain.

Line 3. $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\lambda}$: or $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\lambda}$, = the fifteenth year, which at first sight makes better sense, but all the other references in the papyrus are to the eighth year. So also in l. 68.

Line 5. α $\bar{\nu}$: ἀνά, expressing the rate of taxation, here 1½ artabas per aroura.

δι^λ: line 10 gives the expansion of this as διχ^{οι}(νικον), meaning an additional charge of two choenices in the artaba. The number of choenices in the artaba differed at different times and places (e.g. Grenfell's *Greek Papp.* I. 18 mentions an artaba of 29 choenices; and cf. Pap. CCLXV); but in this papyrus the

number is evidently 48.

Line 6. κ^{οι}: the meaning of this word (= κοινόν), here and elsewhere in the papyrus, is uncertain.

Line 7. Γε $\bar{\rho}$: Γερμανικείου, = Pachon. This line and the next are in a different hand from the bulk of the document; and so with the similar entries in ll. 16, 17, 21, 22, 31, 32, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 63, 64, 71, 72. The meaning of the abbreviation υ $\bar{\rho}$ is obscure, and even the reading is not quite certain; but this line summarises the payments in money, as the next does those in kind.

Line 8. μ^ε: cf. l. 31; apparently = μεμετρημένοι, referring to the official measuring by the σιτολόγοι.

Και $\bar{\sigma}$: Καισαρείου = Mesoré.

Line 21. $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\nu}$: these letters seem to be written over κ^{οι}, but the explanation is doubtful.

-] με̅ Και̅ ζ̅ γ̅ πρ° α̅ κό
] . . . ιου της Στρατειππου τ° Διο[ν]υσιου μῆ Αππ[. . . .]
] του Διου απο των εις Α[. . .]λεα Ακουσιλ[α] α⁻
 25]λευ . . . Ασκληπιαδου κ^{οι} ῥ̅ ι δ κ τ° [. . .] . . .
] s Δ[η]μητρι° τ° Δημητρι° τα Αμ[. . .]
] του κ^{οι} ῥ̅ α̅ και απο [προσ]γ̅ . . . κατ^{οι} [. .] αυ / κ . .

(Col. 2.)

(α)

- [ε̅ κη̅] διχ̅ ε̅ α̅ γ̅ ιο̅ / ε̅ κθ̅ [ε̅] γ̅ ιο̅ πρ° ο̅ δ̅ γ̅ ῥ̅ / ε̅ λδ̅ ε̅ γ̅ κο̅ ναυ^β κ^{οι} β̅ ω̅ ξ̅ ε̅
 προσ^δ σ̅ ρ̅
 30 υ̅ ρ̅ η̅ L̅ Επειφ̅ μ̅ κ^{οι} β̅ ω̅ ξ̅ ε̅ πρ° σ̅ ρ̅
 με̅ Και̅ κ^{οι} ε̅ κθ̅ ε̅ γ̅ ιο̅ πρ° δ̅ ε̅ γ̅ η̅
 Θερμουθариου της Διονυσοκλεους τ° Πτολεμαιο̅ μῆ Ηραιδ° τῆ Ηρωδ°
 α̅ Διονυσιου τ° Διονυσοκλε° απο δ' κατ^{οι} ῥ̅ [β̅] ε̅ β̅ διχ̅ ε̅ ιό̅ / ε̅ β̅ ιό̅
 πρ° ε̅ γ̅ κο̅ / ε̅ β̅ γ̅ ῥ̅ τη̅ μητ̅ α⁻ Ερωταριου τῆ Απολ[λ]ωνι° ελαχ̅ και
 35 ανα̅ ε̅ ε̅ και̅ Λεαρ^χ συ̅ . φ̅ ανα̅ ε̅ / αυ̅ ε̅ α̅ δ̅ ῥ̅ γ̅ [/ ε̅] δ̅ γ̅ κο̅ διχ̅ ε̅ ε̅
 / ε̅ δ̅ ε̅ κό̅ πρ° ε̅ ε̅ / ε̅ ε̅ δ̅ κό̅ [.] ναυ^β κ^{οι} σ̅ προσ^δ [κ̅ ε̅] να̅ . ' φ̅ κε̅ πρ° ρ̅ ε̅
]λειτ° ῥ̅ ε̅ πρ° . . .
 υ̅ ρ̅ η̅ L̅ Φα̅ . . [. .] π̅ πρ° κ̅ . . ε̅ [κε̅ πρ° ρ̅ ε̅]
] . . [. .] μαχ̅ [. .]

(β)

- 40]χ̅ κε̅ [. . .]
 υ̅ ρ̅ η̅ L̅
 με̅ [. . .]
 . .]ρ̅μιου της Κεφαλ[ωνος]
 τ° Διδυμου κ^{οι} ῥ̅ α̅
 45 πρ° ε̅ ε̅ κο̅ / ε̅ α̅ . . [. .]
 υ̅ ρ̅ η̅ L̅ [. .] ν̅ [. .] ε̅
 με̅ Κ̅ [αι̅ σ̅] κ^{οι} ε̅ . [. .]
 Θεανιου της Απολλωνιου τ° Α[πο]λλωνι° μητρ° Κυριαθο^ψ τῆ Κυριαθ̅
 μητρ° κ^{οι} ῥ̅ α̅ ε̅ α̅ διχ̅ ε̅ κ̅ [ό̅] / ε̅ α̅ [κ̅]ό̅ πρ° ε̅ ε̅ / ε̅ α̅ ε̅ κο̅ ναυ^β κ^{οι} ρ̅ πρ° ι̅
 50 [υ̅ ρ̅] η̅ L̅ Φαρμου^θ [υ̅ κ̅]ο̅ ρ̅ πρ° ι̅
 με̅ . . Σεβασ^τ . . [ε̅ α̅] κό̅ πρ° ε̅ ε̅

(Col. 3.)

(α)

- Ισιδωρου τ° Διονυσιου τ° Σουχιωνος Μεμ[. . .]
 ανα̅ ε̅ β̅ ῥ̅ γ̅ ε̅ ε̅ διχ̅ ε̅ ε̅ / ε̅ ε̅ ε̅ πρ° ε̅ α̅ / ε̅ [ε̅ ε̅]
 υ̅ ρ̅ η̅ L̅ Φαρμου^θ ε̅ ν̅ υπ̅ προ̅ ρ̅
 55 με̅ Επειφ̅ κ̅ ο̅ ε̅ ε̅ πρ° α̅ κό̅

Line 33. απο δ⁻ κατ^{οι}: presumably = ἀπὸ τῆς τετάρτης κατοικίας.

Line 34. ελ̅ x̅: or μαχ̅.

Line 53. The amount of the διχοίνικον here is irregular.

Ισιδωρας τ^η Μαρωνος τ^ο Λυσιμαχ^ο μη^τ Απολλω[νias]
 α[πο] των [εις] Πυθιωνα κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ ε \searrow τη μ⁻ [.]
 ια \searrow κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ β[.] κ^{οι} $\bar{\eta}$ ζ \searrow ε \searrow διχ^ε $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$ / ε \searrow [ζ \searrow $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$]
 [. .]η . . . [.]θρωπ[. . .]τη Ισ[ιδ]ωρ^ο [. . . .]τ Ισι[δωρ] . .
 60

(δ)

. . . [. . .]
]καστο[
]κ . πρ^ο ε \searrow [
 [μ^ε K]αι $\bar{\sigma}$ επι^κ κ $\bar{\omega}$ πρ^ο ίό
 65 . .]νias τ[ης]ν τ^ο Πτολεμαι^ο μ[η^τ . . .
] Πτολε[μαιου .] Πτολεμαι^ο εις Α[φ]ροδ . .
 ε \searrow β διχ^ε ε \searrow ίό / ε \searrow [β] ίό πρ^ο ε \searrow $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$ / ε \searrow β γ[ι \bar{o} $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$] τη μη[.
 .] . Πτολεμαι^ο Πτό^λ $\bar{\eta}$ β και απο προσγ^η η \searrow [.
 διχ^ε ε \searrow η^η / ε \searrow γ \searrow $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$ πρ^ο ε \searrow (η^η) / ε \searrow δ \searrow / ε \searrow [
 70 [ε]να^φ το[ε] πρ^ο οε
 υ $\bar{\rho}$ η \searrow Φα $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\mu}$ κ^{οι} σ πρ^ο κ εν . . ε τοε πρ^ο οε]
 μ^ε η \searrow Επειφ κ^{οι} ε \searrow β ι \bar{o} πρ^ο γ^η αμφ^ε ε \searrow [. .]

PAPYRUS CXCV.—1st cent.

THIS document is plainly a register in connexion with the land and its taxation; but the interpretation of several of the abbreviated headings under which the entries are made is so uncertain that no general discussion of it is here attempted. The date of the writing is evidently about the same as that of the preceding document, namely the second half of the first century. The locality to which it relates is Neilopolis in the Fayúm.

(Col. 1.)

[about 8 lines missing.]

.] / + α d
] ε^ς πρ^ο α κό / + η $\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$
] αφ^ο + $\bar{\gamma}\eta$
π]ρ^ο α ε^ς / + η ε^ς
 5] $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$ πρ^ο γ^η / + β d κό
] . . . β \searrow η^η πρ^ο $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\iota}\bar{o}$ / γ κό
] αφ^ο + ε^ς
] $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$ πρ^ο $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\iota}\bar{o}$ / + β $\bar{\beta}\eta$
] α \searrow $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\eta}$ πρ^ο γ^η / + β d $\bar{\kappa}\bar{o}$
 10] ωιτος
] πρ^ο α \searrow ίό / + ιβ \searrow

-]ειλ^ο Παπ^ο + κ . .
]διαφ^α α (κό ουσ^ι + qδ
] + σνγ γ
 15] γ κέ
]. .^ο
]α γ^ιω
].^ι
]αγ^ι
 20]ιβ

(Col. 2.)

- β^ο Νικιας ο^κ Αγ^ι Παπου + ις
 Ευμηλος Πεωτου + λδ
 δι^{οι} Θεωδας Αμμωμιου + ι (η)
 Φι^λ Θεοδωρ^ο ο^κ Λυκος Ι^ο + πζ ζ
 25 δι^{οι} Ταως Τρυφω[νος] + οη (
 Μεγελαος Ισαμμιος + κε ίό
 / β^ο + σqς ζ ουσ^ι + ρ . η)
 Και Επι Νειλουπο^λ
 Ψεώ η^ι Νειλ^ο Ωπι^ο τ^ο Σατα^β + κγ γ
 30 αιγ^ι ο α⁻ + κθ (
 Νει^λ π^ο κ^{οι} ο α⁻ + β γ^ιη πρ^ο γ^ιω / + β (γ^ικο
 Ψεώ κ^{οι} ο α⁻ + γ (πρ^ο (ίό / + δ ίό
 [.υπο^β πρ^ο ελαι^ο + α[ε] πρ^ο d / + β
 Νει^λ π^ο η^ι Νειλ^ο Ωπι^ο τ^ο Ωπι^ο . . + λβ κ^ο
 35 αιγ^ι ο α⁻ + ιβ ^ςκ^ο
 Νει^λ π^ο με^χ α οσι^ο
 + ε [γ^ιη] πρ^ο (κ^ο / + ς
 Ηρα^κ η α⁻ + α (ίό πρ^ο d / + α (γ
 β^ο κ^{οι} η α⁻ + β η πρ^ο γ^ικο / + β (
 40 / διαφ^ο + ε ή
 / Νει^λ + ρις β^ο κ^ο δι^{οι} ή ουσ^ι + κζ (ή
 / η^ι + νιγ ουσ^ι + ρμα ίό
 / + φνδ ίό
 ιε Φιλο^δ Πτολεμαι^ο του Φιλ[^ο] + ρν
 45 Κ, Εν Νειλουπο^λ / β^ο ρν
 Ψεώ η^ι Χαιρη^η Νειλ^ο + ις β^ι
 αιγ^ι ο α⁻ + θ (ίό
 Φιλο^δ Εριευς Ωπιος + ρπς d
 Ψεώ κ^{οι} Ελγους Εριεως

Line 24. Φι^λ: apparently for Φιλοδῆμον (cf. ll. 44, 48), and presumably a place-name.

Line 29. Ψεώ: apparently an abbreviated place-name. It is sometimes followed by the symbol η^ι, sometimes by κ^{οι}, and the

same is observable with the name Neilopolis (e.g. ll. 31, 34).

Line 30. αιγ^ι ο α⁻: i.e. αἰγιαλοῦ ὁ αὐτός.

Line 43. The sum in this line is the total only of those in the preceding line. So also in ll. 62, 93.

50 + ε ∪ γ πρ° α ή / + ζ ∪ γ η
 Ψεσου οικειω κoi η α- + α ∪ ίο πρ° d / α ∪ γ
 / διαφ° + ίο

(Col. 3.)

.....
 κó ζ γ κο
 55 d
 + β κο

 + ζ γ ιο
 Ψ[εώ] αιγ' Ηρακλιδ Ηρακλιδ + δ β η
 60 / [N]ειλ + σνβ ∪ γ ιο ουσι + q ή
 / ημ + υβ ∪ γ ιο ουσι + q ή
 / + υqγ κο
 L β° + ρν Νειλ + σνβ ∪ γ ιο
 ις Φιλ Τρυφων Ελλαχ + qε ∪
 65 δι° Μενελα° Ισαμι° + ξα d
 Λυκος Δωτιαλ° + λ
 Φιλ Φανιας Ιασωνος + ρν ξ
 δι° Ιαγουναϊς Π . λυτ . . τ° + β ∪ d
 Φιλ Θηπταις Θηπτι° + . . ν
 70 δι° Σ . . . δας Θηδεως + ξα
 Φιλ Πτολεμαιος . . . + ν
 δι° Ιμ [. .]νικι° + θ
 / β° + φνδ β . . [ου]στ + να
 K, Εν Νειλ° πολ
 75 Ψεώ η' Αμμωνι° Τρυφων°
 και Τρυφων υι° + μς ∪ ίο
 αιγ' ο α- + ιγ ∪ γ κο
 Ψεώ κoi Μαρρης Παπειτ°
 + δ γ πρ° ∪ d + ε ιο
 80 Ψεώ ιδιο° Τααρμινσι° Αγχοριμ
 + ∪ d πρ° ή + ∪ γ κο
 Ψεώ αιγ' Στοτοητις Μαρρη
 η' Ηρας Σαμβ κ, Αρπα[. .]
 κ, Σαμβ κ, οι + ν [. .]

(Col. 4.)

85 N[. . .] Διοσκορ° Μαρρη + ιδ ∪
 αιγ' ο α- + κ ∪ d

Line 63. L : in Pap. CCLXVII this symbol (which recurs in ll. 94, 113) is the sign of subtraction, and it may be presumed that it is so here also.

	Ψ[εώ] . . . Φι ^λ Αρπμα ^η Σωσ ^ο	+ μβ
	Φι[λο] ^δ Νειλος Παπειτος	+ οε ∪ ή
	αιγ ^ι ο α ⁻	+ ι d
90	κ ^[ο] γεωρ ^γ ο α ⁻	+ α β κο
	/ Νει π ^ο + σqβ ∪ ουσ ^ι + οθ	
	/ η ^μ + ωμζ ∪ ουσ ^ι + ρλς ∪	
	/ + Γπδ	
	L β ^ο + φνδ β ^ι Νει ^λ + qα ∪ γ	
95	ιη Φι ^λ Χρυσιππο Βημμι ^ο	+ . .
	δι ^{οι} Χαιρημων Πατρου	+ ν
	Φιλο ^δ ο α ⁻	+ .
	Φιλ ^λ ελλ ^ι Διοσκορ ^ο Αυ	
	Αμμωνι ^ο ι ^ο πρωφ	+ νς γ η
100	Πτολεμαιος . . . φιλου	+ ρη
	Ελλ ^η Παπεις Αδρεωτου ε ^λ	
	Τρυφων Ιολυσα	+ qη ∪
	Ισαμς ο και . . ηρα . .	+ θ
	/ + τνδ ∪ γ η ουσ ^ι + ιε	
105	Και Εν Νειλουπο ^λ	
	Ψεώ Φι ^λ Εν ο ι ^ο	+ νθ β η
	αιγ ^ι ο α ⁻	+ γ
	Φι ^λ κ ^{οι} γεωρ ^γ ο α ⁻	+ α [. .]
	Ψεώ η ^ι Φασις Μαρρει ^ο	+ λα γ κ[ο]
110	Νει ^λ + qε ∪ d ουσ ^ι + ις ∪	
	/ η ^μ + νν β κο κ ^ι ουσια ^κ	
	+ λα ∪ / + νπβ ε κο	
	L β ^ο + τνδ ∪ γ η Νει ^λ + qε ∪ d	

The first letters of a fifth column are also preserved.

PAPYRUS CXCV.—A.D. 14-37.

THE following is a fragment of a tax-register, bearing a date in the reign of Tiberius: the exact year is unfortunately lost. It is a document of the same class as Pap. CXIX, being a record of the tax on land other than corn-land, such as vineyards, oliveyards, garden or park land (παράδεισοι), kitchen gardens and the like. The rate of taxation per aroura is stated, but it varies considerably; for instance, some vineyard land is rated at 50 drachmas per aroura (l. 7), and some at half a drachma (l. 13).

(a)

τελεσματα κτησεως λεγομεν^η [.]
 Τιβερι[ου] Καισαρος Σεβαστου [.]

Lines 1, 2. These lines are in a different hand from the rest of the document, and form the title of it.

- Αμπ[ε]λ[.]. . . [.]
 χην[.] φ[.] μνρο[.]
 5 καλαμ^ο ε^λ φ^ο δ ελαι^ω φ^ο α λαχα[ν^ε] α
 γεωμ^ε αμπ^ε λ̄ νθ d . μ̄ ε δ / λ̄ ξ γ d
 ᾱ ν < ν < γ ρ ξ β Γ παρα^δ λ̄ α λαχαν^ε α
 / β ᾱ ν < κε < ν / γεομ^ε γ σ[ι β] Γ
 και εις απομ^{οι} αμπ^ε λ̄ νθ d ᾱ ν < [ι] < φ ρ β Γ
 10 παρα^δ λ̄ α [<] ε / [<] φ ρ ζ Γ /
 αμπ^ε λ̄ ξ ε d ᾱ ν ς F < ν λε και εις
 παραγωγ^η ελα, ελαι^ω λ̄ α χ⁻ σι πτ^η F
 και εσενας α αμπ^ε λ̄ ρ ρ β ᾱ ν < Γ < ρ ς
 γινονται της ουσ^ι < δ τ[μ] α f ο'
- 15 Μαρκου Αντωνι[ου Π]αλλαντος α⁻ Γαλλιας πωλλ^η
 δε Λουκιου ου αμπ^ε λ̄ ων .
 α⁻ δε[.] εβωτος και Χαρμου λ̄ ν ζ λ̄ ω αμ
 β d / λ̄ ν < και Φιλοξενου
 τ^ο Θεωνος λ̄ ς λ̄ ω β < λην^ω κ, χρηστηρι^ω . .

Line 5. φ^ο : perhaps = φόριμος.

Line 6. γεωμ^ε : apparently introduces the precise measurements of the various plots of ground enumerated before.

Line 9. απομ^{οι} i.e. απόμοιραν. For the history of this tax under the Ptolemies, see Grenfell's *Revenue Laws of Ptolemy, Philadelphus*, especially pp. 119-121. This is the first instance

of a mention of it in the Roman period; but it is to be observed that here the tax is levied, not on the value of the produce, but upon the acreage of the vineyard.

Line 17. The symbol at the end of the line is uncertain. It recurs in l. 19.

(b)

- . . . [. . .]
 και α[.] ωνι^ο [τ^ο] Πτολ ν̄
 και α[⁻] ας τ^ο Σωτατος ν̄
 και α⁻ Τω[. . .] θεου τ^ο Φιλα[. . .] κου λ̄ . . .
 5 και α⁻ Με[ι] δειου τ^ο Θεσμ . . ης . . λ̄ [. . .]
 και λαχαν^ε . . γ
 και α⁻ Ανικητ^ο τ^ο Ανικητ^ο λ̄ ι . . β
]. γογτας επιγρ̄ αρο^υ τος < λ̄ ο . . ση ε
 πν̄ κ[αι] λαχαν^ε λ̄ γ κεραμ^ι <
 10 λην^ω και χρηστηρι^ω λ̄ δ / σις d
 καλαμ^ο ελλ^η φ^ο β < ελαι^ω φ^ο α γ

PAPYRUS CCLXVII.—1st or 2nd cent.

IN the following long papyrus is contained a register of land for the purpose of taxation. It is imperfect at both ends. There is no heading, no statement of time, place, or object; but although certain details remain obscure, the general purport of the document can be sufficiently ascertained. It is a register, for the fifth year of some emperor unnamed, apparently in the latter part of the first or in the second century, of the land then available for sowing (and consequently liable to taxation). The place is shown incidentally to be in the Arsinoïte nome on the borders of Lake Moeris (*cf.* note on line 2). The register consists of a number of entries arranged on the same plan. In the first place, each entry is connected with its predecessor by a statement that the estate now to be described adjoins that which has just been mentioned on the north, south, east, or west, as the case may be. Next is given the rate of taxation (*e.g.* line 3 $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\upsilon\alpha\ \acute{\alpha}\nu(\acute{\alpha})$ ($\pi\upsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\varsigma$) $\delta\ \beta\ \rho\kappa$), and then the extent of the estate in arouras. The rate of taxation varies. That which has just been quoted, *viz.* $4\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{120}$ ($=4\frac{27}{30}$), is the commonest, but several other rates are mentioned, varying from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to 7 artabas per aroura. The statement of the extent of the property is followed by the name of the husbandman by whom (presumably) the tax is to be paid. Next come the precise dimensions of each plot of ground of which the estate consists. These are stated in the following manner. A straight horizontal line is drawn, and the dimensions of each side are written above, below, and at the two ends of the line. The unit of linear measurement is the measure of 100 royal cubits, which in Egyptian is called *khet* and in Greek perhaps $\sigma\chi\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$ (see note on line 6). The square of this measure is the aroura, and the areas of the fields are consequently given in arouras. Thus if the field is rectangular, it is sufficient to write the dimensions above and at the left end of the line (a simple dot or tick being generally put at the other sides); *e.g.* in line 59 $\cup \text{---} \alpha$ indicates a rectangular field measuring $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ schoenia, and therefore containing half an aroura in area. Similarly (line 20) $\alpha \text{---} \overline{\iota\varsigma} \text{---} \eta \text{---} \delta \text{---} \overline{\eta \iota\varsigma}$ is a field measuring 8 schoenia on its two longer sides, while the ends are $1\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ schoenia respectively, and the area consequently 8 arouras. Finally (line 100) $\alpha \text{---} \overline{\delta \eta \iota\varsigma} \text{---} \frac{\kappa\alpha \eta'}{\kappa\alpha \delta \chi\omicron} \text{---} \beta \text{---} \overline{\eta \iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron}$ describes an irregularly shaped field of which the four sides measure $1\frac{7}{16}$, $21\frac{1}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{8}$, and $21\frac{9}{32}$ schoenia respectively, with a resultant area of $41\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{8}$ arouras. This statement of the dimensions of the several fields is followed by a final statement of the total extent of the property in question, and so the entry concludes. In some cases, however, not all the land is in a fit state for bearing corn, and then the acreage of the unproductive land is stated and deducted from the general total, both at the beginning and end of the entry (*e.g.* lines 63 and 76). The unproductive land is generally described as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\eta \acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, which means the salt or brackish marsh-land surrounding the lake (*cf.* Mahaffy, *The Empire of the Ptolemies*, p. 173 and note).

The papyrus is roughly written, in a very cursive hand, and is in bad condition. The

facsimile (containing cols. 17 and 18) is a favourable specimen, and it has not seemed worth while to have the whole papyrus reproduced.

(Col. 1.)

$\overline{\text{L}}$ αλμης [αφ^ο] αιλ^λ σπ^ο ιβ d ξό
 απ^η εχ^ο σ[πορο]υ α[ν^ε β^ε] δ β ρκ υ ζ υ η ξό
 δι^λ γ[εω]ρ^γ Ηφ[αιστιωνος το]υ Χαιρημ^ο και
 5 των [μετο]^χ επι[σ^κ]
 C η $\frac{[\delta \text{C}]}{\text{C}}$ / σπ^ο β ε ις
 απ^η εχ^ο
 C [. .] $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{C}}$ d . . / σπ^ο α υ η ξό
 . . .] εχ^ο
 10 d η [. .] $\frac{\epsilon}{\text{C}}$. . . / σπ^ο α υ η ξό
 [. . .] εχ^ο
 d [. .] $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{C}}$ / σπ^ο α ις

Line 2. $\overline{\text{L}}$: a collation of passages where this symbol appears in this papyrus shows that it is the sign of subtraction='less,' 'minus.'

αλμης αφο(ρου, cf. l. 95): land saturated with salt water. This must be at the edge of Lake Moeris, which, being lower than the level of the Nile and the sea, is brackish. Cf. Petrie Papyri II. xxx (b), where the same class of land is described (in purer Greek) as ἀλμυρὶς ἄφορος.

αιλ^λ σπ^ο: αἱ λοιπαὶ σπόρου, cf. l. 198.

Line 3. απ^η: ἀπηλιώτου. So elsewhere β^ο=βορρᾶ, ν^ο=νότου, λ^ι=λιβός.

εχ^ο: ἐχόμενα or (if taken as agreeing with ἀρουνται) ἐχόμεναι, meaning, in connexion with the preceding word, 'adjoining (the last-named plot) on the west.' That this is the right explanation is shown by Petrie Pap. II. xxxvi, where ἐχόμενα occurs repeatedly in a document relating to measurements of land, coupled with similar indications of direction (πρὸς νότον, πρὸς λίβα, κ.τ.λ.).

Line 6. C η κ.τ.λ.: i.e. a plot measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, = $2\frac{1}{2}$ arouras of arable land. The unit of linear measure in which the dimensions are given must be that which, when squared, gives an aroura, since it is certain that the totals, which result from multiplying together the lengths of the sides, are stated in arouras. The linear unit which thus corresponds to the aroura is that known in Egyptian as *khet* or *khet n nuh* (lit. 'stick of cord') = 100 royal cubits. No Greek name for this measure has hitherto been known, but it may fairly be gathered from this papyrus that it is represented by the abbreviation σχ^ο, which occurs in ll. 49, 60, 104, &c. This (since σχοίνος is only known as a measure of long distance, varying from 30 to 120 stadia) can hardly be anything but σχοινίον, which in its sense of a 'measuring-cord' corresponds closely with the literal meaning of *khet n nuh*. The only objection to identifying it with the *khet* of 100 cubits is that the Tabulae Heronianae speak of a σχοινίον δεκαόργυιον (= 40 cubits) or δωδεκαόργυιον (= 48 cubits) as common measures in surveying land (see Hultsch, *Met. Script. Rell.* pp. 189, 190 μετὰ τοῦτο ὀφείλεις ποιῆσαι σχοινίον ἥγουν

σωκάριον δεκαόργυιον καὶ οὕτως μετρεῖν ὃν μέλλεις μετρήσαι τόπον· τὸ γὰρ σωκάριον τῆς σπορίμου γῆς δέκα ὀργυιάς ὀφείλει ἔχειν, τοῦ δὲ λιβαδίου καὶ τῶν περιορισμῶν δώδεκα: with other references to the δεκα-(or δωδεκα-)όργυιον σχοινίον in the next paragraph). Now it is true that the passages in which the abbreviation σχ^ο appears in this papyrus are not actual measurements of fields (see note on l. 35), and that it cannot be absolutely proved that it there indicates the side of an aroura, or *khet*; but it is hardly likely that two units of linear measure, the one of 40 cubits and the other of 100, would be used side by side in the same document. Without the epithet δεκαόργυιον there is no reason why σχοινίον should not be used to indicate a measure of 100 cubits; indeed it has been shown above that etymologically it corresponds closely with the *khet*. Nor is there anything impossible in the same word being thus used for different measures. It is distinctly stated to be used for measures of 10 and 12 fathoms; and the use of one name for several distinct measures is a striking feature of Egyptian metrology. (For the metrological facts contained in this note I am indebted to Mr. F. Ll. Griffith; see especially his 'Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures' in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, June, 1892, and May, 1893.) It should be added that in Petrie Pap. II. xxxvi, which is a document connected with a land-survey, the word σχοινίον is used as a linear measure. Its exact value is doubtful, since in the measurements given, which are those of a canal in course of excavation, while the length is expressed in σχοινία, the unit of breadth and depth (which cannot be the same) is not stated and the resulting cubic content is given in the unknown quantity, ἀωλία. It seems probable, however, that the unit of breadth and depth is the cubit, in which case ἀωλία are cubic cubits, and the σχοινίον has the value of about $45\frac{1}{2}$ cubits. (N.B. in ll. 14, 17, 27, the measurement of depth should be read as $\text{L} = \frac{1}{2}$, instead of $a = 1$.) It appears, then, that (allowing for the different cubits which were current in Egypt) the σχοινίον in the Petrie papyrus agrees with the ten- or twelve-fathom cubit of the Tabulae Heronianae.

$\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ}$ $\zeta \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } \alpha \text{ — } \epsilon \eta^{\circ} / \sigma^{\circ} \epsilon$ $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ}$ $\zeta \text{ — } \beta \text{ — } \zeta \eta^{\circ} / \sigma^{\circ} \alpha \eta^{\circ}$ 75 $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \epsilon \text{ — } \alpha \text{ — } / [\sigma \pi]^{\circ} \zeta \eta$ $\text{ — } \alpha \rho^{\circ} \iota \zeta \delta \text{ L } \alpha \lambda^{\mu} \alpha \phi^{\circ} \zeta \alpha$
 $\alpha \iota \lambda \omicron \iota^{\circ} \sigma \pi^{\circ} \iota \varsigma \delta$ $\alpha \pi^{\eta} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \delta \iota \alpha \gamma \epsilon \omega \rho^{\gamma} \text{ H } \rho \omega \nu^{\circ} \tau \omicron \upsilon$ $\Sigma \alpha \tau \alpha \beta \omicron \upsilon \tau^{\tau} \kappa \alpha \iota \tau \omega \nu \mu \epsilon \chi \omega \nu$ 80 $\alpha \rho \omicron \tau \omega \nu \sigma \pi \omicron \rho \omicron \upsilon \zeta \iota . \acute{\omicron}$ $\tau \omicron \lambda \omicron \iota^{\circ} \mu \epsilon \rho^{\circ} \epsilon \pi \iota \sigma^{\kappa} \alpha^{\tau} \beta^{\circ}$

. . .

 $\alpha \text{ — } \alpha \zeta \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } / \alpha \lambda^{\mu} \alpha \phi^{\circ} \alpha \zeta \eta$ $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \epsilon \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \text{ — } \zeta \epsilon \text{ — } \alpha / \sigma \pi^{\circ} \zeta \acute{\xi} \acute{\omicron}$ 85 $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \epsilon \text{ — } [\beta] \text{ — } \epsilon \text{ — } \iota \varsigma / \sigma \pi^{\circ} \alpha \zeta \iota \varsigma$ $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \epsilon \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \text{ — } \gamma \zeta \text{ — } \epsilon / \sigma^{\circ} \beta \epsilon \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \xi \omicron$

(Col. 6.)

 $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ}$ $\alpha \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } \alpha \epsilon \text{ — } \epsilon \text{ — } \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma / \sigma^{\circ} \alpha \epsilon \text{ — } \lambda \omicron \xi \omicron$ $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \alpha \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } \alpha \delta \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } / \alpha \lambda^{\mu} \alpha \phi^{\circ} \alpha \zeta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \lambda \omicron \xi \omicron$ 90 $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \alpha \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \text{ — } \alpha \zeta \eta^{\circ} \text{ — } \alpha \eta^{\circ} / \alpha \epsilon \eta^{\circ}$ $\nu^{\circ} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \alpha \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \text{ — } \alpha \text{ — } / \sigma \pi^{\circ} \alpha \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma$ $\text{ — } \alpha \rho^{\circ} \iota \theta [\zeta] \eta^{\circ}$ $\text{ L } \alpha \lambda \mu \eta \varsigma \alpha \phi^{\circ} \gamma \eta \text{ — } \iota \varsigma \lambda \omicron \xi \omicron \alpha \iota^{\lambda} \sigma \pi^{\circ} \iota \varsigma \delta \eta \xi \omicron$ $\alpha \pi^{\eta} \epsilon \chi^{\circ} \alpha \pi^{\eta} \delta \alpha \gamma \rho \omicron \upsilon \tau \omicron \alpha \pi \alpha \iota \sigma \iota \varsigma . . \omicron^{\mu} \zeta \mu \gamma \zeta \eta \lambda \omicron$ 95 $\text{ L } \alpha \lambda \mu \eta \varsigma \alpha \phi \omicron \rho \omicron \upsilon \zeta \alpha \iota \lambda \omicron \iota^{\circ} \sigma \pi^{\circ} [\lambda \varsigma \zeta \eta \lambda \omicron]$ $\omega \nu \alpha \bar{\nu} \text{ — } \beta \gamma \rho \kappa \zeta \beta \zeta [\eta \lambda \omicron] \kappa \alpha \iota \alpha \bar{\nu} \text{ — } \delta \beta \rho \kappa$ $\alpha \rho^{\circ} \lambda \delta \delta \iota \alpha \gamma \epsilon \omega \rho^{\gamma} \text{ P } \tau \omicron \lambda \epsilon \mu \alpha \iota \omicron \upsilon$ $\tau \omicron \upsilon \text{ A } \rho \omicron \kappa \rho \omega \upsilon \tau^{\tau} \kappa \alpha \iota \tau \omega \nu \mu \epsilon \chi^{\chi} \epsilon \pi \iota \sigma^{\kappa}$

Line 75. The figures must be wrong. Either ϵ should be $\zeta \eta$, or *vice versa*; and as the sum of the totals shows that $\frac{1}{2}$ is right for the area, it must be the linear measure that is in fault.

Line 82. The three characters which compose this line seem to be in different ink, and perhaps have nothing to do with the register.

Line 89. The total should be $\alpha \zeta \lambda \omicron \xi \omicron$.

100 $\alpha^- \nu^0 \lambda \mu\epsilon\rho\upsilon\varsigma \mu\epsilon\tau\alpha \chi^\epsilon \xi\upsilon[\lambda\iota]\tau\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$
 $\alpha \text{ d } \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma} \frac{\kappa\alpha \eta^1}{\kappa\alpha \text{ d } \overline{\chi\omicron}} \beta \text{ d } \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma \lambda\omicron} / \mu[a] \text{ d } \overline{\eta \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron}$
 $\text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon \Upsilon \epsilon \alpha\iota^\lambda [\lambda\varsigma \text{ d } \overline{\eta \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron}]$
 $\beta^0 \epsilon\chi^0 \alpha\pi^\eta \alpha^-$

(Col. 7.)

$\alpha \text{ d } \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma \lambda\omicron} \frac{\text{d}}{\omicron\upsilon^\delta} / \sigma^1 [\overline{\eta \iota \varsigma}]$
 $\alpha\pi^\eta \epsilon\chi^0 \epsilon\gamma\beta \beta^0 \sigma\chi\omicron^\epsilon \epsilon\lambda$
 105 $\alpha \frac{\epsilon\lambda}{\text{d}} / \alpha\lambda^\mu \alpha\phi^0 [\epsilon\lambda]$
 $\lambda \epsilon\chi^0 \iota\sigma^\beta \nu^0 \sigma\chi\omicron^\epsilon \text{ d } \epsilon\gamma^\beta \beta^0 / \eta^1$
 $\alpha \text{ d } \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma} \frac{\epsilon\lambda \eta^1}{\text{d}} \alpha \text{ d } [/\alpha \overline{\eta \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron}]$
 $\text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \Upsilon \epsilon\lambda / \sigma[\pi^0] \subset \overline{\iota \varsigma}$
 $\text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi^0 \Upsilon \alpha \sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon . .$
 110 $\alpha\pi^\eta \epsilon\chi^0 \alpha\rho^0 \kappa\alpha \overline{\iota \varsigma}$
 $\text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi^0 \epsilon\text{L } \alpha\pi\omicron \sigma\pi\omicron\rho^0 \delta[\text{L}]$
 $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma^\mu \tau\omega\iota \alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\iota \delta\text{L}$
 $\kappa\alpha\iota \tau\omega\iota \epsilon\text{L } \kappa\alpha\theta \nu^\delta \epsilon\pi \alpha\iota\gamma\iota^a \Upsilon[\alpha\subset]$
 $\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon \alpha\bar{\nu} \text{L } \epsilon \epsilon\lambda \alpha\rho^0 \iota\theta \subset \eta^1$
 115 $\delta\iota^\lambda \gamma\epsilon\omega\rho^\gamma \text{Τιμμηονς του Αρποχ}$
 $\kappa\alpha\iota \tau\omega\upsilon \mu\epsilon\chi \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma^\kappa$
 $\alpha \overline{\iota \varsigma} \frac{\kappa\alpha \eta^1}{\text{d}} \epsilon\lambda \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma} / \kappa[a \eta^1]$
 $\text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi^0 \Upsilon \alpha \subset \alpha\iota^\lambda \sigma\pi^0 / \theta [\subset \eta^1]$

(Col. 8.)

$\alpha\pi^\eta \epsilon\chi^0 \Upsilon \lambda\theta \overline{\iota \varsigma \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron}$
 120 $\text{L } \alpha\pi\omicron \sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon \delta\text{L } \epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma^\mu\epsilon$
 $[\tau]\omega\iota \alpha[\upsilon\tau\omega\iota \delta\text{L}] \kappa\alpha\iota [\tau\omega\iota \epsilon\text{L}] \kappa\alpha\theta \nu^\delta$
 $\epsilon\pi \alpha\iota[\gamma\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon \Upsilon . .] \quad \epsilon \overline{\iota \varsigma \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron}$
 $\alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi[\omicron\rho\omicron]\nu \Upsilon \delta \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma}$
 $. \lambda\gamma \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma \xi\omicron}$
 125 $.$
 $\kappa\alpha\iota \tau\omega\upsilon \mu\epsilon\chi \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\kappa \alpha^- \beta[^\circ]$

Line 99. χ^ϵ : $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\omicron\upsilon$, cf. ll. 152, 158, &c.

Line 103. $\omicron\upsilon^\delta$: $\omicron\lambda\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, implying that the plot of ground on this side ran up into a point. It was therefore an isosceles triangle, the two equal sides measuring $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{8}$ $\sigma\chi\omicron\upsilon\iota\alpha$, and the base $\frac{1}{4}$ $\sigma\chi\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon$. The area would then be, strictly, $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{256} = \frac{47}{256}$, but since fractions are not carried out so far in this register it is probable that it was represented by $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{48}{256}$.

Line 110. $\kappa\alpha \overline{\iota \varsigma}$: according to the details which follow, this should be $\kappa\alpha \eta^1$.

Lines 111–113. These lines appear to indicate land which had been cultivated in the fourth year, but had been invaded by the lake in the same year, and now lay under water and so was unfit for cultivation in the current year. Any failure in maintaining the embankments might lead to such a catastrophe. Cf. l. 120.

Line 113. $\kappa\alpha\theta \nu^\delta \epsilon\pi \alpha\iota\gamma\iota^a$: $\kappa\alpha\theta' \upsilon\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (cf. Pap. CCCL, l. 11) $\epsilon\pi' \alpha\iota\gamma\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon$.

Line 118. $\theta \subset \eta^1$: a slip of the pen for $\iota\theta \subset \eta^1$.

-
 και αλ
 αλ^μ αφ^ο . . .
 130 \swarrow αρ^ο λζ d η ξ^ο L αλμης αφ^ο δ η ις
 σπορου αι λου^ι ζ λγ η ις ξ^ο
 ν^ο εχ^ο απο των του Απιωνος γενομενου
 στρατ^η ηλασσωμενων προς τους αλλο^υ
 αι εκ της του δL επισ^κ γνωσθ
 135 ειναι σπορου ζ γ και αγρον μονατ^ο

(Col. 9.)

- σπορου ζ α ε
 αν ζ ε ζ ζ α ε ις λο
 .
 .
 140 \swarrow ζ ις L η ξ^ο
 ων σπορου ζ α ε η ις λο
 .
 επισ^κ
 α ε β ε η ις β η ις / ε ε
 145 ν^ο εχ^ο
 . . . $\overline{\dots \iota \varsigma}$ L η ις / η ις λο ξ^ο
 λ εχ^ο α ις ξ^ο $\overline{L \eta \iota \varsigma}$ / L η^ι
 παρα . . . ν^ο με ι^κ λό / ε L η ξ^ο
 L χερσου ξυλιτι^δ αφορου α L η λο ξ^ο
 150 αι λου^ι σπορου ζ δ ε η ις λο
 απ^η εχ^ο αναμ^ε οντος υδρ⁻
 ισβ⁻ ν^ο σχο^ι κατα χερσου
 ξυλιτιδος ζ λε ε

(Col. 10.)

- L αλμης αφορου ζ γ
 155 σπορου αν ζ δ β ρκ ζ λβ ε
 δι^ι γεωργ^ο Αρσυθει^ο [του]
 και των μεχ επισ^κ α . . απο

Line 133. στρατ^η: στρατηγοῦ, cf. l. 269. A strategus Apion is not otherwise known as yet. He must presumably have been strategus of one of the divisions of the Arsinoite nome.

Line 134. επισ^κ: ἐπισκέψεως.

Line 136. The greater part of the writing in this column

has nearly disappeared through the discoloration of the papyrus.

Line 151. αναμ^ε: ἀναμέσον. υδρ⁻: ὑδραγωγῶν, cf. l. 190. The field described adjoins the one last mentioned on the east, but with a water-course between them.

χερσου ξυλιτιδ°

α ελ ις̄ ———— ελ ις̄ / α d η ις̄ λο

160 παρακ' β° ικ . . . ας λό

ν° εχ° α ελ ———— 5 α ελ ις̄ / σ' ι η ις̄ λο ξο

ν° εχ° α ελ η ις̄ ———— ε α ελ

ν° εχ° β d ις̄ ———— γ d α ελ . . .

ν° εχ° β d η' ———— γ d η'

165

α ρ° λε ελ
L αλμ' α[φ°] υ γ αι' σπ[° υ] λβ ελ

απ' εχ° υ λς̄ (ις̄ λο [L] α[λμης] αφ° β ις̄

χερσου ξυλιτιδος υ γ η λο

σπορου αν̄ ε δ β ρκ υ λα d ις̄ λο ξο

170

επισ' α ν°

β (η' ———— η β / ιη (

(Col. 11.)

L αλμης αφ° υ β ις̄ αι' σπ° υ

β° εχ° β ———— ζ (η' α (η ις̄ / ιδ λο ξο

β° εχ° α (η ις̄ ———— γ η' ελ ις̄ λο / δ λο ξο

175

/ αλμης χερσου ξυλιτιδ°

σπορου

[.]

L αλμης αφορου υ β ις̄ χερσου

ξυλιτιδ° υ γ η [λο] αι' σπ° λα d ις̄ λο ξο

180

απ' εχ° υ λς̄ η λο ξο

L χερσου ελ η ξο

σπορου αν̄ ε γ (ξ υ λε d λό

δια γεωργ° Ανουβ του Σε . . ιλου

και των μεχ̄ επισ' α ν°

185

εν χερσowi ξυλιτιδ̄ σπορ̄

α d ———— α α d η' / σπ° α η ις̄ λο

Παρακ' απ' ικ . . ας η' / σπορου

αρ° α d ις̄ λο

Line 160. παρα.): qu. παρίκειται?

(Col. 12.)

- $\text{Bor}^L \epsilon\chi^o \text{ αναμ}^\epsilon \text{ ουσης οδου και}$
 190 $\text{υδραγωγου } \epsilon\gamma^\beta \lambda \kappa \text{ απ}^\eta$
 $\beta \epsilon \text{ ————— } \eta \text{ ————— } \beta \text{ d ις } / \kappa \text{ d}$
 $\beta^o \epsilon\chi^o \beta \dots \frac{\zeta \text{ d } \eta^)}{\zeta \text{ (} \eta^)} \epsilon \eta^ / \iota \alpha \epsilon \eta \text{ ις } \xi^o$
 $\beta^o \epsilon\chi^o \epsilon \dots \eta^ \text{ χερσου ξυλιτιδος}$
 $\epsilon \text{ ————— } [\dots] / \psi \beta \text{ (} \eta^)$
 195 $\text{L χερσου ξυλιτι}^\delta \epsilon \eta \xi^o$
 $\dots \lambda\varsigma \eta \lambda\omicron \xi^o$
 $\text{L χερσου ξυλιτιδος } \psi \epsilon \eta \xi^o$
 $\text{αι λοι}^\delta \text{ σπορου } \psi \lambda\epsilon \text{ d } \lambda\omicron$
 $\text{απ}^\eta \epsilon\chi^o \epsilon\gamma^\beta \nu^o \psi \kappa\eta \epsilon \text{ ις } \lambda\omicron$
 200 $\text{L απο σπορου δL επικεκλυσμ}^\mu$
 $\text{τωι αυτωι δL και τωι εL}$
 $\text{καθ } \nu^\delta \text{ επ αιγιαλ}^o \psi \alpha$
 $\text{σπορου } \alpha\bar{\nu} \text{ } \epsilon \delta \beta \rho \kappa \psi \text{ ις (} \acute{\iota}\varsigma$
 $[\kappa\alpha] \iota \alpha\bar{\nu} \text{ } \epsilon \gamma \text{ (} \acute{\epsilon} \psi \text{ ια d } \lambda\omicron$
 205 $\text{δια γεωρ}^\gamma \text{ Θεοφιλου του Ανου}^\beta$

(Col. 13.)

- $\text{επισ}^\kappa \quad \bar{\alpha} \text{ βορρα}$
 $[(\text{ ις })] \text{ ————— } \kappa \text{ ————— } / \iota \alpha \text{ d}$
 $] \psi \alpha \text{ d } \alpha \dots$
 $[\dots \epsilon\chi^o \text{ (} \eta^)] \text{ ————— } \alpha \text{ d} / \sigma\pi^o \text{ (} \eta \text{ [ις } \lambda\omicron] \xi^o$
 210 $[\dots \epsilon\chi^o \text{ (} \eta^)] \text{ ————— } \text{ (} / \alpha\lambda^\mu \text{ d } [\text{ ις }]$
 $/ \psi \text{ ιβ d } \lambda\omicron \xi^o$
 $] \alpha \text{ (} \acute{\iota}\varsigma \dots$
 $\dots \epsilon\chi^o \psi \text{ ιθ d } \lambda\omicron$
 $\text{L } \alpha[\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma] \alpha\phi^o \alpha \text{ d } \lambda\omicron \xi^o$
 215 $[\dots] \dots \text{ μεναι και επικεκλυσμεναι}$
 $[\tau\omega\iota] \delta\text{L και ον καθ } \nu^\delta \text{ επ αιγιαλ}^o$
 $[\tau\omega\iota] \epsilon\text{L}$
 $[\dots] \text{ σπορου } \alpha\bar{\nu} \text{ } \epsilon \zeta \psi \text{ ις (} \text{ ις } \lambda\omicron \xi^o$
 $[\delta\iota^L] \text{ γεωρ}^\gamma \text{ Διδυμου του Πρωτ}^\chi$
 220 $[\kappa\alpha\iota] \text{ των με}^\chi \text{ επισ}^\kappa \bar{\alpha} \nu^o$

Line 190. $\epsilon\gamma^\beta \lambda \kappa \text{ απ}^\eta$: 'running east and west.'

$$\beta^0 [\epsilon \chi^0] \text{ d } \eta^1 \xrightarrow{a} / \alpha \lambda^\mu \alpha \phi^0 \text{ d } \eta^1$$

$$\beta^0 \epsilon \chi^0 \text{ d } \eta^1 \xrightarrow{\delta \text{ d } \eta^1} / \sigma \pi^0 \gamma \text{ d } \overline{\iota \varsigma \xi_0}$$

$$\alpha \rho^0 \iota \zeta \text{ d } \overline{\eta \iota \varsigma \lambda_0 \xi_0}$$

(Col. 16.)

$\begin{array}{l} \text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\nu \quad \epsilon\lambda \eta^{\dagger} \\ 255 \quad \alpha\iota^{\lambda} \sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\nu \quad \psi \iota\zeta \overline{\iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron} \\ \alpha\pi^{\eta} \epsilon\chi^{\circ} \quad \psi \mu \delta \eta \iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron \\ \text{L } [\alpha\lambda\mu]\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\nu \quad \psi \alpha \cup \\ \sigma\pi\omicron\rho\omicron\nu \alpha\bar{\nu} \tau \delta \beta \rho\kappa \psi \lambda\eta \epsilon\lambda \overline{[\eta \iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron]} \\ \delta\iota\alpha \gamma[\epsilon]\omega\rho^{\gamma} \Pi \dots \epsilon\nu , \dots \omicron\nu \dots\dots\dots \\ 260 \quad \kappa\alpha\iota \tau[\omega\nu] \mu[\epsilon\tau\omicron]^{\chi} \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma^{\epsilon} \bar{\alpha} \beta^{\circ} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \alpha \delta \eta^{\dagger} \frac{\tau \epsilon\lambda \eta^{\dagger}}{} \alpha[\cup]\eta^{\dagger} / \sigma\pi^{\circ} \iota \delta \overline{\iota\varsigma} \\ \nu^{\circ} \epsilon\chi^{\circ} \quad \alpha \dots \frac{\delta \dots}{} \alpha \epsilon\lambda \eta^{\dagger} / \theta \epsilon\lambda \lambda\omicron \overline{\xi\omicron} \\ \text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi^{\circ} \alpha \cup \alpha\iota^{\lambda} [\sigma]\pi^{\circ} \eta \delta \lambda\omicron \overline{\xi\omicron} \\ \nu^{\circ} \epsilon\chi^{\circ} \beta \delta \frac{\eta \epsilon\lambda}{} / \sigma\pi^{\circ} \iota\theta \cup \overline{\eta \iota\varsigma} \\ 265 \quad \nu^{\circ} \epsilon\chi^{\circ} \iota\sigma^{\beta} \alpha\pi^{\eta} \sigma\chi^{\iota} \eta^{\dagger} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \alpha \overline{\iota\varsigma} \frac{\cup \eta^{\dagger}}{} \alpha \eta^{\dagger} / \sigma\pi^{\circ} \cup \overline{\eta \lambda\omicron \xi\omicron} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \diagdown \psi \mu \delta \overline{[\eta] \iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron} \\ \text{L } \alpha\lambda\mu\eta\varsigma \alpha\phi^{\circ} \alpha \cup \alpha\iota^{\lambda} \sigma\pi^{\circ} \lambda\eta \epsilon\lambda \overline{\eta \iota\varsigma \lambda\omicron} \end{array}$

(Col. 17.)

270 ν^ο εχ^ο απο των τ[ου] Απιωνος
 γενομενου στρατηγου ηλασ^ω.
 προς τους το τω δL
 γνωσθεν ειναι χερσου απο μυρι^κ
 μηδεν δυναμενων φερειν και ον
 εν τη αυτη διαθεσ[ει τωι ε] L
 275 αρ^ο ελ η ις λ[ο ξο]
 α η^ι ————— α / χ^ι απ[ο μ]υρι^κ
 μηδε[ν] δυναμ^ε φερειν ελ η ις λο ξο
 απ^η εχ^ο αρ^ο ιη δ ξό
 L αλμης αφ^ο υ α L η ξο
 280 αι λοι^ι σπορου απ . . . υ ις L η

Lines 269-274. Cf. ll. 132-135.

Line 272. *μυρικ* : *μυρικῶν*.

δι^τ γεωργ^ο Αροκρων^τ του Πνεφερ^ω
 επισ^κ α⁻ β^ο

ε^λ η^ι $\frac{α ε η}{}$ / αλ^μ αφ^ο α \subset η ξ^ο

ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ ι^ς $\frac{ζ ε}{}$ ε^λ η^ι / σπ^ο ε \subset λ^ο

285 ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ η^ι $\frac{[ε]}{}$ ε^λ ι^ς / σπ^ο ε ι^ς

(Col. 18.)

ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ η^ι $\frac{γ}{}$ / σπ^ο β \subset η^ι

ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ η^ι $\frac{β ε}{}$ / σπ^ο β ε^λ η^ι λ^ο

$\frac{β ι η ε ξ ο}{}$ αλμ^η αφ^ο α \subset η ξ^ο
 αι λοι^ι σπορου β ι^ς \subset η

290 απ^η εχ^ο β ι^ς \subset η ι^ς λ^ο ξ^ο

σπορου β ι^ς ι^ς λ^ο

δια γεωργ^η Ατρει^ο [το]ν . . . ωτου

και των με^χ επισ^κ α⁻ β^ο

ε^λ[η^ι] $\frac{[α] ε η}{}$ / αλ^μ αφ^ο α \subset η ξ^ο

295 ν^ο εχ^ο \subset η ι^ς $\frac{ζ [ε]}{}$ ε^λ η^ι / σπ^ο ε λ^ο ξ^ο

ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ η^ι $\frac{ε}{δ}$ [α] ι^ς σπ^ο δ \subset η ι^ς

ν^ο εχ^ο ε^λ η^ι λ^ο $\frac{γ}{}$ ε^λ η^ι / σπ^ο β \subset η λ^ο ξ^ο

ν^ο εχ^ο α ι^ς $\frac{β ε}{}$ ε^λ η^ι λ^ο / β \subset η ι^ς

$\frac{β ι η ε ξ ο}{}$

300 L αλμης αφ^ο α \subset η ξ^ο αι^λ σπ^ο [ι] ι^ς λ^ο

(Col. 19.)

απ^η εχ^ο β ι^ς ι^ς L αλμης [αφ^ο]

α \subset λ^ο ξ^ο σπ^ο α^ν β ε^λ β ι^ς [ξ^ο]

δι^τ γεωργ^η [. . .] μ^ο του Πορνυ [. . . και των με^χ]

επισ^κ \subset ι^ς $\frac{ι}{}$ \subset η^ι / σπ^ο ε \subset η ι^ς

305 β^ο εχ^ο \subset η^ι $\frac{ζ}{}$. . . / ε \subset

β^ο εχ^ο . . . $\frac{α ε}{}$. . / α \subset

L αλμης αφ^ο d η λo ξ^ο αι^λ σπ^ο α [ι^ς ξ^ο]

β^ο εχ^ο ελ — ^α — / αλ^μ [αφ]^ο α η^ι

310 αι λοι^ι σπορου υ ιδ ι^ς L αλ^μ αφ^ο [α — λo ξ^ο]
υ ιβ — ξ^ο

απ^η εχ^ο εχ^ο υ κη ελ ι^ς λo L αλμ^η [α]φ^ο
γ — ξ^ο σπ^ο υ κε d ι^ς ξ^ο ων [α^ν] ζ [δ] β ρκ
υ ιδ ελ ξ^ο και α^ν ζ γ — ξ [υ ι —] ι^ς

315 δι^ι γεωργ Παπειτος κ^ι Πανουλκτου^ι
αμφο^τ Παπενε^β επισ^κ]

(Col. 20.)

α d η^ι — ^ι — [

. . . απ^η δ . σχ^{οι} [

ελ — d η^ι — [

β^ο εχ^ο α d η^ι — ζ — η ι^ς . . ι^ς / [

320 β^ο εχ^ο . . . — β — / [

— α[ρ^ο κη] ελ ι^ς λo

L αλμης αφ^ο [γ — ξ^ο]

αι λοι^ι σπορου υ κε d ι^ς [ξ^ο]

απ^η εχ^ο α[ρ^ο ιγ —] η ι^ς [ξ^ο]

325 L αλμης αφ^ο γ η ι^ς ξ^ο σπ^ο α[ν ζ . . .]

αρ^ο ι — δι^ι γεωργ Χαρητος [του]

Χαρητος επισ^κ αρ^χ λ[]

. d η ι^ς — α ελ — ελ [

β^ο εχ^ο ελ η^ι — α d η^ι — / [

330 β^ο εχ^ο [.] η^ι — α — η — . / [

Line 311. εχ^ο is repeated by mistake.

PAPYRUS CLXXXVIII.—3rd cent. (?)

THE following document consists merely of a list of names, each followed by the statement of a certain number of artabas of wheat. The length of the list is in itself sufficient to show that it is a public document, and that it must be a list either of the

quantities of seed-corn distributed to the cultivators, or of the wheat required to be paid by them after the harvest. The absence of the fractions so conspicuous in the lists of the latter kind seems to show that it belongs to the former class. The register is of the barest possible kind, and almost the only point requiring attention is the variation in the categories under which the entries are arranged. In lines 1-60, 122, 123, the statement of the number of artabas is preceded by the word $\delta\eta$; in the rest of the document, by a symbol resembling ζ . The change from one to the other is accompanied in each case by a new heading, and these seem to indicate a distinction between *κάτοικοι* and others (apparently called *ξένοι*). To the latter the abbreviation $\delta\eta$ is applied, while the mention of the *κάτοικοι* is accompanied by the appearance of the new symbol. The abbreviation $\delta\eta$ must almost certainly stand for *δημοσίου* (*sc. πυροῦ*); while ζ may possibly be a corruption of κ , indicating that the corn for the *κάτοικοι* came from a special store (*κατοικικοῦ*).

The date of the document is uncertain, but the writing appears to be of the first half of the third century; and the occurrence of the name Aurelia points to a date not earlier than this.

(Col. 1.)		
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \text{ ' '}$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \lambda \text{ } \overline{\omega}$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \epsilon$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota$
5	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \lambda \text{ } \beta^)$
	. . . .] <i>και Αμμωνιος</i>	
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \beta \text{ } \epsilon$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota \text{ } \zeta$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \zeta \text{ } \beta^)$
10	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \mu \gamma$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \theta$
	. . . . .] <i>ρον[. . .]</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \beta$
	. . . <i>Τε]σενουφεως</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota \varsigma \text{ } . .$
	. . .] <i>. ειτος</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \text{ } . .$
15	. . .] <i>κε . ειτος</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota \varsigma$
	. . .] <i>ειου</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \delta \text{ } \gamma'$
	. . .] <i>αιρεως</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \eta$
	. . .] <i>ρανο[s] Ωρον και Ηρ . .</i>	
	. . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \eta$
20	. . . .] <i>ρον</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \eta \text{ } . .$
	. . . .] <i>ηειτος</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota \gamma$
	. . . .] <i>κρον</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa$
	. . . . .]	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \kappa \epsilon$
	. . . .] <i>ωνος και Πα</i>	
25	. . . .] <i>αγοβ</i>	$\delta\eta \text{ } \frac{1}{\circ} \iota$

- 65 K[υ]ριλλα θυγ̃ Αρ[είου] του και Διδυ
 μου
 Βαθραξ [Δ]ιοσκορ[ον] δια Διονυσιου
 Αρποκραταινα Διοδωρου
 Πολλας Αρσιου
 70 Ισις γυνη Λαμπωνος
 Δημητριος υιος Νειλου
 Αφροδισιος γυ̃ και οι αδελφοι
 Κλη- φ [. .] . . γορανο^s
 Ισις γυνη Λα[μπ]ω[νος]
 (Col. 4.)
 75 Μαριων ιερεις
 Διονυσια Διονυσιου
 Διδυμος γυμνασιαρχ^o
 Ισιδωρος εξηγ- ο του αυτου
 Νεμοδημος ρητωρ
 80 Αρποκρας χρυσοχους
 Ισιδωρος Διδυμου εξηγ̃
 Κυριλλα θυγ̃ Αρειου του κ) Διδυ
 Θεουδιδος Καπιτωλειου νεω^t
 Σαραπιων Αρειου
 85 Ουαλεριος Φιλοξενος
 Ουαλεριος Τιτανιανος
 Γεμινος Ευθη- δια της γυ-
 Αρποκραταινα Διοδωρου
 Κοπρης Καλλινου
 90 Κλαυδιος και Ποσιδωνιος . . Ιου
 λιας Τερτιλλης και Κλαυδιος Αρμα
 ισκου δια Κοπρη
 Μαρων αρχαι Σεπ¹ πρεσ
 Αφροδισιος γυ- και οι αδελφοι
 95 Πολλας Αρσινοου
 Καστορεις Καστορος
 Κουλλουθος Ανη
 Σεραπιας η και Σουχαινα δια Διο
 νυσιου
- ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\alpha$ $\overline{\zeta}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ θ $\iota\varsigma$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\zeta$ β^1
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ι
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ι
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\eta\alpha$ $\overline{\iota\omicron}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ η ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ς
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\varsigma$ d
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ δ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\lambda\delta$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ δ $\overline{\gamma\iota\omicron}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ς $\overline{\eta}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ϵ $\overline{\zeta}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ς
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ς $\overline{d\iota\omicron}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ι \overline{d}
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ δ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ι
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\kappa\alpha$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ ζ $\overline{\zeta}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\varsigma$ $\overline{\zeta\gamma\kappa\omicron}$
 ζ $[\overline{\epsilon}]$ $\overline{\circ}$ ς
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ η ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ η ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\mu\beta$ β^1
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\gamma$ β^1
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ β
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ a $\overline{\kappa\omicron}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ $\iota\alpha$ d

(Col. 5.)

- 100 K[υ]ριλλα θυγ̃ Α[ρ]ρειου του και Διδυ
] ειν . ιου κ $\overline{\omicron}$
] και νεπως
] Σαραπⁱ Αντιν-
- ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ β $\overline{\iota\omicron}$
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ γ ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ γ ϵ
 ζ $\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\circ}$ δ β^1

Line 80. χρυσοχους : i. e. χρυσοχοῖς.

	.....]	.....	ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ ι λ
105	.....]		] ζ δ
	.....]ρο . . του και Διδ ^ν		[ζ] ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ η .
	.....]ειο . . .		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ
	.....] . . . . . ας Τρυ[. .]ι του		
	. φερω[. . .]ου . . . εια		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ θ
110	Καστο[ρ]ει[ς Κασ]το[ρος]		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ
	Σαραπιας ρον . . Σαρα-		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ δ
	Πτολλ[ας Αρ]σι[νοου]		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ λ
	Αρποκρ[ας] χρι[σοχ]ους δια		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ
	Νιγνος Θεωοφῶ δια Ηρων Αντι		
115	νοεως		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ δ λ ιω
	Διδυμος ιερεις δια Κλη-		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ ε
	Θ[ε]ων χρυ[σο]χους δια Κλη-		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ δ
	Σοηρους Αρποκρα		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ ε
	Σαραπιων Αρειου		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ η'
120	αι)		
	επι ξεν[ω]ν ομοῖ δ ^η ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ λ ων το κα-		
	Οννωφρις Οννωφρεως		δ ^η ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ ι γ
	Αθεσις Σανσνευτος πρακτωρ		δ ^η ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ π λ
	αι)		
125	Κ[α]τοικων αυτου ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ μδ ε ων το καταγδρα		
	[. .]ιγους Σολυδιωτος		ζ ε $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ γ

(Col. 6.)

	γυνη Ουαλεριου τριηραρχ[ου]	[. . .
	Ισιδωρα θυγ̄ Διδυμου	[. . .
	Ωριων μη̄ Λεον . . .	[. . .
130	Θ[εων] Σαραπιδος δια	
	[. . .
	Α[υ]ρηλι[α] . . ραις η και	
	Ισιδωρου	[. . .
	Ζωσιμος Α τος	[. . .
135	αι)	
	Π . . ι λευκοπυργος	δη[. .
	Πεκυσις Τουρβωνος	[. . .
	Πετευ[ρι]ς Ωρου	[. . .
	Παωτεις Πεταβ	[. . .
140	Ακους Νεφερωτος	[. . .
	Πανει εικ . .	[. . .
	Παεις Πωλιωνος	[. . .
	Ανψαεις Ορσενουφ[εως]	[. . .
	Πακουεις Πετακουει . . .	[. . .

145	αι'	
	Κατοι[κ]ων αυτου	
	Δημητρια Δημη[τρι]ου	[. . .
	γυνη Φιλαμμωνος . . .	[. . .
	Μαρων Διδυμου	[. . .
150	Πτολεμαι[ος] [
	αι'	
	τοι	[
	Κονναρος	[. . .
	Παντρ	[. . .

PAPYRUS CLXXXI.—A.D. 64.

THIS register differs from those which precede it, in not relating to the taxes on land. The heading of it is mutilated, but enough remains to show that it is a record of taxes paid into the State bank, with the names of the individual tax-payers and the amounts paid by each. The object of the tax is uncertain, but there appears to be a reference to the maintenance of the embankments (line 7). The amounts paid are in every case multiples of 4 drachmas, which suits the embankment tax less than the στεφανικόν (see p. 108). The same characteristic is, however, also seen in Berl. Pap. 392, which is a return addressed by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν to the strategus, entitled κατ' ἄνδρα τῶν διαγεγραμμένων ἡμῶν εἰς ἀρίθμησιν μηνὸς Φαμενώθ, and possibly, when taxes were paid by instalments, four drachmas a month was a usual amount. In the present case the official is Apollonius the χειριστής, which probably does not indicate a distinct office, but the agent of the πράκτορες. He makes solemn oath of the accuracy of his return. The date is given as the tenth year of Nero, but part of the taxation belongs to the eighth year (*a*, line 7). The place is a village in the division of Themistus (*b*, line 19).

The papyrus is divided into three fragments, the exact relation and order of which cannot be determined. The fragment numbered *a* seems, however, to precede *b*, since the former refers to the eighth year, while the latter includes the heading of the list for the tenth year (*b*, line 14).

(*a*)

(Col. 1.)

Ends of lines alone visible, containing amounts in drachmas, in each case
4, 8, or 12 drachmas.

(Col. 2.)

Traces of three lines now illegible.

[. . .]ης Ορ μ^η Ταυμη[5 [.]πενς Ορσεντ^ο μ^η Ηρατος [[Π]επιρ[ις] Πεπιρε^ο μ^η Ταρμ[

- και χομα⁷ ογδοου L
 . . μ⁷ και συνβο^λ
 γινον^τ το¹
- 10 αι και παρ⁷ επι την δ⁷ τρ[απεζαν . .
 Απολλωνι^ο χε^ι ομνυω Νερω[να Κλαυδιον]
 Καισαρα Σεβαστον Γερμανι[κον]
 αυτοκρατορα ει μην εξ υ[. . . α]
 ληθειας κατακε^χ το προ^κ κ[ατ ανδρα]
- 15 και μηθεν τω καθολου διεψε[υσθαι και ευορ]
 κουντι μεν μοι ευ ειη επιορκ[ουντι δε τα]
 εναντια Li Νερωνος Κλαυ[διου Καισαρος]
 Σεβαστου Γερμανικου αυτοκρ[ατορος]
 μηνος Νερωνειου Σεβαστο[υ . .]

Line 7. χομα⁷: presumably for χωμάτων.

Line 9. γινον^τ το¹: γίνονται τὸ σύνολον (or something equivalent).

Line 13. ει: so MS. for ῆ.

Line 14. κατακε^χ: κατακεχωρηκέναι.

Line 19. μηνος Νερωνειου Σεβαστου: this name does not seem to occur elsewhere. Nero gave his name to the month of April (Suet. *Ner.* 55, Tac. *Ann.* xii. 16), which in Egypt would be represented by Pharmouthi.

(δ)

(Col. 1.)

Ends of lines only, with amounts in drachmas, in each case either 4, 8, or 12 drachmas.

(Col. 2.)

	Παποντως Πετενουρε ^ο μ ⁷ Τανεντ ^ο	< ιβ
	Φογγοους Φογγοουντ ^ο μ ⁷ Ταμυ[σθ]ας	< δ
	Κορακος Αβυκιου μ ⁷ Τερκουθε ^ο	< η
	Σαμβας Οννωφρε ^ο μ ⁷ Τασοντος . . .	< η
5	Αχιλλας Ηρακλη ^ο μ ⁷ Ταμυθας	< η
	Ηρακλης Ηρακλ ⁷ μ ⁷ Ταμυθας	< δ
	Βωλος Αρτεματ ^ο μ ⁷ Σουηρεος	< η
	Εριευς Οννωφρε ^ο μ ⁷ Τεφ . . .	< ιβ
	Μυσθ[α]ς νε ^ο εϛ ^λ μ ⁷ Ταμ[υσθ]ας	< ιβ
10	. . . . .
	
	
	/ Ψλς	

(Col. 3.)

- [Ετους δεκ]ατου Νερωνος Κλαυδιου
- 15 [Καισαρος] Σεβαστου Γερμανικου
 [αυτοκρατο]ρος μ⁷ Νερωνειου
 Σεβαστου ια δια Απολλωνι^ο χε^ι
 [κατ] αν^δ συντā του αυτου δεκατου L

Line 18. συντā: συντάξεως.

	Κερκωσε ^ω Θεμιστου	
20	Πα Φογγοουν ^τ μ ^η Ταπασι ^ο	< η
	Κυ . α εγ ^β Ορσευτ ^ο μ ^η Κελλευ ^θ	< ιβ
	[Μυσ]θας Μυσθου μ ^η Θεντιτουη ^τ	< ιβ
	[Μ]ρις Ηρακληου μ ^η Τααρμινσε ^ω	< δ
	. . αρις Μουιτου μ ^η Ταπηιτος	< ι[β]
25	. . . . .]ης Μυσθου μ ^η . . νηευλ ^η [. .	

Remains of four much mutilated lines, and traces of another column following.

Line 19. Κερκωσεω(s); the reading is not quite certain, but appears to be as here given. The village is not otherwise known.

(c)

This fragment contains the remains of three columns. Of the first and last of these only the very slightest remains are left. The middle column is as follows.

	
	. . .] . . νε . βωλ . . .	< η
	Τιθοης Τιθοηους μ ^η Τα . [. . .	<]ιβ
	Παποντως Βωλου μ ^η Ταονν[^ω	<]η
5	Σοκονω ^ι Αρσευτος μ ^η Ταβ[. . .	<]η
	Ωρος Ωρου μ ^η Τ[.]κθσευτος [. .]
	Μυσθας Μυσθου μ ^η Ταμοννις	< δ
	Μυσθας Μυσθουσαν ^θ μ ^η Σουηρε ^ο	< η
	Πτολεμαι ^ο νε ^ο Πτολεμαι ^ο μη Ταπετε	< ιβ
10	Πασως Πασωτ ^ο μ ^η Τεφερσαιτ ^ο	< η
	Ορσευς Πτολεμαι ^ο μ ^η Ηρακλ ^η	< ις
	Πετεσου ^χ Πουαρε ^ο μ ^η Σουηρε ^ο	< η
	Πανεμιεν[ς] Πενηει ^τ μ ^η Εσενευτ ^ο	< η
	Διος Πετε[ς]ουχου μ ^η Τασωτ ^ο	< ιβ
15	Αρης Αρηου μ ^η Ηρακλουτ ^ο	< η
	Τιθοης Χαρμου μ ^η Εσευωτις	< η
	Μυσθας Μυσθου μ ^η Ταορσευτ ^ο	< δ
	Σοκονω ^ι Σοκονω ^ι μ ^η Τεναντ ^ο	< η
	Παποντως Αρμινσε ^ω μ ^η Ταησις	< δ
20	Οννωφρις Φιλοκλ ^η μ ^η Ταμυσ ^θ	< δ
	Ωρ[ος] . . . α . λου μ ^η Ταπετεευτ ^ο	< δ

4. *Miscellaneous Official Documents.*

PAPYRUS CCLXXVI.—A.D. 15.

THE group of papyri which follows (pp. 148–163) consists of miscellaneous official documents, illustrating various details in the administration of Roman Egypt and the functions of the officers who directed it. The first is a letter from Septeius (or Septius) Rufus, who

is evidently an official of very high rank, to the centurion Locretius, accompanying the judgment delivered by him in a case involving a charge of wrongful appropriation of unoccupied lands. The rank of Rufus is nowhere stated, but since he delegates the decision of certain local details in the case to the centurion, the strategus, and the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, he is clearly of higher rank than these. The prefect in A.D. 15 was first Seius Strabo and then Vitrasius Pollio; hence Rufus must be either the δικαιοδότης, the supreme judge of the province, or (perhaps more probably) the Epistrategus of the Heptanomis. The jurisdiction of centurions appears in several other papyri; cf. Pap. CCCXLII and Berl. Papp. 36, 98, 157, 275, 454, 515, all of which are petitions addressed to centurions, asking for redress and punishment of offences against either person or property, by way of assault or wrongful occupation. The present document falls under the latter category.

There are two copies of the letter, in different hands but identical in contents, except that the name of Septius Rufus is omitted in the second. Both are slightly mutilated at the end. The second is in better condition than the first, and has been reproduced in the Palaeographical Society's publications, Series II, pl. 183. Here the first only is printed, the variations in the second being given in the notes. The supplements of mutilated words are taken from the second copy.

- αντιγρᾶ, αντιγρ̄ επιστολ̄ Σεπτειος Ρουφος Λοκρητιωι εκατονταρχη
 ου επ[οι]ησαμην συγκριματος επ ονοματος
 Σατα[βο]υτος του Εριεως εισδεδομενωι εν διαλο
 γισμ[ω]ι αL Τιβεριου Καισαρος Σε[βα]στου π[ερι του]
 5 [προσειλ]ηφθαι τη εαυτου οικια [ψ]ιλους τοπους
 [αδεσ]π[ο]τους το αντιγραφον σοι υπ[ο]τεταχα ιν
 [ειδ]ως κατακλουθησας τοις δι αυτου σημαινο
 [μεν]οις αιτησαμενωι Σαταβουτι χρονον εις την
 επι τοπ[ω]ν αποδιξιν υπερεθεμην εις διακρισιν
 10 [Λοκρη]τιου εκατ[ον]τα[ρ]χου και του [στρ]ατηγου και βασι
 [λικου] γραμματεως οπως επι του διαλογισμου
 [την] διακρισιν δηλωσωσι τω δε Σαταβουτι
 [επη]γγειλα παρειναι τοτε και τας οικονομιας
 [τ]ιν[ας] εχει επισκεμμενας τε εκει . ν⁻
 15 φερειν

[Lα Τι]βεριου Καισαρος Σεβαστου Επειφ ̄

Line 1. The name Σέπτειος does not seem to occur elsewhere, but Σέπτιος is found in an inscription. In *δ* the words Σεπτειος Ρουφος are omitted. Λοκρητιωι: the same form is found in Dion. Hal. (ix. 69, 71), and presumably=Lucretius.

Line 5. εαυτου: in *δ* εατου.

Line 7. κατακλουθησας: a corruption for κατακολούθησ, which is read in *δ*.

Line 14. τινας: *δ* has οικον[ομιας . .]νες εχει, which, with the ιν visible here, can hardly give anything but τινες. Presumably it should be ἄστινας, but in neither copy is there room for the first ασ.

επισκεμμενας: επεσκεμμενας *δ*.

Line 17. Lα . . . Επειφ ̄: Tiberius succeeded to the empire on August 19, A.D. 14, and according to strict rule his first year should have been reckoned from that date to the 29th of the same month; but the news of his accession would hardly have reached Egypt in that time, and the present passage is a proof that it was not actually so reckoned. If it be suggested that the reading Lα is conjectural, and may perhaps be Lβ, it may be answered that the judgment, of which this accompanies the notification, is said to have been delivered in the first year (l. 4), and that Rufus would not have waited until nearly the end of the following year before sending his notification.

PAPYRUS CCCLIX.—1st or 2nd cent.

THE following document is a fragment of some regulations relating to the collection of taxes, but the context is not sufficient to make its exact purport clear, and mere conjecture would hardly be profitable. The portion preserved is the upper part of a broad column, written in a clear, flowing hand.

παραχειρογραφήσαντων τα ακολουθα γενεσθαι και ει
 δοξει προς τον επι τους κω επειδοθεντα λογον των [πρ]οσ
 οδων την συνκρισιν γενεσθαι και τα πλειω υπ αυτων
 ενλογηθεντα αναλημφθηναι και των εμφερομενων
 5 μη υπακουσαντων Ιουστος υπεγραψεν
 αι προσοδοι και αι συνταξεις κρατεισθωσαν εως . . .
 διδαξωσι ο δε κατηγορος μη υπακουσας πραχθητω δραχμας
 διακοσιας
 εν μεν ουν τω κατηγορω ανελημφθησα[ν . . .] και τα
 10 προσδιαγραφόμενα ἀνηλωθη δε επι [.]τασεως
 τους μεν αλλους πραγματ[]
 [] δε
 [] την
 [] ιερ . .

Line 2. κω : probably = *κωμογραμματεῖς*. It is written without any sign of abbreviation.

Line 5. Ιουστος : presumably the clerk to the magistrate issuing the orders.

Line 9. After *κατηγορω* there is a space in the papyrus, which

seems to indicate a break in the sense. The preceding words, therefore, form a sentence by themselves, *ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ κατηγορῷ, 'one word to the prosecutor.'*

Line 10. *ἀνηλωθη* : the first two letters are doubtful.

PAPYRUS CCXCIX.—A. D. 128.

THIS papyrus and the next are reports of transfers of property sent in by the former owners to the *βιβλιοφύλακες ἐνκτήσεων* of the nome of Arsinoë, in order that the transfer may be recorded in the registers kept by them. Similar documents are to be found in the Berlin papyri 184 and 379. The *βιβλιοφύλακες* are two in number, resident in Arsinoë (Berl. Pap. 112, line 2) but acting for the whole nome. Apparently their duty was to keep a register of the holders of real property in the nome, and for this purpose all persons parting with land or house property were required to report the transfer to them; while at other times they were instructed by the Prefect to compile a fresh property register, for which returns were required from all holders, together with a statement of the persons from whom they had acquired their property (Berl. Papp. 112, 459). The returns which here follow belong to the same regnal year, the 13th of Hadrian, and are consequently addressed to the same pair of *βιβλιοφύλακες*, Dionysius and Theon. The first relates to property in a town (apparently Ptolemais Euergetis, *cf.* line 15 and note), the second to a holding in

the country, in the division of Heracleides. Both are written in small and very cursive hands, and bear at the top the docket of the official (one of the staff under the orders of the βιβλιοφύλακες) who received the document.

Απο^λ σεσ^η ιγS Αδριαν^ο
του κυριου Φα^ω κ^θ
Διονυσιωι και Θεωνι
γεγ^ν βιβλι^ο εν^κ Αρσ^τ
5 Παρα Ηρωδου του και Πετε
νεφ^ρρηους νεωτερου του Πετε
νεφ^ρ[ρη]ους του Χαιρημονος
ιερεως Σουχου θεου μεγαλου
μεγαλου και των συνναων
10 θεων και τ^ο ομοπατριου και
ομομητριου αδελφης ουσης
και γυναικος Μαρ
ιερειας των αυτων θεων . . .
αναγραφ^ομενος επ αμφοδ^ο
15 Βουταφίου ον απεγραψαμ[ε]
θ[α] δι υμ[ων] τη ενεστ^ωση
ημερα δ[.]να βου
λομεθα ελ[.]σαι διο επι
διδομ[ι] οπως επισ[ταληι]
20 [τ]ω μνημονι ως καθηκει

Line 1. Απο^λ σεσ^η: 'Απολλώνιος σεσημείωμαι. This line and the next are in a different hand from the body of the document.

Line 4. γεγυμνασιαρχικόσι βιβλιοφύλαξι ἐκκτήσεων Ἀρσινοΐτου, cf. Berl. Papp. *supr. citt.*

Line 10. τ^ο: =τῆς, as in the MS. of the Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία.

Line 13. At the end of this line, and between this line and the next, an illegible addition of a few letters has been inserted, perhaps εν τη κατ [οι^κ απογ^ρ].

Line 15. Βουταφίου: a street of this name is mentioned in the Rainer Corpus Pap. CCXXIII, l. 8, apparently in Ptolemais

Euergetis. It is also mentioned *ib.* Pap. CCVI, l. 7, where a house in it is described as ἐντὸς περιβόλου ἱεροῦ Σούχου θεοῦ μεγάλου μεγάλου, which is in accordance with the fact that the parties in the present document are a priest and priestess of Suchus.

Line 18. ελ[.]σαι: or εν . . . , *not*, apparently, ἐξοικο-νομήσαι.

Line 20. μνήμονι: this official is also mentioned in Berl. Pap. 177, l. 6, ἀγορανόμφ ὄντι δὲ καὶ μνήμονι.

PAPYRUS CCC.—A.D. 129.

Σαραπιων σεσ^η Λιγ Αδριανου Καισαρος
του κυριου Μεχειρ ζ
Διονυσιωι και Θεωνι γεγ^ν βιβλι^ο
ενκτ^η Αρσ^τ
5 Παρα Γαιου Ουαλεριου Μαιορος
ας απεγραψαμην δι υμων τη ενεστ^ω
ημερα περι το Νεστ^ο επ^οικι^ο τ^η Ηρα

- κλειδ^ο μεριδ^ο κλ^η κοιικικου αρουρας
 τεσσαρας βουλομαι παραχωρησαι
 10 Ηρακλειδ^η Διογε^{νους} τ^ο Αμμωνιου
 Σωσικοσμειω^ι τω και Αλθαιει
 απογεγρ^η τοις προτεροις καθα^{ρας} απο
 οφειλης μεσειτειας παντος διενγυ^η
 ματος παραχωρητικ^ο [<] διχειλιων
 15 τετρακοσιων διο επιδιδωμι οπως
 επισταλη^ι ως καθη[κει]

Line 8. κλ^η κοιικικου (*sic*): κλήρου κατοικικοῦ.

Line 11. Σωσικοσμειω^ι τω και Αλθαιει: not a proper name, as appears (*e.g.*) from Berl. Pap. 427, ll. 25-29; explained by Wilcken (*Gott. gel. Anz.*, 1895, p. 142) as the adjective formed from the name of a deme in Alexandria. It recurs in Papp.

CCXCVIII, l. 7, CCCXXII, l. 9. Cf. Σεβάστιος ὁ καὶ Καισάρειος, Berl. Pap. 179, l. 3.

Line 13. οφειλης μεσειτειας, κ.τ.λ.: cf. Berl. Pap. 68, l. 13, ὧν ὀφείλει μὲν ἐπὶ μεσειτέῃ.

PAPYRUS CXCVI.—*circ.* A.D. 138-161.

THIS is the record of a suit at law relative to some debts. The debts, of which a schedule is appended in the second column, were contracted by Valerius Apollinarius, who borrowed several sums of money from Julius Agrippinus. The latter being dead, his son (whose name is not preserved) appears to have brought an action to recover them. The action was ultimately carried before the *δικαιοδότης*, Neocudes, the highest legal officer in the province, and by him was referred back to the strategus. The mutilation of the papyrus unfortunately leaves the ultimate decision of the matter uncertain. The beginning of the record, to the extent of at least one column, is also lost.

Another document relating to some of the same persons is preserved in Berl. Pap. 378, which contains two petitions addressed by Gaius Julius Agrippinus, a soldier in the second legion, to Calpurnius the *δικαιοδότης* and Lucius [? Valerius Procl]us the Prefect. In the second is a reference to Claudius Neocudes as the late *δικαιοδότης*, and also to Julius Agrippinus, perhaps as the father of the petitioner (the preceding words are mutilated). The contents of the Berlin papyrus do not further illustrate the present document; but on the other hand the present document provides an approximate date for the Berlin papyrus. It is not actually dated, but in the schedule of debts (line 23) the first is said to have been contracted in the second year of the late emperor Hadrian (θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ). It may therefore be taken as certain that the document belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) and probably to the earlier part of it. The Berlin papyrus must be a few years later.

(Col. 1.)

Και το τελευ[ταιο]ν Νεοκυδους του κρατιστο[ν] εντειλα
 μενου τω στρη[.] ορον επιθεινα[ι] τω πραγματι ουδε ου

Line 1. Νεοκυδους: the addition of τοῦ κρατίστου shows that this person must be either Prefect, *δικαιοδότης*, or ἐπιστράτηγος, that he was actually *δικαιοδότης* appears from Berl. Papp. 245

and 378 (*cf.* Introductory Note above).

Line 2. στρη: probably *στρηγω*, an error for *στρατηγω*.

-]δ απο
 τως απηρτισθ[η κ]αι επι τελει ικανον δους προσ[κ]αρτερειν
 τω Νεοκυδει εσ[τρα]τευσατο και δια τουτο εγραψεν Ουερ
 5 γιλλιανω τω [στρα]τοπεδαρχη] πεμψαι αυτ[ον] επι την
 κρισιν και μαθ[ω]ν οτι λογοθεται εδοθησαν [οι]ς τους λο
 γους η μητη[ρ των] παιδιων παρεσχεν αυτο[ς] ε]γρα
 ψεν τω στρατ[ηγ]ω επανα[γκ]ασαι τους λο[γο]θετας ηδη
 ποτε το πραγμα α[ποτελ]εσαι Ιουλιανος ειπεν [. . .] δυνα
 10 ται στρατ[ηγ]ος με[.] τουτου το πραγμα επ[ι τ]ου[ς] τοπους
 αναπεμφθην[αι Κ]αλλινεικος ο[.]υπον
 γενεσθαι Ι[.]ς ενθαδε δυν[.]μανερας
 εχει τ . . . λεσας [. . . .] Βουλευσθε με[.]ντιου
 ελομενου δυμ[. . .]ν τον εξηγητευ[σα]ντ[α . . .] Αγριππει
 15 νου συνκαταθεμενου Ιουλιανος ειπεν [. . .]νος
 . . . μ τευσι[. . .] . . ν και κρινει Και [. . .]πτος
 [. . .] κα . . εντ . . ημεων απαρτισθη το α . . [. . .] διαλεξο
 [. . . .] . . αι

(Col. 2.)

- Εστιν δ[ε τ]α οφειλομενα
 20 εδαι[εισ]ατο Ουαλεριος Απολιναριος παρα του μετηλ
 λαχο[το]ς μου πατρος Ιουλιου Αγριππεινου καθ υ
 ποθη[κα]ς τετελειωμενας δια του εν Κοπτω γρα
 φειου [τ]ω βS θεου Αδριανου μια μιν Αθυρ επι υπ[ο]
 θηκη [μ]ητρικων αυτου Τασουχαριου της Σωκρα
 25 τους προτερον Μαρωνος Τιλλωνος ελαιωνος Ψ ε Λ
 περι Ψεναρσενησιν πεδιου Καρανιδος κεφαλαιου αργυ
 ριον $\overline{\Lambda} \alpha < \beta \bar{\chi}$
 αλλης δε Μεχειρ επι υποθηκη του υπαρχοντος αυτω
 μερους ημισους απο πατρικου ελαιωνος Ψ ε Λ ο εστιν
 30 Ψ β ε [εν] πεδιω Ψεναρσενησεως κωμης Καραν[ι]
 dos προς αργυριου κεφαλαιου $\overline{\Lambda} \alpha < \omega$
 Και [αλλ]ης επι υποθηκη ελαιωνος Ψ δ̄ περι Καρανιδα
 και Κερκεσουχα εξ̄ ων απεδωκεν τω δ S Φαμενωθ

Line 3. The letters δ απο are inserted above the line, apparently in a different hand.

Line 4. In the left hand margin opposite this line are the words (written in the same hand) ως λόγος.

εγραψεν: sc. Neocudes. The plaintiff, before departing on military service, was bound over to continue the prosecution; and when the time comes for the case, the δικαιοδότης sends for him.

Line 5. στρατοπεδαρχη: cf. Mommsen, *Sitzungsb. d. preussischen Akademie*, 1895, no. XXVII, where he argues that στρατοπεδάρχης in Acts xxviii. 16 means *princeps peregrinorum*. Here it seems rather to stand for *princeps castrorum* (cf. Mommsen, *l. c.*, p. 498).

Line 6. λογοθεται: cf. Berl. Pap. 245, l. 5, where the same δικαιοδότης, Neocudes, authorizes the strategus to appoint a

λογοθέτης in a certain case, if necessary. The λογοθέτης would be an auditor or scrutineer, appointed to examine the accounts in cases of disputes concerning debts and the like. So here it would be his duty to inquire into the debts said to be due from Apollinarius to Agrippinus.

Line 23. τω βS θεου Αδριανου: A.D. 117-8.

Line 25. The symbol for 'aroura' is so written as to resemble a rough cursive α.

Line 26. Ψεναρσενησιν: presumably the same as Ψεναρψενήσις, a place in the neighbourhood of Karanis in the division of Heracleides, frequently mentioned in the Berlin papyri.

Line 27. The symbol for 'talent' is in the same form as in Pap. CCLXI, l. 16 (see p. 54).

Line 33. τω δ S: sc. 'Αδριανου' = A.D. 119-120.

- αργυριου κεφαλαιου $\overline{\Lambda} a < \hat{\beta}$
 35 γ' της υποθηκης κεφαλ' < δ̂ επι ταις λοι' υ β
 γ' ε) των υποθηκ' κεφαλαιου $\overline{\Lambda} \gamma < \hat{a} \bar{u}$
 επι ταις επι το αυτο προκειμεναις ελαιωνος υ ι δ̄
 Και ομοιως εδανεισατο ο αυτος κατα διαγραφην
 εν Χηνοβοσκειοις Μαρκου Λουγεινιου του και Σαρα
 40 πιωνος τραπεζης αργ' $\overline{\Lambda} a < \hat{a} \bar{u}$ γ' ε' οφειλομενα $\overline{\Lambda} [\delta < \hat{\beta} \omega]$

Line 35. γ': γίνεται.

Line 36. ε): probably = ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, and so also in l. 40.

Line 39. Χηνοβοσκειοις: cf. Pap. CCVIII a, l. 7, and note (p. 67).

PAPYRUS CCCXXXI.—A.D. 165.

THIS papyrus contains the appointment by one Satyrus of a certain Cosmas to hold some office in the village of Socnopaei Nesus for six days. He is apparently to have the assistance of three camel-drivers and four lads, and is to receive the considerable payment of forty silver drachmas a day. As a reference follows to the number of asses allowed him for the journey 'up' and 'down,' it is tolerably clear that his duty was that of conveying some goods down the river; and it may fairly be conjectured that the goods to be conveyed consisted of the corn sent from the local granary to Alexandria. Cf. Papp. CCLVI a and CCXCV (pp. 99, 100). The papyrus is written in an extremely cursive hand, which makes decipherment difficult.

- Κοσμω Πρωι⁷ α . τη
 Παρα Σατυρου Σατυρου
 απο της νησου βουλομαι
 παραλαβιν σε συν επιστη
 5 κ[α]μηλιταις τρισι κ) κορασι γομναι
 οισ τεσσαρσι λιτουργη
 σαι εν τη προκιμενη κω
 μη εφ ημερας εξ απο της
 ιη του ενεστωτος μηνος
 10 Φαωφι λαμβανοντος σου
 καθ ημεραν εκαστην αρ <
 τεσσαρακοντα κ) παραδωσω
 [σ]ρι οσα εαν παρελαβομην
 κ) ποιησομεθα την επιμελι
 15 [αν κ)] φροντιδα κ) δωσομεν
 εν καταβαινοντι ονους τεσ
 σαραι και αναβαινοντι ονους

Line 3. της νησου: no doubt Socnopaei Nesus.

Line 4. επιστη: so MS. apparently, perhaps for ἐπιστάτη.

Line 5. καμηλιταις: the reading is very doubtful. κορασις: cf. Berl. Pap. 34, in which the word occurs thrice.

Line 17. ονους: the reading is doubtful. The number in the following line may be κοσι, but it is a little difficult to reconcile it with the existing remains.

ι
 Λς Αντωνι' και Ουηρου
 20 των κυριων Σεβαστων Φαφι
 δ

Line 20. Φαφι : so MS.

PAPYRUS CLXXXIX.—2nd cent.

THIS appears to be a list of persons employed by certain village officials, arranged in groups. The only point requiring special notice is the mention, among these officials, of the *πεδιοφύλαξ*, who does not seem to be known elsewhere. His title suggests that he was in charge of the land lying round the village, perhaps for the purpose of protecting it from robbery and plunder. There is no date, but the handwriting appears to be of the second century.

(Col. 1.)

. . . .] παλαιοι
]ων
]ιχθυο'
]ερευσ
 5] Οννωφρεως
]ταμην

]ωτεος
αν]δ ζ

(Col. 2.)

κενoi επιτρε'
 10 Σαβεινος Πτολλας
 Σαραπιων Σογρουρος
 Φανομγεως Ηρωνος
 Σαραπιων οικοτομος
 Εναρελας
 15 Ακρικουλας
 Πασκεπεις Φασει
 Ποσειτωνος
 Αλμαις
 / ανδ η

Line 9. *κενοι επιτρε'*: the reading is certain, except that the τ might be a γ, but the meaning is not clear.

Line 14, *Εναρελας*: so the MS. apparently; probably the scribe wished to change *Εναρελας* into *Εναρελαος*.

Line 18. *Αλμαις*: this name is a later insertion, though in the same hand, which accounts for the total in the next line being given as eight, instead of nine.

(Col. 3.)

20 πεδιοφυλαξ
 Πετευσ
 Πετεευσ Σουπα
 Μελιγυννος
 Πετενουλις
 25 Πετευσ Ουανκαι
 Σαραπιων Πεπιρις
 Σισοις Φαησεως
 Σαμβας
 Ωρος Ακμιλιους
 30 Καστωρ Απολλωνιου
 / αν^δ ι

(Col. 4.)

Οννωφρις Αλαξιων
 Αρπεκυσις
 Σαραπιων Σοκμηνις
 35 Ωριων Κωθων
 Κερανος
 Πανειρος
 Τιβωριωνος
 Πασωνος Αμααλτις
 40 / αν^δ η̄

αρχεφοδου κωμης
 Ωριων

(Col. 5.)

Ατρης Μαξιμου
 αλλος Ατρης
 45 Πεκμηις
 Σοκμηνις
 / αν^δ ε
 Χαριδημος
 Μαξιμιων
 50 Απισ
 Σερηνος
 Πωλις
 Πετευσ Κολλουλις
 Πλαχισις

Line 20. πεδιοφυλαξ: this officer does not seem to be mentioned elsewhere.
 Line 32. Before this line a title has been obliterated.

- 55 Πτολεμαῖο Ηρακλήους
 — ανδ η
- (Col. 6.)
- Σαραπιων Γεωμου
 Ανιρις βοτρευσ
 Σαραπιων κεραμευσ
- 60 Δαμας
 Αφροδειςις Βακχιωτ
 — ανδ ε
- Νααρανς
 Ουιος Ουεναπις
- 65 Σαμβα
 Ερμιας
 Θαννατις
 Πωλις
 Σαβεινος Τιτιλειβης
- 70 — ανδ ζ
- (Col. 7.)
- Ερμας
 Ηρας
 Πασις
 Παιηεις
- 75 Μελανας τεκτων
 Πτολεμαῖο Συριων
 — ανδ ς
- Ισας χωλος
 Πετευρις
- 80 Ατρης Τε . ησις
 — θ

At an interval of six inches, and at the end of the papyrus, at any rate in its present state, the following names are written in the same hand.

- Σισοῖτος Ψεν[. . .]εως
 Καστωρ
 Ελευρα . . .
- 85 Σατορνιλου
 μαχεροφορου

Line 55. Πτολεμαῖο Ηρακλήους : this name has been inserted subsequently, and the figure in the next line altered from ζ to η.

Line 66. Ερμιας : written above Απωνις erased.

Lines 75, 76. These two lines have been added later.

Lines 78-81. This section is a later addition, not directly

below the preceding names, but evidently (from the total) to be reckoned with them.

Line 84. This name, whatever it is intended for, is erased.

Line 86. μαχεροφερου : i.e. μαχαιροφόρου, presumably not a proper name, though written as if it were one.

Σερηνος Αντινο[ε]ως
 Σαπριων Τεκλαρις
 Πεθεως Απολλ[ωνιου]

Line 88. Σαπριων : corrected from Σαρα[πιω]ν.

PAPYRUS CXCIX.—late 2nd cent.

THIS papyrus contains a list of some of the village officials of Socnopaei Nesus, namely four *πρεσβύτεροι*, one *ἀρχέφοδος*, two *εἰρηνοφύλακες*, and four *φύλακες*. To the name of each individual is attached, without explanation, the statement of a sum of money, the amount differing with the office. In the case of the *πρεσβύτεροι* the amount is 800 drachmas each, of the *ἀρχέφοδος* and the *εἰρηνοφύλακες* 600, of the *φύλακες* 300. The list is repeated on the *verso* in a different hand, with the omission of the sums of money, but with the addition of a heading which states that the list is copied from the *γραφὴ δημοσίων* for the ninth year of an unnamed emperor, preserved in the treasury of the public accounts.

The Berlin papyri include a document (no. 6) very similar to this, but with some additions which throw light upon it. It is a return made to the strategus of the divisions of Themistus and Polemon by the *πρεσβύτεροι*, jointly acting as *κωμογραμματεὺς*, of the village of Muchis, headed *γραφὴ πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ἀρχεφόδων καὶ ἄλλων δημοσίων πρὸς τὸ εἰσιὸν κβ̄ ἔτος Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου*. The officials named are the *πρεσβύτεροι*, *ἀρχέφοδοι*, and *φύλακες*, and to the name of each is attached a sum of money, but with the insertion of the words *ἔχων πόρον*; e.g. *Χρυσᾶς πρεσβύτερος Ἀρε[.]του μητρὸς Ταπετεεῦτος ἔχων πόρον < ν*. The sums in the case of the *πρεσβύτεροι* vary, being either 400 or 500 drachmas; those for the other officials are omitted. It appears, therefore, that the sums named represent the pay received by the individuals named in virtue of their offices. Another possible explanation, that they are the incomes possessed by the holders of these offices, seems less probable, since it is not likely that all the officials of each class would have had precisely the same.

They might, however, conceivably represent the minimum incomes required of the officials in question, the return taking no account of any actual excess over that minimum; but this seems less likely, so far as the scanty evidence at present available takes us. The difference between the amounts of the pay given in the Berlin papyrus and the present document would be naturally accounted for by a difference in the size and importance of the respective villages.

The text which follows is that of the *recto*. The variants on the *verso* are mentioned in the notes. The writing of both appears to belong to about the end of the second century.

Σ[οκ]νοπαιου νησου ομοιως πρεσ^β
 Π[α]βους Φιβις < ω

Line 1. The *verso* has the title Ἐκ βιβλ(ιοθήκης) δημοσίω(ν) λόγων ἐκ γρα(φῆς) δημοσίω(ν) θ S (the expansion of the abbreviated words is that suggested by Wilcken). The βιβλιοφύλακες

δημοσίων λόγων, who are the officials in charge of this βιβλιοθήκη, are mentioned in Berl. Papp. 478, 480. ομοιως πρεσ^β: omitted on *verso*.

	Ωρος μῆ Θαισατος	< ω
	Σαταβους Παληουτος	< ω
5	Α[τ]ρης Σαλης	< ω
	αρχεφοδ ^ο ομοιως	
	Πατητις Σαταβουτος	< χ
	ειρηνοφυ ^λ	
	[Ζ]ηνας Παουητητος	< χ
10	Π[α]ουητ[ις] Καννειτος	< χ
	φυ ^λ Τουρβων Εριεως	< τ
	Δημας Πετοβαστε[ως]	< τ
	Πανεφριμμις απα ^τ μῆ	
	Τεμβατος	< τ
15	[Αιαιτις Κ]αννειτος	[< τ]

Line 6. *αρχεφοδο(s)*. This official is mentioned in several of the Berlin papyri. *ἑφοδοι* are mentioned in the Revenue Papyrus of Ptolemy Philadelphus (cols. 10 and 12, ed. Grenfell); but (contrary to the statement in the note there) they have not yet been found in papyri of the Roman period (at least in any of those yet published).

Line 8. *ειρηνοφυλ(ακες)*: not elsewhere mentioned, though

Berl. Pap. 151 contains a reference to *εἰρηνάρχαι*, at a much later period.

Lines 9, 10. The supplements are from the *verso*.

Line 11. *φυ^λ*: written at full length on the *verso*, *φίλακες*.

Line 13. *Πανεφριμμις*: *verso*, *Πανεφρεμμις*, more correctly.

Line 15. The supplements are from the *verso*, which also has a mutilated date, *Λ[. . . .] Θωθ[. .]*.

PAPYRUS CCCXXII.—A.D. 214-5 (?).

THIS is a list of names drawn up by the *κωμογραμματεὺς* of Socnopaei Nesus, in connexion with an application for payment of the stipulated porters' hire, required for the removal of the persons named from the village of Bacchias to that of Socnopaei Nesus. The cause of the migration is not stated, nor yet the person to whom the application is addressed. The amount of the payment demanded is one artaba of wheat for each person. The date is given as the twenty-third year of an unnamed emperor, who, however, can hardly be any one but Caracalla; for the occurrence of the name Aurelius Pouareus points to a date later than A.D. 212, when the use of the name Aurelius was granted to Egyptians. There are, however, several instances among the Berlin papyri of the use of the name before that date, the earliest being in Pap. 302, of the year 175 (*cf.* Berl. Papp. 12, 106, 121, 156); so that the possibility is not excluded of the twenty-third year of Commodus being meant, which would be A.D. 182-3.

	Παρα Αυρηλιου Πουαρεως κωμογρ,
	Σοκνοπαιου Νησ ^{ου}
	Κατ ανδρα προς απαιτησιν
	φορετρον αποτακτου των
5	μετατιθεμενων ενθα

Line 3. *Κατ ανδρα*: the phrase is used practically as a single substantive.

	δε απο κῶ Βακχ' τησδε	
	της μεριδος του ενεστωτος κγ S' /	
	εστι δε	
	φῶ Ξ ———	
10	ων τ ^{οκ}	
	Πασις παπας Κεπειτος	Ξ α
	Μελας Ασµαλης	Ξ α
	Στοτοητις Εριεντος	Ξ α
	Παεµις αδελφος	Ξ α
15	Τεµας Τεµατος	Ξ α
	Καειηους αδελφος	Ξ α
	Σωτας Παρευτος	Ξ α
	Παεµις Σεμπρωνιου	Ξ α
	Κοπρης υιος	Ξ α
20	[Π]αβους Σαταβουτος	Ξ α
	Καννις Πασ ^η	Ξ α
	Ωριων Πα[σ ^η]	Ξ α

Line 6. κῶ Βακχ': κώμης Βακχιάδος, another village in the division of Heracleides.

Line 9. φῶ: φόρετρον. What follows should be Ξ β̄, but the numeral has not been filled in.

Line 10. τ^{οκ}: τὸ κατ' ἀνδρα.

PAPYRUS CCXIII *verso*.—late 3rd cent.

THE following appears to be a fragment of a draft or copy of a letter from an official of high rank with respect to certain suspected frauds on the exchequer, which he announces his intention of inquiring into and punishing when he himself visits the place. It is written on the *verso* of an account, the remains of which are too slight to be worth printing. The beginning is lost, and there are no means of identifying the position of the writer with certainty; but he speaks in a tone of authority, and must apparently be of high rank. The document is dated on the 7th Mechier in the second year. The emperor is not named, but the hand is certainly not earlier than the middle of the third century; and after the reign of Diocletian (whose second year fell in A.D. 285–6) the dates are given by consulships or indictions. The date consequently appears to be between *circa* 250 and 286.

]. . . τα

. . .]. . . . ασ . . . νοι . . . ε και ως και

. . δη]λωσαι μοι α . . . τε νουσαν

. . τη]ν διαθε[σι]ν α . . .[. .]. . . . περι

. . .]οµεν τον απ αυτων προσοδον

5 κα[. . .] καθ εν δηλωσαι μοι ει γαρ

δη]λῶσει τι προς χαριν πραχθεν

ελεγ'χθη αυτος επ[ι] τω[ν] τοπων

γενομενος ο τι αν καταλαβοιμι επι
 περιγραφη το^ν ταμειο^ν πραχθεν
 10 τουτο κατα τους του ταμειου νομους
 εκ τε εκ των εων υπαρχοντων και
 υπευθυνων κελευσω αποκατα
 σ[τ]αθηναι ερρ^ω ευχ^ο
 Λβ Μεχειρ ζ

Lines 9, 10. ταμειου: the same spelling is found in the next papyrus, l. 5, and in several of the Berlin papyri.

Line 11. εκ τε εκ των εων: so MS. apparently. Read εκ τε των.

Line 13. ερρ^ω ευχ^ο: this marks the transition from the simple ἔρρωσο of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods to the ἑρρώσθαι σε εὐχομαι of the fourth century.

PAPYRUS CCXIV.—A. D. 270-275.

IN this document a certain Aurelius Aretion, steward of some property belonging to the Treasury, reports to the strategus of the nome that on the previous day one Patalas, a shipbuilder by trade, had become violent and had broken into a vineyard belonging to the Emperor, and had there cut down two very large acacia trees. He accordingly requests the strategus to have the man arrested, and to send an official to inspect and report upon the damage done. The scene of the occurrence is apparently in Memphis; the time, in the reign of Aurelian, who is named as the owner of the vineyard. The writer addresses the strategus as τῷ φιλτάτῳ, and was therefore an official of some standing.

Part of this papyrus (lines 1-15) has been reproduced by the Palaeographical Society (II. 164). The lower portion of it was discovered subsequently.

Αυρηλιος Αρητιων [απο της]
 Μεμφ[ει]των π[ο]λε[ως]
 προι[ο]ητης ουσιας Α' Ανουβα
 γενομενου υπομνηματογρ,
 5 νυνει δε του ιερωτατου ταμειου
 Αυρηλιω Βησαριωνι στρατηγω
 του νομου τω φιλτατω χαιρει[ν]
 Παταλας ναυπηγος χθες αλογως
 γενομενος εις αμπελικον χω
 10 ριον καλουμενον ελαιωνα
 του κυρ[ιο]ν ημων αυτοκρατορο[ς]

Line 2. The end of the line, after πόλεως, may have been left blank.

Line 3. Α': probably Αὐρηλίου, or else = πρότερον.

Line 4. υπομνηματογρ(αφου): this official is mentioned by Strabo (c. 797) among the more important of the native magistrates (ἐπιχώριοι ἄρχοντες) in Alexandria.

Line 5. του ιερωτατου ταμειου: cf. Berl. Pap. 156, ll. 5, 6, ἀρουῶν . . . πρότερον Τιβερίου Γεμέλλου, νυνὶ δὲ τοῦ ἱερωτάτου ταμείου.

Lines 6, 7. στρατηγῳ του νομου: presumably of the Memphite nome, since the petitioner is of Memphis, and no other locality has been mentioned. An Aurelius Besarion was strategus of the Ombite nome in the time of the Philips (A. D. 244-249), see C. I. G. 5069.

Lines 9, 10. αμπελικον χωριον καλουμενον ελαιωνα: probably the place had been originally an oliveyard, and had retained its old designation after being converted into a vineyard.

- Αὐρηλιανο[υ] Σεβαστου
 ακανθεας δυο ζωφυτουσας
 υπερμεγεθει[ς] ας εφυλατ'τον
 15 δια τας αν . . . α [.
]ιων εκκοψας
 κ]αι απ[η]νεγ'κατο
]λετο τουτου ουν
 αξιω αχθηναι και ικανα
 20 [συ]νγραφα παρασχειν μελλω
 [γ]αρ περι τουτο ενεχειν
 [τ]ωι μειζονι αξιω δε
 [υ]πηρετην απαγαγηναι
 [το]ν εποψομενον της εκ
 25 [κοπ]ης την διαθεσιν και επ
] ως σοι προσφωνησονται

Line 13. ζωφυτουσας: the word does not seem to occur elsewhere.

not seem to occur elsewhere.

Line 20. συνγραφα: the word σύγγραφον, = συγγραφή, does

Line 21. ενεχειν: the reading is doubtful. There is perhaps room for two letters between εν and χειν.

PAPYRUS CCCLXXIX.—3rd cent. (?)

AN odd little injunction to the ἀρχέφοδος and πρεσβύτεροι of the village of Heracleia, telling them not to give trouble at inconvenient seasons. It is written in an uncultivated hand and in bad Greek, and there is nothing to show by whom it is sent. At the foot of the writing, which only occupies a small part of the papyrus, is a small clay seal, the device on which shows a draped figure facing to the front standing by or seated on a horse, which is led to the right by another figure. It is impossible to fix the date with any certainty, but both the appearance of the writing and the style of the seal suggest the third century.

αρχεδω και πρεσ^β
 Ηρακλιας μη πα
 ρενοχλιτε ακια
 ρι



Line 1. αρχεδω: a blunder for αρχεφοδω.

Line 3. ακιαρι: another blunder, for ακαιρι.

PAPYRUS CCCCLIX.—3rd cent. (?)

THE beginning of a document addressed to the *πρεσβύτεροι* of some village by two persons who describe themselves as *δημόσιοι κυνηγοί*. The body of the document is lost, and the date is uncertain, but the writing, which is very rough, may be of the third century. The writing is across the fibres of the papyrus, the other side being blank.

Κλαυδιος Μαρτιαλις και Σερηνος
 Σεραπιωνος δημοσιοι κυνηγοι δια
 Λουκιου Ανουβιονος βοηθου
 Σωτατι Πτολεμαιου και Αρμα
 5 τι Πανισνευτος πρεσβυτεροις

5. *Petitions.*PAPYRUS CCCLIV.—*circ.* 10 B.C.

THE next group of texts—eleven in number, besides three which are too much mutilated to be printed—consists of petitions addressed to various officials. The right of petition was very well established in Egypt. In Ptolemaic times we find petitions addressed by the humblest individuals to the king and queen, of which several specimens are included among the Serapeum papyri. Under the Roman rule the privilege was continued, petitions being addressed to the Prefect in place of the king, and also to the subordinate officials, especially the strategus of the nome. A petition to the latter official seems, indeed, to have been the normal method of setting the machinery of justice in motion for the redress of an injury. Many instances will be found among the Berlin papyri. Of the petitions which follow here, two (CCCLIV and CLXXVII) are addressed to the prefect, one (CXCVIII) to the *δικαιοδότης*, five (CCCLVII, CCCCLV, CCCLVIII, CLXXVI, and CLXXI δ) to the strategus, one (CCCLXI) to the *βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς*, and one to a centurion (CCCXLII), while the address of the remaining one is uncertain.

The petition which stands first is interesting on account of its date. It is addressed to Gaius Turranius, and it is clear that the person addressed is one of the highest officials in the country, since he is entreated to give instructions to the strategus (line 23). This could only be done by the prefect, the *δικαιοδότης*, or the *ἐπιστράτηγος*. Now an inscription (C. I. G. 4923) mentions a Turranius as prefect in the reign of Augustus, and there is no reasonable doubt that this is the person addressed in the present petition. Whether he is also the same as the Gaius Turranius who was *praefectus annonae* in A.D. 14 (Tac. *Ann.* i. 7) cannot be certainly determined. The exact date of Turranius' office as prefect is doubtful, since the inscription is mutilated, and different authorities have variously read the number of the year as ιε, κ, or κγ, figures which would respectively give the date as B.C. 16–15, 11–10, or 8–7. In any case it is safe to date the papyrus not far from 10 B.C. It is, unfortunately,

mutilated by rubbing to a rather considerable extent, and the exact details of the grievance alleged in the petition are doubtful. It is presented by Satabous and his son Pisois, who describe themselves as δημόσιοι γεωργοί in the Arsinoïte nome and holders of certain priestly lands; and they complain of some wrong done to them by two brothers, both of whom (after a singularly inconvenient Egyptian practice) bore the same name, Opis. The dispute came within the province of the Inspector of Police (ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιστῶν), Cordus, and the petitioners apparently state that he had been won over by their opponents, and was adverse to them. They were even thrown into prison, but were on the point of being released when Cordus' term of office came to an end, and he was succeeded by Brison. The case was heard before Brison, but the result of much argumentation by professional counsel was that the petitioners were left in prison; and they consequently petition the prefect to instruct the strategus to order their release and to inquire into the whole matter.

Palaeographically the papyrus is of very great importance. It is written in an extremely neat and graceful uncial of medium size, and provides a much-needed example of a *literary* hand to which a precise date can be assigned. Its value in this respect has already been shown; for a comparison of this papyrus with the MS. of the Odyssey contained in Pap. CCLXXI shows that they are in practically contemporary hands, and the Odyssey MS., which had been conjecturally assigned to the early part of the first century (see *Palaeographical Society*, ii. 182, *Journal of Philology*, xxii. 239), may now be more definitely placed about the beginning of the Christian era, or even a little earlier. The sheet of papyrus is itself a fine one, of unusual height and width (13½ in. × 9 in.) for a single-columned document (and that though a large part of it is left blank at the bottom), showing, with the elaborate character of the writing, that the petitioners had not spared expense to make their petition acceptable to the prefect.

Γαιῶι Τυρραννίῳ

- παρα Σαταβουτος του Πισοιτος και του τουτου υιου Π[ισ]οιτος των απο [του Αρ]σιν[ο]
 ειτο[ν]
 [δ]η[μο]σιων γεωργων και εγλημπτορων τινων ιερατικων εδαφων τελο πε χ^ο
 . . . δημοσιων εδαφων αιει κατ ετος εις λογον Ξ ω και αρ̄γ < âφ και εν τη η
 5 ανεγκλητοι μεχρι του νυν γεγονοτες δια δε το μηδεν οφειλειν επεφθ
 . . ν . . ν εκ του νομου αδωσιδικων και αιει αποστατικωτερον φρονουντω[ν]ων
 την ημων επηρειαν ικανως απηδικημενοι επι την εξ ου δικα[.]
 [β]οηθειας ινα τυχωμεν Ωπισ γαρ και Ωπισ αμφοτεροι Πετοσειριος ικ
 ο . [.]νοι εθαρσησαν επιδοντες Κορδω τωι επιστατησαντι των φυλακε[ιτων . .]
 10 [.]τας φασκοντες του πατερα αυτων εκ του ζην μεθεστακεναι προς [. . .]λο
 [κα]τα φυ[λ]ακην κατασταντες δε και απολογησαμενοι εφανημεν τωι Κο[ρ]δωι . . .
 [.]οφ[.]ασωρες . μη εξ ης εποιησαντο ημων τε και του Κορδου πλεισ[.] . . .]σως
 . . . κατα τους νομους τω ζην αυτους κινδυνευσαι δια το μη συνεστακεν[αι . . .]ο εν
 [.] . . . ε . . . αψαν δε τουτω συνλελυσθαι πριν η δε της ειρκτης ημας [.]
 15 του Κορδου μετασταθεντος γενεσθαι αντ αυτου Βρεισωνα ον και [.]

Line 3. εγλημπτορων: 'contractors'; i.e. they had taken these lands, which no doubt belonged to some temple, under contract. ἔδαφος is commonly used in the papyri (in plur.) for 'lands,' but

ἱερός is the usual adjective, not ἱερατικός.

Line 7. ἐξ ου: = ἐκ σοῦ. Cf. Pap. CCCXXXIV. 19.
 δικα[]: δικαιοδοσίαν or δικαιοσύνην.

αποστασεως καινισμον παραλογιεισθαι ετεροι τουτων αδελφοι [.] η . αι
 . π . . γον δι ενκληματος περι των αυτων των νομων κωλυοντων δις περ[ι το]υ α[υτ]ου
 [κριν]εσθαι γενομενης δ ημων επι του Βρεισωνος παροντος και Διο[δ]ωρου τα[ν ε]ν τωι
 γεγυ[μ]νασιαρχηκοτων και γενομεν[ης] ικανης των ρητορων [. . . ν [αμ]ιλλης
 20 ος συνεστησαν ημας τοιουτο τι διαπεπραγμενους ων χαριν αυτοι παρα
 παντα τα
 ο νυν εν τη ε δια δε τουτο των γεωργιων αφανιζομενων [.]
 [.] ν προειδον αλογευτον καθεσταναι της τε συναγωγης
 [.] ου καιρου αξιουμεν γραψαι τω του νομου στρ[ατηγ]ω
 [. . . .] σαμενον η[μ]ας τ[ης σ]υνοχης και επιγνοντα ακρειβως εκαστα εαν [και] αυτω
 κατα το
 25 [. . .] ος και τοις α[. . .] σιφανων εναπολυσαι οπως γενομενω[ν των] περι την
 [. . .] φων[.] ον τοις δημοσιοις ελαττον επακολουθηση [α]ναλαβη δε
 [.] πονηρον περιπεσοντων αυτων τη κατα το[υς νομου]ς κολασει
 [.] οι διει[τυ]χει

Line 19. The missing word at the beginning of the line may be νομῶι.

Line 28. διευτυχει: Prof. Mahaffy has called attention to the rule, which is almost without exception in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, that an inferior ends a letter or petition with

εὐτύχει or διευτύχει, a superior with ἔρρωσο. Similarly at the beginning of a letter, the name of the superior stands first, whether it be in the nominative (as writer) or dative (as recipient).

PAPYRUS CCCLVII.—A.D. 14-15.

THE two next petitions are addressed to the same person, Dionysodorus, who is described in Pap. CCCCLIV simply as strategus of the Arsinoïte nome, without specification of the division. The same phenomenon occurs twice among the Berlin papyri, Caius Julius Asinianus in A.D. 57 (Pap. 181) and Aurelius Heracleides between A.D. 257 and 261 (Pap. 244) being each described as στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοΐτου. It is possible that the administration of the whole nome was occasionally united in the hands of a single strategus, and the occurrence of two instances of it at the dates A.D. 14 and 57 suggests that it may have been more frequently done in the early years of Roman rule; but the appearance of Oiax as strategus of the Heracleid division in A.D. 11 (Pap. CCLVI) shows that it was not the invariable practice then. It may be observed that the petitioner in the present instance is from Socnopaei Nesus, so that if only one of the administrative divisions of the nome is intended, it is that of Heracleides. In the next papyrus the petitioner is from Bacchias, in the same division.

This petition is addressed to Dionysodorus by a person named Satabous, and contains a request that another person, who has borrowed a sum of money from him, may be compelled to fulfil the terms of the loan. The details are partly lost through the mutilation of the papyrus. The writing is neat, but not very regularly formed. It is clear that this is not the original petition itself, but a copy of it, since there are traces at the foot of the papyrus of the beginning of another document.

Διονυσοδ[ω]ρω στρατηγ[ω]
 παρα Σαταβουτος του Ε[ρι]ε[ς νε]ωτερου των απο της Σοκνοπαιου νησου της Ηρακλειδου
 μεριδος
 ενχρηματισα Αρπαγαθ[ο]ν π . . . [. . . .] ετων εικοσι [κ]ατα [συ]νγραφην δανειου
 αρ̄γ < τις f
 τοκου του επιθεντος τοις [. . . . τ]ου ομολογη[σαντος ω]τπερ
 συνγραφην μη
 5 γραφεσθ[αι] των δε[δ]ανεισμενων εκ του [ιε]ρου [. υπ]οκειμενων και φιλανθρωπῶ
 [. . .]σ . . . [. . .]λημηπρ [.] το δα[ν]ειον [και] τους τοκους εν δε [τω
 ε]νεστωτι αL
 [Τιβε]ριου Καισ[αρ]ος του αρ . . . [.] . . . αδωσιδικια . . . βουλομενου ε[πι]μειναι
 τοις κατα
 [την] του δε[α]νεισ[υ]ν συνγραφην ὡ[. δικαι]οις αλλα επι ντος [. . . α]ρπασαι
 τα επιβαλλοντα
 [. . .] . εκ του ιερου υποκε[ιμ]εν [α]ρωσ τα προς [.] πραξιων μετερ
 [κ]αι αξιω υποτε
 10 [. . . .] της του [.]ν [. συ]νγραφον . . [. . . .]αι συνταξαι γ[ρ]αφη[ν]αι
 τω [τ]ων ιερων
 [της κ]ωμης ηγουμενω και [.]αιοις αλλοις εξ . . . δουν[αι] η
 φ . . . ενα υποτε
 [. . . .]ου εκ της επιβαλλουσ[ης] κοινωνικ[ως φιλ]ανθρωπ[ως] οι ιν ω
 υ[π]ο σου [ε]νε[ρ]
 [γετημε]νος ευτυχει

Line 6. τω ενεστωτι αL: see note on Pap. CCLXXVI. l. 17 (p. 149).

PAPYRUS CCCCXLV.—*circ.* A.D. 14-15.

THIS second petition to Dionysodorus bears no date, but must be placed about the year 14-15, in accordance with the preceding document. It is from an Egyptian named Psenatumis, a native of the village of Bacchias, who describes himself as a labourer on some estates belonging to the empress-mother Livia (here entitled Julia Augusta) and her grandson Germanicus. The statement is interesting in connexion with the visit of Germanicus to Egypt, described by Tacitus. The grievance for which the petitioner asks redress is not clear, owing to the mutilation of the papyrus.

Διονυσοδωρωι στρατηγῳ
 Αρσινουτου
 παρα Ψενατυμεως του Πετεσου
 χου των απο Βακχιαδος γεωρ

Line 4. Βακχιαδος: in the division of Heracleides; see the next document, Pap. CLXXVII. l. 3, and note on p. 189.

- 5 γου τινων εδαφων Ιουλιας
 Σεβαστης και Γερμανικου Καισαρος
 [.] δ . και απολυσιμου της
 αυτης ουσιας Ταως Πανησιος
 και Πομσαιος Παναμθου ποι
 10 μενες των απο Βακχιαδος
 [] α ταλλα
 Ψαμμενο[ε]ω[ς ως L] λς υπερ
 ων και εντυχων κατ αυτων
 εσχον τα τ[ο]υτ[ων] ενεχυρα
 15 προς το κομισε[σ]θαι με το
 [] τοβ[.] παν
 τεσ επαφ^ρ και τα εατων προ
 βατα ε[πι] τους λοιπους σπορο[υς]
 μετα το εφοδενσαι το βλαβος
 20 κατενεμησαν τωι ωλωι εν
 . .]ων [. . .]
 διο αξιωι [. . .]τα[]
 επι σε . . []
 [το] βλαβος και []
 25 [] . ων

Line 5. Ιουλιας Σεβαστης: Livia appears under the name 7489, 7501, 8042. Germanicus is, of course, her grandson, the Julia Augusta in several inscriptions, *e.g.* C. I. L. X, 1023, 1619, nephew of Tiberius.

PAPYRUS CLXXVII.—A.D. 40-41.

THIS petition, which is nearly perfect, is addressed to Gaius Vitrasius Pollio by an Egyptian resident in the village of Bacchias, named Versenuphis. Until recently two officials bearing the name of Pollio at about this period have been known. One is stated by Dion Cassius (lviii. 19) to have been prefect under Tiberius, and to have died in A.D. 32, while the other is said by Pliny (*N. H.* xxxvi. 7) to have been the imperial procurator (*i.e.* presumably the *procurator rei privatae*, in Greek *ιδιολόγος*) in the time of Claudius. Recently, however, an inscription has been found at Assouan (*Acad. des Inscr. et Belles Lettres*, 1896, p. 39) which names a Gaius Vitrasius Pollio as prefect in A.D. 39; and there can be very little doubt that he is the official to whom the present petition is addressed. It is possible that he is identical with the person whom Pliny describes as procurator under Claudius, since the title of procurator is sometimes applied to the prefect (Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung* i. 285); but if the term is used technically, and means the *ιδιολόγος*, then the two persons must be different. It is not probable that it is the *ιδιολόγος* who is addressed here, since he would not be a likely official to petition.

The petition is for the recovery of certain goods and chattels which had been left to the petitioner and his brothers by their father, subject to a life interest on the part of their mother, but which, on the death of the mother, had been appropriated by their elder married sister. The petitioner is a βασιλικὸς γεωργός (l. 3). It is not clear why the petition is addressed to the prefect, rather than to a subordinate official, such as the strategus, since there is no suggestion (such as occurs in other papyri) that the subordinate officials had failed to do justice; but it appears from the Ptolemaic papyri that petitions were addressed somewhat indiscriminately to any magistrate who might be accessible. It is observable that the only other petition among these papyri which relates to a misappropriation of property left under a will (Pap. CXCVIII) is likewise addressed to an official whose sphere of duty was not confined to a single nome, but extended over the whole of Egypt; though in that case the official is the δικαιοδότης.

The date of the petition is a little obscure. In line 4 it is stated that the petitioner's father died in the fourth year of Caligula (τῷ δ' L Γαίου Καίσαρος αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ): ἐν τῷ μεταξύ (l. 11) the mother died; the elder sister seized the property in dispute; and the petitioner now makes his complaint. *Prima facie*, the mention of Caligula with the full style and title of reigning emperor would imply that he was still alive; on the other hand, his fourth year was his last, and only extended from the 29th Aug., A.D. 40, to the 21st Jan., A.D. 41, which seems to give too little time for the events stated. It is possible that ἐν τῷ μεταξύ means between the time of the making of the will and the death of the father, but it is more probable that it means between the death of the father and the date of the petition; and in any case, if the document were written before the death of Caligula, we should expect to find τῷ ἐνεστῶτι δ' L. Hence it is on the whole more probable that the document belongs to the reign of Claudius; but, if so, it must have been quite early in his reign, since in the second year Pollio had been succeeded as prefect by Lucius Aemilius Re[ctus?], whose name appears in an inscription recently found at Denderah (Cagnat, *Rev. Arch.* 1896, p. 395). The date must therefore in any case fall within the years 40 or 41.

Γαιῶι Ουιτρασιῶι Πωλλίωνι

5 παρα Ουερσενουφίος τοῦ Μαυρρηοῦς τῷ [ν ἀπο κω]
 μῆς Βακχιαδὸς τῆς Ηρα[κ]λιδου μερίδος τοῦ Αρσινοῖ[του]
 νομοῦ βασιλικὸν γεωργ[ο]ν τῷ δ' L Γα[ι]οῦ Καίσαρο[ς]
 αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ τελευτήσαντος τοῦ προγε
 γραμμένου μου πατρός κατέλειψεν κατὰ δια
 θήκην τὰ ὑπαρχοντα αὐτοῦ ἐμοὶ τε καὶ τοῖς ἀδελ
 φοῖς μου Ορσενουφί καὶ Σισοίτι καὶ Πετοβαστί
 καὶ Μαρρητί καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ [οι]κίᾳ αὐτοῦ σκευὴ τε κα[ι]
 10 ἑτέρα τῇ μητρὶ ἡμῶν Ταογγῶφρι ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς
 ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρόνον ἐν δὲ τῷ μετοξύ καὶ τῆς
 μητρός ἡμῶν τελευτήσας καὶ ἡμῶν ὀφεί

Line 2. Ουερσενουφίος: probably the same name as Ὀρσενούφης, which occurs in l. 8 and is common in the papyri. Brothers not

unfrequently have the same name, cf. p. 164.
 Line 11. μετοξύ: so MS. apparently.

λοντων παραλαβειν τα ταυτης υπαρχοντα
 ακολουθως τη του πατρος ημων διαθηκη
 15 η δε πρεσβυτερωτερα ημ[ων] αδελφη φερνισθει[σα]
 υπο του πατρος ημων ετι απο του λε L Καισαρ[ος]
 θεου και μηδενος αυτη επιβαλλουσης των
 μητρικων και μητρικων ακολουθως τη του
 πατρος ημων διαθηκη ετολμησεν συν τ[ω]
 20 ανδρι αυτης Πτ[ο]λεμαιω Ωρ[ιω]νος ετολ
 μησεν εξαραι τα πατρικα [. . .] . ν επιπλα και σκευη
 τα καταλελειμμένα υπο τ[ου πατ]ρος ημων τη μητρι
 και ημειν επιβαλλοντων εις λογον αρ̄γ < âφ διο
 αξιω σε τον παντων σωτηρα και ευεργετην
 25 εαν φαινεται διαλαβειν οπως τυχω των δ[ικαι]
 ων ιν ω ευ ενευεργετημ̄[ος]
 διευτ[υχ]ει

Line 15. πρεσβυτερωτερα : a very odd double comparative.

Line 16. του λε L Καισαρος θεου : = A.D. 5-6.

Line 17. επιβαλλουσης : a mistake for επιβαλλοντος.

Line 18. μητρικων και μητρικων : a slip of the pen for πατρικων και μ.

Line 20. ετολμησεν : repeated by mistake.

PAPYRUS CCCLXI *recto*.—late 1st cent.

THIS petition appears to be addressed to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the Heracleid division by a person whose name is lost. The petitioner wishes to repudiate a contract for the lease of an oliveyard undertaken by his father, who, however, had died before the tenancy had actually commenced; and he asks the Royal Secretary to intervene for this purpose, professing his willingness to pay all the outstanding taxes or charges. It is observable that the petitioner is a resident in the division of Polemon, so it must be supposed that the ground in question lay in the division of Heracleides, since it is to the secretary of that division that the appeal is made. The date of the petition is not given, but it must be earlier than the eighteenth year of Trajan (A.D. 114-5), since a document of that year is inscribed on the *verso*; and it probably belongs to the end of the first century.

The left-hand portion of the papyrus is lost, to the extent of from twelve to fourteen letters in each line.

[. βασι^λ γ]ρ) Αρσ^τ Ηρακ μερι^δ
 [Παρα]βεντος του Τεωτος απο κωμ[ης]
 [.]ρου της Πολεμωνος μεριδος
 [.]ιον Απολλωνιου εμισθωσα[το]
 5 [ο πατηρ παρα]μαχου ελαιουργιον προτερο[ν]

^{εν κησει αυτης}
 [δε και του πατρο]s και της μητροs μου τετελ[εν]
 [τηκοτων προ το]υ της μισθωσεωs χρονου . [
 [εμου αδυ]ναμουντος αντεχεσθαι
 [της μισθωσε]ωs ετοιμωs εχων αποδωνα[ι
 10 []μενους φορους ταιs διετη[σι]
 [αιs προθ]εσμαιs και εκβηναι του ελαι[ουρ]
 [γιου διο αξιω] Οπως μεταδοθη Νιννω[/
 []πω αυτου δι ύπηρετου τοιs οί[
 []ϊν ειδη εκβεβηκοτα με της του ε[λαι]
 15 [ουργιου μισθωσε]ωs κ, μη[δ]ενα αυτω καταντισθ[
 []ον αρκουμενου μο[υ] τηδε τη δ[
 []ου κ, τα εν τω ελαιο[υργ]ιω σκ[ευη]
 []

Line 6. The words *εν κησει αυτης* are added above the line.

Line 9. *αποδωναι* : so MS. for *αποδουναι*.

PAPYRUS CCCLXIII.—1st or 2nd cent.

THE petition which follows is addressed to one of the officials of the division of Themistus (probably the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, since the strategus would have been described as of Themistus and Polemon) by two priests of the temple of Socnopaeus in the village of Pelusium. The loss of the left-hand portion of the papyrus makes the details of the petition obscure; but it appears to be a complaint of the loss of four creatures of the female sex,—whether women, camels, donkeys, or other animals must remain doubtful. There is nothing to show its date, but the writing appears to be of the end of the first or beginning of the second century.

Αρ]σ' Θεμιστοῦν μερι^δ
 [παρα . . .]εωs Ωρου και Αρπαγαθου Σαταβουτος των δυ[οιν]
^{ιερο}
 [ιερεων Σο]κνοπαιου του οντος εν κωμη Πηλουσιω
]τιν νεομηνια του οντος μην[ος] Μεσορη
 5] θηλειων τεσσαρων οντων προς τω
]ρεσ . . του ιερου μια εξ αυτων λ[ε]υκη
] . . . διο αξιουμεν εν καταχωρισμω γενεσ^θ
] . εις το μενειν ημειν τον λογον εαν τι
] εν [ε]ργωι ιν ω[μ]εν υπο [σο]υ ευερ^γ
 10]ας επ . . . ωs L . . ου^λ οφ[ρ]υει αρ'

Line 1. Pelusium, to which the petitioners belonged, was in the division of Themistus (*cf.* Berl. Pap. 84 *verso*, ll. 2, 3), but it must be admitted that it is not easy to reconcile parts of this reading with the remains visible.

Line 3. *ιερο* : added above the line.

Line 10. The lines which follow are separated by a space from those which precede, and contain descriptions of persons who may be the θήλειαι τέσσαρες to whom the petition relates.

] ως L νε [.] ωι
] [.
] υ Καισ[αρος

Line 13 evidently contains the date

PAPYRUS CCCLVIII.—*circ.* A.D. 150.

THIS is the petition of Stotoëtis, a resident in Socnopaei Nesus in the Heracleid division, addressed to Demetrius, also named Harpocraton, the strategus of the divisions of Themistus and Polemon, in the former of which dwelt the persons, Sotas and his son Ammonius, against whom the petitioner has a grievance. His meaning is obscured by the extreme complexity of his style, which is a marvel of ungrammatical participial phrases in varying cases; but it appears that Sotas and Ammonius, under pretext of an alleged order from Theon, the late strategus, had forced him with violence to transfer a bond of a sale and loan of the amount of 400 drachmas from the credit of his own sister to that of a daughter of Sotas. The exact meaning of this act is not clear. The petitioner had complained to the late prefect, Honoratus, who had told him to apply to the epistrategus, but up to the present time he had obtained no satisfaction. Now he had petitioned the new prefect, Munatius Felix, and his request to the strategus apparently is that he will grant a summons requiring the defendants to appear before the prefect's court on the occasion of his next progress (*διαλογισμὸς ἡ δικαιοδοσία*) through the nome.

The date of the document is given by the mention of the prefects Honoratus and Munatius Felix. The former, Marcus Petronius Honoratus, who is conjecturally assigned to the reign of Marcus Aurelius in C. I. G. iii. p. 313, is shown by Berl. Pap. 265, ll. 12-15, to have been prefect in A.D. 148. Munatius Felix was evidently his immediate successor, and his term of office must have ended at latest by August, A.D. 154, when M. Sempronius Liberalis appears as prefect (Berl. Papp. 26, 372). There can be no doubt that he is the prefect Felix referred to by Justin (*Apol.* c. 29), and the approximate fixing of his date here serves to confirm the opinions of those who place the *Apology* after A.D. 150 (see a letter in the *Academy*, Feb. 1, 1896). His praenomen appears as Lucius in Berl. Pap. 448 (where read Λουκίῳ Μουν[ατίῳ Φήλικι ἐπάρχῳ] Αἰγύπτου), and it is possible that he may be the prefect Lucius mentioned in C. I. G. III. 4863, an inscription which is assigned to the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Two strategi of the linked divisions of Themistus and Polemon are also mentioned. One of them, Demetrius, who also has the Egyptian name of Harpocraton, is of the date of the document itself, and may therefore be described as *circ.* A.D. 150. The other, Theon, is of earlier date, and was evidently contemporary with the prefect Honoratus. He appears also as strategus of these divisions in Berl. Papp. 490, 491, which are undated, but may now be assigned to *circ.* A.D. 148.

- Δημητριω τω κ[αι] Αρποκρατιωνι στρατηγῳ Αρσῖ Θεμιστου και Πολ[εμ]ωνος μεριδων
 Παρα Στοτοητιος [το]υ Στοτοητιος απο κωμη Σεγνοπαιου νησου της Ηρακλειδου μεριδος
 του Αρσινοειτου [νο]μου εχοντος μου προς Σωταν Θεωνος και τον τουτ[ου] νιον Αμωνιον
 5 οντας απο της μητροπολεως καταγεινομενου εν επο[ικ]ι[ω] [Α]ρειου [λε]γομενου οντι περι κω
 μην Ηρακλειαν της Θεμιστου μεριδ[ο]ς τολμης και βιας αντεχομενων [πε]ρι ης εποιησαν
 το μοι βιας συνεργουντων αλληλοις συμπαραλαβοντας αυτοις Ηρακλειδην υπηρετην
 ως εξ ενκελευσεως Θεωνος στρατηγησαντος της αυτης μεριδος μεχρι ου εν ταγματι γε
 νομενοι επιχειρημα κακ[ο]υργοτατον διαπραξασθαι επανανκασαι με μετα υβρεων
 και πληγων εγδοσθαι γραμματα χειρογραφου πρασεως [και υ]ποθηκης “ δ[αν]ειου δρα[χμω]ν
 10 τετρακοσιων εξ ονοματος της αδελφης μου μη συνθ[εμ]ε[ν]η[ς] αυτης αλλα και απουσης εις
 ονομα της θυγατρος Σωτου Σατυριαινης ηνικατοριην καταφρονησαντες της περι του α
 ποδασμου διαθεσεως αυθαδως αναστραφεντων κ[α]ι ως εν ερημια χρησαμενων
 οιομενων προχωρειν αυτοι[ς] τ[α] ανομα και αδικα τω και μη εξωδιασμον στατη
 ρων μη γεγονεναι περι ων μη κατη[σ]υχασας περι τουτων εγ[ε]νυχ[ον] τω ηγεμο
 15 νευσαντι Οναρατ[ω] os ενεγραψε μοι εντυχ[ε]ιν κρατιστω τω επιστρα[τη]γη[σαντι]
 και μεχρι του δευρο περας ουδεπω επετεθη τω πραγματι και τουδε πραγματος δεδ[ο]
 μενου της του λαμπροτατου η[γε]μονος Μουνατιου Φηλικος διαγνωσεως αξιων
 τουτ[. . .] ο[.] δι υπηρετου μεταδοθηναι εκατερω αυτων ιν ειδωσι παρεσομενους
 αυτους επι το ιερωτατον του ηγεμονος βημα οπου εαν τον του νομου διαλογισ
 20 μον [η] δικαιοδοσιαν ποιη[ση] αρκουμενου μου τηδε τη διαστομι μενοντος μου του
 λογου περι ων εχω προ[ς] αυτο]υς ενπ[ι]πτων δικαιων παντων

Line 2. απο κωμη Σεγνοπαιου : for απο κωμης Σοκνοπαιου.

Line 3. Αμωνιον : or Αμμιον, in either case mis-written for Αμμωνιον.

Line 4. λεγομενου : for λεγομενω.

Line 11. καταφρονησαντες της περι του αποδασμου διαθεσεως : the reference is obscure.

Line 13. εξωδιασμον : for εξοδιασμον, in the sense of

‘expenditure,’ but the exact meaning of the passage is not clear.

Line 15. Οναρατ[ω] : so MS. for Ονωρατ[ω].

Line 19. τον του νομου διαλογισμον : this points to a periodical inspection of each nome by the prefect.

Line 20. διαστομι : it is not clear what word is intended, but some word with a meaning like διαθέσει seems to be required.

PAPYRUS CXCVIII.—A.D. 169-177.

THIS is the only example among the British Museum papyri of a petition addressed to the *δικαιοδότης*, the supreme judicial officer in Roman Egypt. It is considerably mutilated, but the general purport of it is clear. It is a petition by a resident in the village of Karanis (whose name is lost), asking for the restitution of the share due to him of the property of his father, Prodicus Gaius, who had died while the petitioner was a minor. The mother had then taken as her second husband a soldier named Longinus, and they had apparently retained the property which should have descended to the son of her first marriage.

The date is given by lines 6 and 7, which describe the soldier Longinus as having ‘recently’ received his discharge in the — year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar. The exact number of the year is lost, but since neither Verus nor Commodus is mentioned it must fall

within the period of the sole rule of Marcus Aurelius, which lasted from about January A. D. 169 to January 177.

. .]νωι τωι κρ[α]τιστωι δικαι[οδοτηι]
 [παρα]ς απο κωμης Καρανιδος τ[ης Ηρακλειδου]
 [μεριδος του Αρσινοιτο]ν νομου Προδικου Γαιου Π . [.]
 . .] του Προδικου Μαριου υπε . . ου παι[. . .]
 5 . .]ριπιας κυριε συνωκησεν Λογγειν[ωι]
 . . στρατ]ιωτη των εναγχος απολυθεντων [τωι]
 . . ετει Αυρ]ηλιου Αντωνεινου Καισαρος του κυριου [. . .]
 . . κ]ατηλθεν αυτω ενθα δε επαγομενη
 . . αφη]λικος οντος παντα τα καταλειφθεντα
 10 . . ζ]ωα εν οις και ανδραποδα και χρυσους κοσ
 [μος αργυ]ρονητος και ενδομεν[ι]αν ουχ ολιγην
 . . α]υτης ενθαδε πως [. .] υθομενος μετα τ[. .]
 . .] του Λογ[γεινο]ν α[. .] . νιαν οντα διαφερο
 . . π]ροστυγχανω
 15 . .]τεθεισαν ην

PAPYRUS CCCXLII.—A. D. 185.

THIS rather curious and interesting petition is addressed τῷ ἐπὶ τόπων διακειμένῳ ἑκατον-
 τάρχῳ (see note on l. 1), a class of officials to whom there are several petitions among
 the Berlin papyri. It is, in effect, a complaint of the oppressive conduct of one of the
 πρεσβύτεροι of the village of Socnopaei Nesus. The petitioner, Pabous, an inhabitant of
 that village, states that the elder in question, Sempronius, had come with other persons to
 his house, and had said that they had caught two relatives of his engaged in some wrong-
 doing; but the offenders having escaped, they declared that he (Pabous) ought to produce
 them, and proceeded to threaten and insult him. Pabous (who writes on the very day of
 the outrage) adds that Sempronius is oppressive in the village, levying contributions on the
 inhabitants, and forcing them to help him in his hunting expeditions. Ultimately he had
 been pacified by a bribe. Pabous therefore begs the centurion to summon the elder and
 his friends before him.

The petition is dated in Pauni of the twenty-fifth year, which is almost certainly that
 of Commodus. The only alternative is Caracalla (= A. D. 216-7), and the handwriting is in
 favour of the earlier date.

τω επι τοπων διακειμενω ⁂
 παρα Παβουτος Στοτοητεως απο
 κωμης Σοκνοπαιου Νησου σημερον

Line 1. The character at the end of the line resembles
 a rough θ, open at the top, or a large β with a horizontal line
 drawn through the middle of it; but there can be little doubt

that it is the symbol for ἐκατόνταρχος. Cf. Berl. Pap. 522, which
 is addressed τῷ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων ῥ (i. e. ἐκατονταρχῳ).

- ητις εστιν κζ' επηλθαν Σεμπρώ
 5 νιος πρεσβυτερος της κωμης και οι
 συν αυτω και αλογον αηδιαν συνεστη
 σαντο προφασι του κατεχειν επι
 πλους τους συγγενεις μου Εκυσιν
 κ) Απυγχιν και εκφοβηθεντες αφα
 10 ρεις εγενοντο ουτοι δε επηλθαν τη
 [οι]κια μου και υβριν μοι εποιησαν
 [ει]ποντες οτι δει σε παραστησαι αυτους
 λ[εγ]οντες οτι κα[τ]ιδωμεν τ[ις ε]σται
 ο καρπιζομενος σε εστι δε αναιδης
 15 εν τη κωμη και παρ εκαστα λογειας
 ποιειται και εργολαβει τους απο της
 κωμης και τειρωνας κυνηγησαι
 υστερον αργυρισθεις απελυσεν αυτους
 οθεν επιδιδωμι και αξιω αχθη
 20 ναι αυτους επι σε διεντυχει

L κε' Παν κζ

Line 7. *επιπλους*: it is not clear in what the offence consisted. It would be possible to read *επι ελους* (*i. e.* *ελους*), in which case some form of trespass would be implied. But

one would rather expect *τοῦ ελους*.

Line 9. *εκφοβηθεντες*: *sc.* Ecusis and Apunchis.

Line 14. *εστι δε αναιδης*: *sc.* Sempronius.

PAPYRUS CLXXVI.—A.D. 225.

THIS papyrus is so badly mutilated that it is impossible to gather its purport; but it is addressed to a strategus, and appears to be of the nature of a petition rather than a census- or tax-return. A reproduction of it is given in the Atlas of Facsimiles as a specimen of third-century handwriting, and the text is therefore included here. Otherwise its mutilated condition deprives it of interest. A considerable portion is wanting on the right-hand side (*cf.* ll. 1, 22, 23), and much of the rest is mutilated.

- [Αυρη]λιω Διδυμω [σ]τ[ρατηγ]ω Αρσ' Ηρακλειδου μεριδος]
 [παρα] Αυρηλιου Λουκρ[ητιου] . . .
 . . .]ηνιου γεονιχο[υντος] . . .
 . . της] προκιμ[εν]ης κωμ[ης] . . .
 5 . . .]οσηρωι εις εγε[ρι]ας ισα [. . .
 . . .]τιτικων προς . . . [. . .
 . . .]καντ . . [.
 . . .] βασιλι[κ]] οσ[

Line 1. Aurelius Didymus occurs as strategus of the Heracleid division in Berl. Papp. 35 and 42, which show that he was in

office as early as A.D. 222-3. On the three-year system, therefore, the present document belongs to his last year.

. . . .] καθ . . [] . .[
 10 εαυτον επ[
 εμπρ[
 υπερ ων αρο[υ]ρων τα [
 αγομενα εν πυρου αρτα[βας
 προς απερ . ε . . . ρπ . [
 γειδα ων εσπειραν επι[
 15 φροντιδι του . . μει [
 και εως του εκδ[
 . .] χβ δια . . και [
 . .] απ . . [
 βολαν κατα [
 20 απαπεμψη ε . . [
 δια τω . . [

 L δ αυτοκρατορος [Καισαρος Μαρκου Αυρηλιου]
 Σεουηρου Αλεξαν[δρου Ευσεβους Ευτυχους]
 Σεβαστου Πα[υ]νι [. .]

PAPYRUS CLXXI b.—3rd cent.

THIS document takes us outside the limits of the Fayûm. It is addressed to Aurelius Rhesus, strategus of the Heracleopolite nome, and is a petition from the widow of a Roman soldier, asking that the will of her late husband may be opened in his presence, 'according to the custom.' The custom is that relating to Roman wills, which (in the form prescribed by the praetorian Edict) must be made in the presence of seven witnesses, who sealed up the roll containing it (*cf.* Smith, *Dict. of Ant.*, art. 'Testamentum').

The process is described in detail in Berl. Pap. 361. There the testator, being (as is expressly stated) a Roman, having made his will, put it into the hands of a kinsman, instructing him after his death to apply for it to be opened (προκομίσαι καὶ ἀξιῶσαι λύεσθαι). Accordingly on the death of the testator the kinsman took the will to the σφραγισταί (the witnesses who had sealed it) and asked them to open it. They, however, refused, ἴσως κωλυόμενοι ὑπό τινων, and he thereupon appeals to the strategus to compel them to do so, and the case is argued in court before him. *Cf.* also Berl. Pap. 448, where the petitioner, a veteran named Sempronius Serenus, applies to the prefect to compel the strategus to open the will of the petitioner's father.

The date is mutilated, but enough remains to show that it is in the second year of two or more emperors ruling conjointly, while the occurrence of the name Aurelius points to its being in the third century. The possible dates are thus A.D. 217-8, 244-5, 252-3, and 254-5, and the handwriting, which somewhat resembles that of Pap. CCXIV, is in favour of one of the three latter dates.

- [Λυ]ρηλιω Ρησω στρατηγω
 Ηρακλεοπο^λ
 [Πα]ρα Αντωνιας Νεμεσιλλης
 θυγατρος Κρονιωνος
 5 ουετρανου των εντει[μ]ως
 απολελυμενων γε[ουχ]ου
 σης εν κωμη Φεκ[. .]σι
 κωιτου χωρις κυριου χ[ρη]^μ τε
 κνων δικαι^λ
 10 Επει ο ανηρ μου Σερην[ο]ς
 στρατιωτης ων απι[ων]
 εις την ιδιαν ο . . . ξι[. . .]
 . . να εισ . . . ιδα [δι]
 εθετο μοι διαθηκην α[υ]του
 15 εσφραγισμενην τουτον δε νῦ
 εμαθον τετελευτηκεναι
 αναγκαιως ταυτην επιφε
 ρουσα αξιω λυθηναι επι σου
 κατα το εθος προς το δυνα
 20 σθαι γνωναι το ενγεγραμ
 μενον βουλημα
 [L] β αυτ[οκρατορ]ων Καισα[ρων]

Line 5. ουετρανου των εντειμωσ απολελυμενων: cf. Berl. Pap. 1. 15, 131, l. 5; usually κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθη is added after 326, οὔετρανὸς ἐντίμωσ ἀπολυθείς. χρηματίζουσα. A Roman widow with children required no κύριος

Line 8. χρη^μ: χρηματίζουσα. For the phrase cf. Berl. Papp. 96, The words τεκνων δικαιω have been added later.

6. Sales and leases.

PAPYRUS CCLXII.—A. D. 11.

THE papyri containing petitions may be reckoned as partly public and partly private in character. Those which follow are definitely private; and among them the first place is given to those relating to property. The first section is that which consists of sales and leases; and these will not, as a rule, require much in the way of comment or explanation.

The papyrus which stands first, however, has a special value as being one of the very few bilingual documents, in which Greek and Demotic stand side by side at full length, instead of one being only an abstract or docket of the other. Its interest in this respect is, however, for the student of Demotic, and here we have only to do with the Greek text. The arrangement is as follows: first the deed in Demotic; then the date and an abstract in

Greek; then the deed in Greek; and finally an abstract in Demotic. The Greek is written in lines which run the entire length of the papyrus, except for a narrow margin on the left and a wide margin on the right.

The vendors are a prophet of the crocodile-god Suchus, named Chaeremon, and his wife Themsais; and they sell to one Satabous a house and *προνήσιον* (whatever that may be), with some ground and appurtenances attached, in the village of Socnopaei Nesus. The price is not stated, but is said to have been paid. The date is in the forty-first year of Caesar (*i. e.* Augustus, who is always so described in the dates of his regnal years).

The papyrus is much damaged by worm-holes and rubbing.

Ετους ενος και τεσσερακοστου Καισαρος Αθυρ τετραδι και εικαδι αντιγρ^λ ενφ μερι
πρασ^λ και απο οικι^λ και προνησιου και αιθρι^ο κ, [τ]οπ^ω ψιλων και τ^ω συν^κ παν[των]
εν τη Σοκνοπαι^ο Ν^η Α^ρ Ηρακλει^δ μερι^δ ας ποειται Χαι[ρ]

Ηρωιδ[ου] μ^η Θασιτ[ο]ς προφητης Σαταβουτι Εριοψημιος μητρ^ο Σαταβουτος Θ . . . [και]
η Χαιρημονος γυνη Τομσαις Χαιρημονος μητρ[ος] υθεις

Χαιρημων Ηρωδου μητρος Θ[ασι]τος προφητης και η γυνη Θεμισαις [Χ]αιρημονος μητ[ρος]
. s ομο[λογου]μεν Χαιρημων μ[ε]ν πεπραχεναι Σαταβουτι Εριοψημ[ιος] τηs
Σαταβουτι την υπαρχουσαμ μοι οικιαν και
προνησιον εκ του προς βορρα[ν] εν αις και αιθρ[ιο]ν και τον προσοντα ψειλον τ[ο]πον
[εκ του π]ρο^ς νοτον μερους και των συνκυροντων παντων εν τη Σοκνοπαιου Νησω
της Ηρακλειδου μεριδος οσων ποτ εστιν

5 μετρων επις τοις ουσι πασι γειτονες νοτου περιμετρον κωμης βορα Ωρου του Ωρου [οικι]α
λιβος και απηλιωτου ρυμαι βα[σιλ]ικαι και [απε]χω την συνκε[χωρημε]νην τειμην
πασαν εκ πληρους παραχρημα

δια χειρος εξ οικου και βεβαιωσω παση βεβαιωσει επι τον απαντα χρονον Θεμισαις
δ[ε] ευδοκει] τηι πρασει και μη επελευσεσθαι καθοτι προγεγραπται Χαιρημων ο
προγεγραμμενος προφητης και α . . ισταμ[ενο]ς

Σουχο^ν θεου μεγαλου μεγαλου γεγραφα υπερ ατης δια το μη ειδεναι αυτην γραμματα και
ειμι ετων τεσσαρακοντα τριων [ουλη μ]ετωιπω μεσω γυνη δε Θεμισαις ετων τεσσαρα-
κοντα ασημος

Line 1. *προνησιον*: the sixth letter is doubtful, both here and in l. 4, and was formerly read as *ε*; but the reading *προνησιον*, which is equally possible here, is established by Pap. CCCLV, where there is a mention of a *πύργος καὶ προνήσιον*, and where the reading is certain. It also occurs in the recently published Geneva Pap. 10, which is a lease of land *σὺν προνησίῳ καὶ νησί(δι)*; but the meaning of it remains obscure.

απο: presumably = *ἀποδόσεως*.

συνκ: *συνκυρόντων*, cf. l. 4.

ας ποειται: so apparently MS., but the first four letters are not quite certain.

Line 3. *υπαρχουσαμ μοι*: this assimilation of *ν* to *μ*, which is well known in inscriptions, occurs also not unfrequently in

papyri of the third century, B.C., but its appearance here is a late instance of the practice.

Line 4. *προς*: the word has been mis-written in the first instance, and the *ς* is added above the line.

Line 5. *επις*: so MS. for *επι*.

Line 6. *προφητης κ.τ.λ.*: a prophet of the god Suchus occurs in Berl. Pap. 149, and a priest of the same in B.M. Pap. CCXCIX. It is noticeable that in the last case the name of the priest is Herodes, and that of his grandfather Chaeremon, which suggests a descent from the Chaeremon, son of Herodes, mentioned here.

Line 7. *ατης*: so MS.

PAPYRUS CCCLV.—1st cent.

ALTHOUGH so much of this document is lost as to make its purport doubtful, it seems to be worth inclusion, both as a companion to the facsimile plate, given in the Atlas as a specimen of early first-century writing, and as containing the rare and obscure word *προνήσιον*, for which see the preceding document (Pap. CCLXII). The mention of a *προφήτης* in line 6 suggests that in both places the *προνήσιον* may have something to do with the temple. The document is connected with the sale by the prophet of certain *ψιλοὶ τόποι*, and therefore stands in its present place, though the exact drift of it is uncertain. It appears rather to contain the settlement of a dispute about a sale than the deed of sale itself.

. . .] καθοριζομενου τους πεπραμενους υπ αυτου τοπους επι
 . . .] τε του πατρος αυτου και των προγονων απερ ην αυτ
 . . .] . . α . . [.]ν νυν επικρατι πυργου και προνησιον και αλλω[ν]
 [συνκυροντων πα]ντ[ων . . .] ενκαλο[υ]ντος Νεστηφηος ανθοριζομενου
 5 . . .] αυ . . [. . .]ν τοπων εν η ειναι τον πυργον και το προ
 [νησιον] πεπρα[μ]ενους υπο του προφητου τοπους λααρ . .
 . . .]ε τον σ[. . .] και υπο των τιν τ[. . .]διω[ν] . . .]ν εν επι
 . . .] ενδ[. . .] το τους πρεσβυτερους μη το αυτο συν
] τω[ν] πεπραμενων ψε[ι]λων τοπων
 10]ο [τ]ους αυτοις πεφηνεναι οικονομιας
]εναι
 . . .]αρτισθω υπερ επιβεβαιωσεως ψιλων τοπων < φ

Line 3. *προνησιον*: should be *προνησιου*.

PAPYRUS CLIV.—A.D. 68.

SALE of a walled enclosure, measuring 15½ cubits by 33 cubits, in the village of Karanis, by Heracleides son of Petheus, with the sanction of his mother Isidora, to Philemon son of Ptolemaeus, for the sum of 200 drachmas. A good example of a deed of sale, expressed in the fullest form, with the subscriptions of the parties and record of its enrolment in the public office at Karanis. Dated in the fourteenth year of Nero, and written in a single column on a broad sheet of papyrus.

Α[ντ'] Ηρα^κ ως Λκ απο^δ ιας Ισιδω[ρα]] κ, Φιλημ^ο ως Λλζ

Ετους τεσσαρεσκαιδεκατου Ν[ερ]ωνος Κλ[αυ]διου Καισαρος Σεβαστου Γερμανικου
 αυτοκρατορος μηνος Τυβι εικαδει — εν Καρανιδι της

Line 1. This line stands apart by itself, as a summary or heading.

- Ηρακλείδου μερίδος του Αρσιν[οει]του νομο[υ] ομολογ[ε]ι Ηρακλείδης Πέθεως του
 Ηρακλείδου ως ετών εικοσι ου^λ ποδει αριστερωι Φιλημονι
 Πτολεμαίου ως ετών τριακον[τα] επτα [ου^λ με]τωπω μεσσωι πεπρακεναι αυτωι Φιλη-
 μονι κατα τηνδε την Ομολογιαν απο της
 5 ενεστώσης ημερας επι τον [α]παντα [χρον]ον απο της υπαρχουσης αυτωι εν Καρανιδι
 πατρικης αυλης εκ του προς νοτον
 μερους τοπους περιτε[τ]ιχισμ[ε]νους ε[μ]βαδικου[ς] πηχεις πεντακοσιους ων μετρα νοτον
 ε[ις] βορρα πηχεις δεκαπεντε
 εκτον λιβος ε[ις] απηλιωτην πηχ[εις] τριακοντα τρεις πηχει τελειω υλικω τεκτονικωι κ, τα
 συνκυροντα παντα
 ων γ[ειτ]ονες νοτου ρυμη βασιλικηι βορρα του Ηρακλείδου κ, των αδελφω[ν] ετερα
 αυληι λιβος εισοδος και εξοδος κοινη
 πλατους πηχω[ν] τ[ριω]ν [ει]ς ην αν[οι]ξει Ο Φιλημων θυρας κ, θυριδας [δι η]ς εισοδευσι
 κ, εξοδευσι διεγβαλλουσα εις
 10 νο[τον] κ, βορρα απη[λιωτο]ν Πασοκνοπαιου τ[ο]ν Αρπαησιος τοποι Και απεχειν τον
 ομολογουντα Ηρακλείδην παρα του Φιλημ^ο
 την [σ]υνκεχωρημενην τιμην εκ πληρους αργυριου δραχ[μα]ς διακοσιας παραχρημα δια
 χειρος εξ [ο]ικου κ, βεβαι
 ωσειν τον ομολογου[ντα] Ηρακ[λειδ]η[ν] [κ, το]υς παρ αυτου τωι Φιλημονι κ, τοις παρ
 αυτου την πεπραμενην καθως προκειται αυλην
 πασηι βεβαιωσει επι [τον α]παντα χρονον κ, [μ]η υπερυποκειμενην μηδε προεξήλλοτριω-
 μενην δια μηδενος αρχειου κ,
 μη[δ]εν εμποιουνμεν[ο]ν α[ν]τ[ης] μη[δε] μερους μηδε των εξ αυτων τροπω μηδενι μηδε
 κωλυοντα Φιλημονα μηδε
 15 τους παρ αυτου κυριενοντα[ς] αυτων] κ, εισοδευοντας κ, εξοδευοντας κ, κατασπωντες κ,
 ανοικο^δ κ, χρομενους αυτοις ως εαν αιρωγται
 κ, υποτι^θ κ, εξάλλοτρι^ο αυτ^ο κ, χρομενους αυτ^{οι} ως εαν αιρ^τ εαν δε μη βεβαιοι ο Ηρ^α
 κα^λ γρ^τ αποτισατ^ω τα βλαβη κ, ανη^λ κ, επιτιμ⁻ < χιλιας κ, τ^ο
 δημοσι^ο το ισον κ, μηδεν ησ[σ] παρουνσα δ η του Ηρα^τ μητηρ Ισιδωρα Διονυσιας L μα
 κ μετα^τ μ του Ηρα^τ ευδοκει υπο Ηρακλας ως L μζ' μη^λ δεξι . .
 Ηρακλειτος Πέθεως του Ηρακλειτου Ομολογω Πεπρακεναι Φιλημονι Πτολεμαίου Κατα
 τηνδε την Ομολογιαν Απο της
 Ενεστώσης ημερας Επι τον απαντα χρονον Απο της υπαρχουση μοι Εν Καρανιδι
 πατριγης αυλης εκ του προ νοτου
 20 μερους τωπους πετετιχισμενους Ευβατικους πηχis πεντακοσιους ων μετρα επι βορρα
 πηχis δεκαπεντε εκτον

Line 6. εμβαδικους πηχεις : i.e. square cubits. For εμβαδικός (not in Liddell and Scott) in this sense, cf. Didymus *ap. Hultsch, Metr. Script. Rell.* 189. 12, 196. 4.

Line 7. τελειω υλικω τεκτονικωι : the expression is odd, and does not seem to occur elsewhere.

Line 8. ρυμη βασιλικηι : the erroneous addition of ι ascript to nominatives and verbs is rather characteristic of relatively early MSS., of the first century or earlier.

Line 15. κατασπωντες : so MS. by error.

Line 16. εαν . . . βεβαιοι : so MS. κα^λ γρ^τ : καθως γέγραπται (suggested by Gradenwitz).

Line 17. και μηδεν ησ^σ : = καὶ μηδὲν ἴσσον τὰ διωμολογημένα κύρια εἶναι. Cf. (e.g.) Berl. Pap. 350, l. 17.

παρουνσα : the rest of this line is written in an extremely cursive style.

υπο^ο : υπογράφει, or υπογραφείς.

Line 18. Φιλημονι : the name is so badly written as rather to resemble Φιληνιωι.

λιβος εις απηλιωτ^τ πηχis τριακοντα τρις τελιω ξενικω τεκτηνικω και τα συνκυρωντα
 παντα γιτωνες νοτου
 ρυμη βασιλικη βορρα εμαντου Ηρακλειτου και των αδελφων αυλη λιβος Εισοδος και
 Εξοτος κυνη πλατο^ς
 πηχων τρι[ων] Ει[s] ην ανυξι ο Φιλημον θυραν και θυριτος δι ης Εξοτευση και
 Εξοτευζη διεκβαλλουσα
 Εις νοτον και βορρα απηλιω[τ] Πασοκνοπαιου του Αρπαησιος τωπων και απεχο την
 συνεχωρημενην τιμην εκ πληρους
 25 α[ργ]υριου δρ[αχ]μας διακοσιας δια χειρος εξ υκου και βεβαιωσι παση βεβαιωσει επι
 τον Απαντα χρονον ευδογι τε η μητερ
 [Ισιδ]ωρα [Διονυσ]ιας μετα κυριου εμαντου Ηρακλειτου κα, προκε^τ εγρα^ψ υπερ αυτων
 Κοραξ Απολλωνιου δια το μη ειδ^ε
 [γραμματα] Φιλημων Πτολεμαιο ηγορακα καθως προκιται ετους ιδ Νερωνος
 [Κλαυδιου Καισαρος Σεβαστου Γερμανικου] αυτοκρατορος μηνος Τυβι εικαδι αναγεγραπται
 δια του εν Καρανιδι γραφίου

Line 21. ξενικω: so MS. The subscription of Heracleides is full of blunders.

Line 26. δια το: the τ is mis-written and the letters resemble διαμο or διωμο, but the intention is clear.

Line 27. The subscription of Philemon is in rough uncials,

the date in a clerk's cursive hand.

Line 28. Τυβι εικαδι: these words have been inserted subsequently, in a space left for the purpose, and are much smudged.

PAPYRUS CXL.—A.D. 69-79.

SALE of a plot of land by Mysthes to Tesenuphis, apparently for 124 drachmas. The papyrus is considerably mutilated, and the name of the locality is lost, but it was in the division of Heracleides. The date is in the reign of Vespasian, but the number of the year is lost. The latter part of the papyrus, which is very defective, contains the guarantee of the vendor to the purchaser against disturbance. The writing is a good example of a small, neat hand, well formed but cursive.

[Ετους] του αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Ουεσπασιανου Σεβαστου μηνος
] Ηρακλειδου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου νομου Ομολογει
 [Μυσθης] ιος ως Λν φακος μηλωι δεξιωι Τεσενουφει
 [Εριεως ουληι δακτυλ^ωωι μικρωι χειρος αριστερας μετα κυριου του εαυτης υιου
 5 ουληι δακτ^υλ^ωωι μικρω[ι] χειρος αριστερας Π[ε]πρακεναι αυτη
 [Τεσενουφει α]πο του νυν επι τον απαντα χρονον το υπαρχον αυτωι
 Ηρακλειδο]ν μεριδος τριτον μέρος ψειλου τοπου ανοικοδομη
 [θεντος ου γειτονες νο]του του αποδομενου Μυσθου και των αδελφων οικια
 [βορρα των αυτω]ν οικια και επι τι μέρος κοινη εισοδος και εξοδος
 10 [λιβος] Τεσει[ο]υφιος του Ερ[ιεω]ς οικι[α] και Στοτοητ[. . .]
 και απεχ^{ειν} τον ο[μολογ]ουντα [Μ]υσθαν παρ[α] της

Line 1. The amount of space available points to ένδεκάτου as the missing word, but it cannot be confidently relied on, since the initial ε of ετους is often written very large.

[Τεσενουφιος την τιμην ε]κ πληρους αργυριου δρ[αχ]μας δεκαεξ
 αργυρ]ιου δραχμων εκατον [εικ]οσι τεσσαρων
]α και β[εβαιω]σε[ι]ν τ[ο]ν ομολογο[υντα
 15 [Μυσθαν παση βε]βαιωσει απ[ο]]ων [. . .]
]ντων απο τω[ν] εμπρ]οσθεν χρ[ονων]
]ποδειδιωτι[]ς εμπο[
] μηδε εμπ[] μηδε . . [
 Τεσ]ενουφιν μ[ηδε αλλον παρ α]υτης κυ[
 20 κ]αι οικοδ[ομουσαν και]λουσαν [
] και χρωμ[ε]νην
 τον ομολογου]ντα Μυσθ[α]ν μηδε τ[ους παρ αυτου
] μηδε διαμφισβη[τ
]νων παρα συγγραφη[
 25 προ]στειμον [
 Τεσενου]φισ και του κυριο[ν

Lines 12, 13. Probably the 16 drachmas are an instalment paid at once, and the 124 drachmas the whole price.

PAPYRUS CXLI.—A.D. 88.

SALE of oliveyards in Karanis and Psenarpsenesis by Didymus, also named Diodorus, and Diodora his wife, to Miccalus son of Ptolemaeus; dated at Ptolemais Euergetis in the seventh year of Domitian. The oliveyards consist of $12\frac{3}{4}$ arouras in all, and are held ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει, i. e. with the privileges attaching to the position of a κάτοικος. The lower part of the deed is lost, but apparently the whole of the substance of it has been preserved.

The special value of this papyrus is, however, palaeographical. It is written on a long, and probably narrow, strip of papyrus, measuring (when perfect) about 2 ft. 6 in. in length, of which about 8 inches are lost from the left-hand end; and the character is a careful, well-formed uncial hand. Pauses in the sense are often indicated by blank spaces between the words. Some of the forms, especially those of α and ν, resemble those of cursive MSS. rather than the more formal literary hand; but on the whole this manuscript shows a greater approximation to the later vellum uncials than almost anything that has yet been found in papyri. The letters are of a larger size than those of any literary MS. of the Roman period, except perhaps the large papyrus of the Iliad in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The fact that it is precisely dated adds greatly to its value.

Ἐτους L εβδομου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Δομιτιανου Σεβαστου Γερμανικου μηνος Σω[τη]ρειου
 ενατη

. . .]μανικου μηνος Σωτη[ρι] θ Παννι ενα[τ]ηι Εν Πτολεμαιδι Ευεργε[ι]δι του Αρσινοιτου
 νομου Ομολογουσι Διδυμος ο και Διοδωρος Ακουσιλαου του και Σαραπιωνος του
 Αρτεμιδωρου

Line 1. This line is written in a very cursive hand at the top of the papyrus. The writing before the symbol L may be merely a flourish.

Line 2. The space required for the title of the emperor shows

the length of papyrus missing to the left of the part preserved to be about eight inches, exclusive of margin, containing about fifty-three letters.

. . . πρ]οσωπος ευθυριν ουληι αντικνημιωι δεξιωι Και η τουτου γυνηι Διοδωρα Ηρακλειδου
του και Αραβιωνος ως ετων τριακοντα επτα μεση μελιχρως μακροπροσωπος ευθυριν
. . . .] Πτολεμαιου του και Πεθεως πρεσβυτερου του Πεθεως ως ετων τριακοντα επτα μεση
μελιχρωι μακροπροσωπωι ευθυριν ουληι μετωπω μεσωι υπο τριχα ο μεν Διδυμος
5] εγγονοις αυτου και τοις παρ αυτων ε[ι]ς μετεπιγραφην απο της προγεγραμμενης
ημερας επι τον απαντα χρονον ημισυ μερος του υπαρχοντος αυτω μητρικου ημισους
μερ^ο
.]τον Μικκαλον [κ]α[ι] τον αδελφον αυτου Πεθεα ελαιωνων εν κατοικικηι ταξει περι
μεν Καρανιδα τ[η]ς Ηρακλειδου μεριδος αρουρων εννεα ημισους τεταρτου
. τ]ο νεοφυ[τον περι] δε Ψε[ν]αρψενησιν τ[η]ς αυτης μεριδος αρουρων τριων
Ηρακουλις λεγομενων [τ]ων επι το αυτο αρουρων δεκαδυο ημισους τεταρτου η οσων
[αν ωσιν] κ] ο Διδυ[μο]ς τηι ενεστ[ωσηι] ημερα τωι προγεγραμμενωι
[το]ν Μικκαλου αδελφωι Πεθει ακολουθως ταις εις αυτον οικονομιαις επι τοις ουσι των
.]ον σ[.] και εφ[. . .]επεκρα . . . και εκ[. .] . . . τον . . . και γρ . . .
σ . . . ει . . [.]ησεω[. . .]οις πασι το δι ολον
10] . ος δια[.] χ . . . οι . φ . . [.] και [. . . .] . . .

Line 3. *εὐθύριν*: that this, and not *εὐθύρρις* is the nominative
appears also from Berl. Pap. 177, l. 2.
Αραβιωνος; or perhaps *Αμβιωνος*.

Line 7. *Ψεναρψενησιν*: a plain (*πεδίου*) belonging to the village
of Karanis. Oliveyards in it (also held *ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει*) are
mentioned in Berl. Papp. 282, 291.

PAPYRUS CLXIII.—A.D. 88.

PROPOSAL by Sambas and Neon, Persians *τῆς ἐπιγονῆς*, to lease a vineyard of $4\frac{1}{2}$
arouras in Karanis from three brothers, Chaeremon, Orion, and Socrates. The greater
part of the papyrus is taken up with stipulations as to the division alike of the labour and
expense and of the proceeds between the lessors and the lessees. The papyrus is mutilated,
so that some of the details are lost; but the general result appears to be that the lessees
undertake all the work of cultivation, including irrigation, and pay to the lessors two-thirds
of the produce.

This document and the next are dated in the same year as that which has just been
given. They are in cursive hands, and the three form a striking illustration of the differences
which can exist in contemporary writings.

The form of a proposal, with the formula *βούλομαι* (or *βουλόμεθα*) *μισθώσασθαι παρά*
σου (or *παρ' ὑμῶν*), is that in which leases normally stand; unlike sales, which are in the
third person, with the formula *ὁμολογῇ πεπρακέναι*.

Χαιρημονι και Ωριωνι και Σωκρατη τοι[ς]
Χαιρημονος
Παρα Σαμβα και Νεωνος αμφοτ[ερων] . . .
ωνος των δυο Περσων της επι[γονης]
5 ἄλληλεγγυων εις εκτισιν βου[λο]με[θα] μισ[θ]

- θωσασθαι παρ υμων ει[s ετη]α και [μηνας]
 τρεις απο του εισιοντος ογδοου ετους αυτο[κρατορος]
 καισαρος Δομιτιανου Σεβα Γερμανικου [το]ν υ
 παρχοντα υμειν περι Καρανιδα αμ[πελ]ω
 10 να εν εκφοριοις αρουρων τεσσαρων ημι[σο]ν[s]
 η οσων εαν ωσι εν μια σφραγιδι[ι ε]πι τριτω
 μερι ημειν τοις περι τον Σαμβαν[ν κ]αθα[ραν απο]
 δημοσιων παντων κα[ι] παντο[s ει]δου[s και υ]
 μειν τοις περι τον Χαιρημονα δε [. δι]
 15 μυρον μερον παντων των ελ[γιγνομενων]
 κατ ετος αμπελ[ι]κων [κ]αρπω[ν] και [.
 και συκινων και αφρ[ο]δι[σι]ων παντω[ν ημων]
 των περι Σαμβαν επιτελουντων τα κα[θηκον]
 τα αμπελικά και εδαφικά εργα παντ[α και]
 20 τους καθηκοντας ποτισμους και τη[ν] αμ
 πελου τομην μεσην και δικαίαν μη[τ α]κρ[ο]
 τομων και την ουσαν καλαμیان αναλω
 σομεν κατ ετος ε[καστον το]ν αμπε[ε]
 λωνα τη κα[λ]αμουργι[α
 25 εαν κατ ετος απωρυγ[. . . .
 αν και ουκ εξεσται ημ[ειν
 εν τωι αμπελωνι εδ[αφη
 ρωι ει μηι μονα κηπ[ευτικα
 λαχανοις . . [.
 30 τρυγης και παραγωγης και δαπανης [.
 οντων προς ημας τους περι τον Σαμβαν]
 της δε πασης εις μισθων δωσιν κα[. . .
 μερηι και σκαψο τον αμπελωνα[. . .
 τα σκαφη τοις δυσι και μετα το μ[. . .]νον π[. .
 35]ωνα [. . . .] λαμ . [. .

Line 11. εν μια σφραγιδι: 'in one parcel.'

Line 15. μερον: an error of homoioteleuton for μέρος.

PAPYRUS CCLXXXVI.—A.D. 88.

THIS is a proposal for a lease of an unusual kind. It is an offer from four fullers (γναφεῖς), all of Persian extraction, addressed to the ἡγούμενοι ἱερέων (probably of Socnopaei Nesus), to lease from them for the current year the monopoly of the γναφική (*i.e.* the laundry-work) of the villages of Neilopolis and Socnopaei Nesus. As the proposal is addressed to the representatives of the priests, either it relates only to the washing required for the priests (which is not, however, said) or the laundries were the monopoly of the priesthood. That it was a fairly lucrative employment appears from the amount of the rent offered, which is

240 drachmas, payable in ten monthly instalments. At the foot of the document, in a different hand, is what appears to be the acceptance by the priests of the proposal thus made.

Σαταβουτι Στοτοητιος και Σαταβ^ο
 Ε[π]ερ[τιους]ς ηγουμενω
 ιε[ρε]ω[ν Σοκνοπαι]ωι θεωι . . .
 Παρα Ακουσιλαου του Μαρωνος
 5 κ) Η τιος του Ακουσιλαου
 κ) Ισιδωρου του Ακουσιλαου
 κ) Α[.] του Κεφαλονος των
 τεσ[σαρων] γναφεις Περσων της
 επιγονης [β]ουλομεσθα μισθω
 10 σ[α]σθαι [π]αρ υμων μονον το ενεσ
 τ[ο]ς ο[γ]δο[ο]υν ετος αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Δομεττιανου Σεβαστου
 Γερμ[ανικο]υ την γναφικην
 κω[μων Νει]λουπολεως κ) Σοκνο
 15 παιου [Νησ]ου φορου του παντος
 α[ρ]γυρι[ου δ]ραχμας διακοσιας
 τεσσαρακοντα ας κ) διαγρα
 ψομεν εν αναφοραις δεκα κα
 τα μ[ηνα] το αυτ ουν ξαν φαινη
 20 τα[ι]ησαι επι τοις προκι[μενοις]
 Σατ[αβους Στοτοη]τιος κ) Σαταβους Επερτιους
 ηγουμ]ενοι επικεχωρηκαμεν [. . .

PAPYRUS CCLXXXIX.—A. D. 91.

RATIFICATION by Chares, son of Situs, of a sale of part of a house, with court and appurtenances, in Dionysias by his sisters and nieces to a woman named Tamystha; dated at Euhemeris, in the division of Themistus, in the tenth year of Domitian. Written in a very cursive hand, with autograph subscriptions by Chares and by Soterichus on behalf of Tamystha.

Ετους δεκατου αυτοκ[ρατορος καισαρος Δομιτιανου]
 Σεβ Γερμανικου μηνος Ξανδικου κβ Μεχ[ειρ κ]β
 εν Ευημεριδι τ^η Θεμιστου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου νο
 μου ομολογι Χαρης Σιτου ως ετων εικοσι[. . . ουλη]

Line 3. Ευημεριδι: Euhemeris is not mentioned elsewhere in the published papyri. It must have been a small place, since it did not possess a γραφείον of its own, the present sale being

registered in the γραφείον of Dionysias, another village in the same division.

- 5 γονατι δεξιῳ Ταμυσθα νεωτερα ως ετων τριακοντα δυο
 ουλη ποδι δεξιῳ κ, κυριου του συγγενους Σωτηριχου του
 Μυσθου ως ετων τριακοντα πεντε ουλη μετωπω μεσω
 ευδοκειν η πεποινηται αι του ομολογουντος ομοπα
 τριοι κ, ομομητριοι αδελφαι Χαρης κ, Πτολ[εμ]α κ, τα
 10 της μετηλλαχυιης αυτου ετερας αδελφης [.]δρρ[. . .]δ[. . .]τε]
 κνα Σοηρις κ, Ερωτιον δια του κωμης Διο[νυσ]ιαδος
 γραφειου πρασι εις την Ταμυσθαν μητρικῶ[ν] αυτων
 τεταρτου μερους οικιας κ, αυλης κ, των συν[κυρ]οντω[ν]
 παντων εν τη αυτη κωμη Διονυσιαδι επι ρυμης
 15 Λευκιου λεγομενης κ, μη επελευσεσθ, τον ομολο
 γουντα Χαρην μηδε τους παρ αυτου επ[ι τ]ην [Ταμυ]σθ[αν]
 μηδε επι τους παρ αυτης περι των κατα την [ευ]δοκη
 σιν ταυτην δια το εκπεπισθ, αυτον υπο τ[ης] Ταμυσ
 θας εαν δε επελθη η μεν εφοδος η ενκλησις ακυρος εστω
 20 ετι κ, προσαποτισατω τα τε βλαβη κ, δ[απ]ανη[ματα παν]τα δι
 πλα κ, ως ιδιον χρεως αργυριου δραχμας διακο[σι]ας κ, εις το
 δημοσιον τας ισας κ, μηδεν ησσον τα διωμολογημ[ενα με]
 νιν κυρια υπογρ' [της] Ταμυσθας Σωτηριχος ο πρ[ογεγραμμενος]
 — Χαρης Σιτου ομολογω ευδωκ[ιν] η [
 25 διαι η αδελφε μου Χαρης και Πτολεμ[α και τα]
 της ετερας αδελφη μου . . . [τε]
 τελευτηκαι τεκνα Σουηρι[ς και Ερωτιον
 Ταμυσθας . . . [
 οικια [
 30 ν[
 μετα τε της προσ . . . διας αυλη κ, [δια του εν Διονυσι]
 αδι γραφειου και ουκ επελ[ευσομαι δια το εκπε]
 πισθαι με καθως προκιται Ταμ[υσθα νεωτερα]
 μετα [κυριο]ν του [συ]νγ[ενους Σωτηριχου του]
 35 Μυσθου γεγωνεισμαι η ευδοκησις
 καθως προκιται Σωτηρχος εγραψα και
 υπερ της Ταμυσθας με εδυης γρ[αμ]μα
 τα Ετ[ους] δεκατου αυτοκρατορος κ,σαρος Δο[μιτιανου Σεβαστου]
 Γερμανικου Μεχιρ κβ επαγεγρ' της αυτης τ^ο πρ^ο [. .] . . [. . .]ει

Line 11. κωμης : της is omitted by accident.

Line 24. A second hand begins here, but much of the subscription of Chares is lost through damage to the papyrus.

Line 37. εδυης : ειδυίης.

Line 38. ετους κ.τ.λ. : the subscription of the clerk is in a small and very cursive hand. The meaning of the last part of it is doubtful.

PAPYRUS CCXVI.—A.D. 94.

PROPOSAL for a sub-lease of a store-house (*θησαυρός*), containing a tower (*πύργος*), courtyard, and five store-chambers (*ταμιεία*), with all fittings, for one year. The proposal is addressed to the two tenants of a certain *ἐποίκιον* in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, and the storehouse is stated to be a part of the *ἐποίκιον*. The rent is 45 artabas of new wheat. The furnishing and repairs to the store-house are assigned to the lessors, the cleaning and the care of the produce stored in it to the lessee. The lessors also reserve the use of a chamber, free of charge.

The Greek of the document is full of mistakes and misspellings, and the writing is an example of the very cursive hands which are sometimes found even in the first century.

- Στοτοητι Απυγχεως κ, Στοτοητι Στοτοητιος
 πρεσβυτερου τοις δυσι μισθοται εποικιου
 Πισαιτος Σοκνοπαιου θεου μεγαλου
 παρα Εριεως του Εριεως των απο κωμης
 5 Σοκνοπαι Νησου της Ηρακλειδου μεριδος
 Περσου της επιγονης βουλομ, μισθοσεσ
 θαι παρ υμων αφ ων κ, ημεις εχεται εν μισ
 θωσι εν τωι εποικιωι θησαυρον επιερ
 γον στεγνον κ, τεθυρομενον εν ωι
 10 πυργος κ, αυλη κ, ταμι[α] πεντε κ, γου
 βασι κ, σιροις κ, τοις λοιποισ χρηστηρι
 οισ πασι εφ ενιάυτον ενα απο της ενεσ
 τωσης ημερας φορου του παντος
 πυρου νεου καθαρου αδολου αρταβων
 15 τεσσαρακοντα πεντε μετρωι τεταρ
 τωι θεου Σοκνοπαιου α[νευθ]υνων
 κ, ανυπολογων της δε του θησαυρου
 επισκευης η κ, ανοικοδομης ουσης προς
 ημας τους περι τον Σπ[οτο]ητιν της δε κ[ο]
 20 νιασεως κ, τηρη[σ]ε[ως] εισαγομενων
 γενηματων οντων προς εμε τ[ον] Εριεα
 ετι δε κ, παρεξομαι ημιν ταμιον εν τωι
 θησαυρωι ανευ ενοικιου κ, παντο[ς] τελεσ

Line 2. *μισθοται*: *μισθωταῖς*.

Line 3. *Πισαιτος*. It appears from Pap. CCCXXXV, l. 9 (p. 191), that this *ἐποίκιον* was in the territory of the village of Heracleia, which was in the division of Themistus. It may be the same as the *ἐποίκιον* Πισάει mentioned in Berl. Papp. 321, 322. In Berl. Pap. 277 a place of the same name is mentioned, apparently as in Socnopaei Nesus; but this may be due to the connexion of the place with the temple of Socnopaeus, as shown here and in Pap. CCCXXXV.

Lines 10, 11. *νουβασι*: the word appears new, and is probably Egyptian. *σιροί*, with which it is coupled, are vessels for keeping

corn in, and there can be no doubt that this *θησαυρός* was one of those used for storing corn, of which there is frequent mention in the receipts of the *σιτολόγοι*. Cf. ll. 20, 21, *εἰσαγομένων γενημάτων*.

Line 15. *μετρωι τεταρτωι θεου Σοκνοπαιου*: the reading seems certain, but this adds yet another to the various standards of the artaba already known. Cf. Rainer Corp. Pap. XXXVIII, l. 18, *μέτρῳ ἑκτῷ θεοῦ τῆς κώμης*, and pp. 257-9 below.

Line 19. *ημας*: evidently should be *υμας*. The mistake, strange as it may seem in legal documents, is quite a common one. Cf. ll. 7, 22.

ματος τον δε φορον αποδασωι εν μηνι
 25 Καισαριωι του ενεστωτος τρ[ι]σκ[δεκα] L
 χωρις αλλων ων εχωι εν τωι εποικιωι
 [.]
 παραδοσθαι τον θ[η]σαυρον α[π]ο πασ[ης] ακ[α]
 θαρσιας συν ταις εφεστωσαι[s] θυραισι κ, κλ[ει]
 30 σι επιφαινωι τας μισθωσει[s] επι τοις προκ[ειμενοις]

Ερ[ιευς] Ε[ρι]εως
 L ιγ αυτοκρατορος κ[α]σαρος [Δο]μιτ[ιαν]ου
 Γερμανικου μηνος Γερμ[ανι]κειου 5

Line 24. αποδασωι: ἀποδώσω.

'And I undertake' &c.

Line 25. Καισαριωι: = Mesoré = July-August.

Line 33. Γερμανικειου: = Pachon = April-May. Cf. Pap.

Line 27. Only a few letters of this line remain partially visible. The meaning contained in the latter part of it must be

CLXXIX.

PAPYRUS CCXCIII.—A.D. 114.

ABOUT half the width of this papyrus is lost, so that some of the details of the transaction to which it relates are uncertain; but dated documents of the reign of Trajan are not very common at present, and the number of those of which facsimiles have been published is very small, so that it seems advisable to include it, even in its incomplete form. In contents it differs slightly from those which have hitherto been given, being not strictly a sale but a division of property. The property is apparently part of a courtyard in Dionysias, a village in the division of Themistus; and the parties are two women, who are apparently a mother and her married daughter. In form the deed is much like a sale or lease, containing a description of the property and penalties for non-observance of the contract. A similar deed of partition occurs in Rainer Corp. Pap. XI, though the formulas are not identical.

Ετους επτακ[αι]δεκατου αυτοκρατορος [καισαρος Νερωνα Τραιανου Σεβαστου]
 Γερμανικου Δακικου μηνος Καισ[αρ]ε[ιου] κθ Μεσορη κθ εν Διονυσιαδι]
 της Θεμιστου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου νομου ομο[λογουσι] Θαισας Διονυσιου ως ε]
 των τριακοντα πεντε ουλη υπερ αντικλημιω [. και Θερμιον]
 5 φιος ως ετων πεντηκοντα [ο]υ[λη] γο[νατι] αρισ[τερω] μετα κυριων η μεν Θαισας του συν]
 γενους Απιωνος του Ισιωνος ως ετων ε[η δε Θερ]
 μιον του της θυγατρος αυτης Θαισα ανδ[ρος] Σωτα του Σαραπιωνος ως ετων]
 επτα ουλη οφρυ[ι] αρ]ιστ[ερα] διειρησθαι α[πο] της ενεστωσης ημερας επι τον απαντα]
 χρονον την υπαρχουσαν αυταις εν Διονυσ[ιαδι] αυ]
 10 λην αφ ης υπαρχι τη μεν Θαισα με[ρη] πεντε και τη Θερμιω]

Line 2. Γερμανικου Δακικου: the titles suit no emperor but Trajan.

Line 8: διειρησθαι: for the form cf. Berl. Pap. 234, ll. 6, 21, Rainer Corp. Pap. XI, l. 5.

- μερος εν και εξης πεποιηνται εξ [ε]υδο[κουντων] την]
 μεν Θερμιον το επιβαλλον αυτη μερος [
 ου μετρα νοτον επι βορρα πηχεις τεσσ[
 πληρωθη η Θερμιον το επιβαλλον αυτη [μερος
 15 ολων πηχισμων την δε Θαισαν καμ[
 μερη πεντε απο μερων [ε]ξ εκ [
 ενοντων μετρων κ, πηχω[ν
 θυραν εις την εγ λιβος ρυμην βασιλικη[ν] το επι]
 βαλλον αυτη μερος ως προκίται ταιν τη[
 20 και ξυλικης κ, κοπριου και ενμεγειν τ[οις προγεγραμμενοις
 κ, εχειν εκαστην την περι . [. . .] επανέ[ιρησθαι] μη]
 δεν τουτων παραβηναι τας ομολογουσας [εαν δε εκατερα αυτων παρα]
 βη αποτεισατω η παραβαινουσα τη ενμ[ενουση τα βλαβη και δαπανηματα]
 διπλα κ, επιτιμον αργυριου δραχμας δι[ακοσιας] και μηδεν ησσον]
 25 τα δ[ιω]μολογημενα μειναι ω[ς] προ[κειται
 Θαισας Διονυσιου και Θερμιον Ηρ[.] μετα κυριων η μεν]
 Θαισας του συγγενους Απιων[ος] του Ισ[ιωνος η δε Θερμιον του της θυγατρος]
 Θαισατος ανδρος Σωται του Σαρ[απιωνος διειρηνται απο της ενεστωσης ημερας]
 επι τον απαντα χρονον την α .[
 30 [. .] εκαστην ημ[ω]ν καθως προγε[γραπται
 Σεραπατος επιγεγρα[μ]με της [
 καθος προ[κ]ιται [
 μ⁷ Κ,σαρειου κ^θ [α]ναγεγραπται δια γραφειου Διονυσια[δος]

Lines 26–30. Written in a different hand, a rather cramped and angular cursive.

Lines 31, 32. In a shaky, irregular, uncial hand.
 Line 33. The clerk's subscription, in a small, rapid cursive.

PAPYRUS CCCCXXXVIII.—A.D. 142.

THIS is a proposal, addressed to an individual whose name is lost, and 'the rest of the κληροῦχοι,' for the lease of certain kitchen-garden land already sown by them, near the village of Cercesucha, for the current year. The conclusion of the document, giving the terms of the lease, is lost. It is entitled ἀντίγραφον ἀναφορίου. The usual meaning of ἀναφόριον in the papyri is 'petition.' Here it probably implies that the persons to whom the application is made were of higher position than the would-be tenants.

- Αντιγραφον αναφορ[ι]ου Ιερεγουφι[. .]
 δημα . . . ιωι[
 και τοις λο[ι]ποις κληρ[ο]υχ[ο]ις χ⁻
 Παρα Απ[. .]ους του Πεστοσειρεω[ς]
 5 και Πασοκ[νο]παιου του Κερα των δυο
 απο κωμης Καρ, [α]λληλεγγυων ις εκτι
 σιν βουλομεθα μισθωσασθαι παρ υ

Line 3. χ⁻ : *i. e.* χαίρειν.

Line 6. Καρ : Καρανίδος.

- μων πρ[ος] μονον το ενεστος εννεα
και δεκατον ετος Αδριανου Καισαρ^ο
10 του κυριου τας εσπαρμενας
υφ υμων περι Κερκεσουχα ε[ν το]πω
Κεσ[.]ας λεγομενω οσων εαν ωσι [αρο]υ
ρων παντων λ[αχα]νοσπερμου [αρτα]
βας τριακοντα [.] μετρω [εξα]
15 χοινεικω ζ[
βεβαιωσει [
εκφοριων ε[
ειδους και [
[.] τα . [
[.]

Line 13. λαχανοσπερμου κ.τ.λ. : this is evidently the rent, though the usual phrase *ἐκφορίου* (*cf.* Berl. Papp. 39, 227) is omitted.

PAPYRUS CCCXIV.—A.D. 149.

PROPOSAL for a sub-lease for a year of seven arouras of the public land of Socnopaei Nesus. The rent is to be paid in kind, at the rate of two artabas per aroura. The lessee gives an undertaking for the proper cultivation of the land, but stipulates that all charges shall be paid by the lessors.

- Στοτοητι κ, Πακυσι αμφὸ Απυγχεως του
Στοτοητεως
Παρα Ηρα[κλει]δου Ωριωνος του κ, Παπειριου
του Ηρα[κλ]ειδου [απ]ογρ, επ αμφοδ Φαιησου Περσ^ο
5 της επιγονης Βουλομαι μισθωσασθαι παρ υμων
προς μο[νο]ν το ενεστος τρισκ,δεκατον ετος
Αντωνεινου Κ,σαρος του κυριου αφ ων κ, υμεις
τυγχανεται εχειν εν μισθωσι παρα των απο κωμης
Σοκνοπαιου Νησου δημοσιας γης αρουρας επτα
εν μια σφρ, περι Βακχιαδα
10 η ωσας εαν ωσι εν μια σφρ, εκφοριου των ολων
του παντος ασπερμει πυρου μετρω εξαχοινη^κ
αρταβων δεκατεσσαρων χωρις ων κ, επιτε
λεσω τα γεωργικα εργα π[αντ]α οσα καθηκει
εκ του ιδι[ου] σπειρων αρουρας μεν πεντε πυρω

Line 10. εν μια σφρ(αγιδι) περι Βακχιαδα : written above the line in the same hand. The words εν μια σφραγιδι seem to be unnecessarily repeated. Bacchias is another village in the division of Heracleides, and its site has recently been discovered by Messrs. Hogarth and Grenfell at Kûm-el-Katl (Egypt Exploration Fund Archaeological Report, 1895-6, p. 18) ; but it is at some distance from Socnopaei Nesus (Dîmeih), and it is not clear how land in Bacchias could have been part of the δημοσία γῆ of Socnopaei Nesus.

ἐκφορίου : not in the simple sense of 'produce,' but 'produce paid as rent.' *Cf.* note on preceding papyrus, l. 13.

Line 11. ασπερμει : the term does not seem to occur else-

where, but may be conjectured to mean 'without deducting seed-corn for the following year.' The provision of seed-corn seems normally to have been left to the tenant ; *cf.* Berl. Pap. 39, and Rain. Corp., p. 154. It might also mean 'without additional payment on account of seed-corn advanced for the last sowing,' since the landlord sometimes advanced the seed-corn to the tenant, and had it repaid, in addition to the rent, after harvest (*e.g.* Rain. Corp. Pap. XXXV).

Line 14. ιδιου : restored in accordance with Rain. Corp. Pap. XXXI, l. 23, XXXVIII. l. 16, XLV. l. 17. The δ is so cursively written as to be otherwise illegible.

- 15 κ, τας λ[οιπας] αρ[ουρ]ας δυο απο νοτου αναπαν
 μεσι γε[. .]σι τας δ[ε] του εκφοριου πυρου αρ[ταβας]
 δεκατεσσαρες αποδοσω υμειν εφ αλω των
 εδαφων προς εμε οντος του ονηλατικου
 φορετρον μεχρι ιερας των υπερ αυτων
 20 εκφοριων παντων κ, παντος ειδους οντων
 προς υμας τους περι τον Στοτοτητιν εαν φαι
 νηται μισθ⁻ γιτονες δε των μισθουμενων
 αρουρων επτα νοτου α εχει εν μισθ⁻ Πολλας
 Σαταβου[τος] βορρα Αλειν^ο σπειρομενα εδαφη
 25 λιβος πεδιακη οδος απη^λ διωρυξ

Ηρακλειδης ως L λε ο φρυι αρισ^τ
 L ιγ αυτοκρατορος κ,σαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Φαωφι κβ

Line 15. αναπανμεσι: it is quite uncertain what is meant by this. If the following word is γένεσι, it may mean a light kind of crop, which would not exhaust the soil. Cf. the doubtful word in Pap. CXXXI, l. 225.

Line 17. εφ αλω των εδαφων: i. e. as soon as the corn is threshed.

Line 19. ιερας: qu. γῆς?

Line 20. ειδους: used frequently in the papyri as designation of taxes.

Line 22. μισθ: μισθῶσαι, cf. the next pap. (CLXVIII), l. 14.

Line 26. ο: οὐλῇ.

PAPYRUS CLXVIII.—A. D. 162.

PROPOSAL for a lease of a vineyard, one aroura in extent, in the neighbourhood of Psenarpsenesis. The papyrus, which is written in a very rough hand, is somewhat mutilated, and the amount of the rent is lost.

- Αρτεμις Πτολεμαιου μετα [κυριου του αν]
 δρος Χαιρημων Πεθεως [
 Παρα Πετεσουχου Ηρακλ[ειδου και Απιδος Νε]
 φερω[το]s βουλομεθα μισ[θωσασθαι παρα]
 5 σου εις ετη τρια καρπους το[υ] υπαρχοντος]
 σοι περι Ψεναρψενησιν ε[λ]α[ιωνος] αρουρας μιας]
 υ α επι καρπωνια επι[
 απο του ενεστ[ω]τος β L Α[υρηλι]ω Αντων[ινο]υ
 κ, [Ου]ηρου των κυριων Σεβ[αστ]ων [ημων]
 10 ποιο[υν]των τα καθηκον[τ]α εργα
 π[ε]ρι τους καθαρισμους σκαφητον
 εναν καταχι[]φολα
] βεβαιωσις [ημ]ας απο δημο
 σιων παντων εα[ν] φαι[ητ]αι μισθωσε

Line 7. καρπωνια: the word does not occur elsewhere, but καρπώνης is found in C. I. G. 355.

Line 11. σκαφητον: cf. Pap. CXXXI. l. 457.

Line 14. εαν: written over και which has been washed out.

15 ἐπὶ τοῖς προκίμενοις Π[ολ]εμαῖος Κασ
τορος ἐγράψα ὑπὲρ τῶν προκίμενων
Πετεσουχω κ, Απιτος μῆ εἰδοδω[ν]
γράμματα

Λ β Αὐληριω Αὐτωνι[ου]
20 κ, Ονηρου τῶν κυριῶν Σεβαστῶν
Φαρμουθι κ̅ε

Line 19. Αὐληριω: so MS., cf. l. 8.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXV.—A.D. 166–7 or 198–9.

THE lease which follows varies from the ordinary form of such documents in being a grant from the lessors instead of an application from the lessee. The lessors are the representatives of the priestly college of Socnopaei Nesus, the ἡγούμενοι πενταφυλίας Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ μεγάλου μεγάλου, and the lease is of a mill belonging to the temple in the locality known as Pisais near the village of Heracleia. The occupancy is to be at a voluntary rent for five years, afterwards at a rent of 120 drachmas per annum, and a certain amount of produce of various kinds. The document, which is signed in rough uncials by two of the priests, is extraordinarily illiterate, and shows the humble status of priests of a small local sanctuary. It is dated in the seventh year τῶν κυρίων αὐτοκρατόρων, who can only be Marcus and Verus or Severus and Caracalla; and the distance between them being only 32 years, it is impossible, in the case of so illiterate a hand as this, to choose between them with certainty.

Πακυσίς Ωρου καὶ Στοτοητίς Στοτοη
τεως καὶ Στοτοητίς Εριεως καὶ Εριεως
Στοτοητεως καὶ Στοτοητίς Στοτοητεως
καὶ Στοτοητίς Αρπαγαθου τῶν ̅ς η̅γου
5 μενων ̅ε φυλίας Σοκνοπαιου θεου
μεγαλου μεγαλου Αμμόναφίς Πα
πειτος μυλονικου χερειν βουλο
μεθα μυσθω[σ]ασθε σε το μυμαιων
του θεου εν ε[π]οικιου Πισαιτος περι κ̅ω
10 Ηρακλειαν εις ετη πεντε απο
του ̅ξ S'' εως ια S'' τῶν κυριῶν

Line 4. τῶν ̅ς η̅γουμενων: it is odd that there should be six ἡγούμενοι of a corporation divided into five φυλαί. Moreover in Pap. CCCLIII and Berl. Pap. 296 the corporation is represented by five priests. Even in these, however, it is noticeable that the five are not selected on the principle of taking one from each tribe. In Berl. Pap. 16 the corporation is also represented

by five priests, who are described, not as ἡγούμενοι, but as πρεσβύτεροι ἱερεῖς πενταφυλίας.

Line 5. ̅ε φυλίας: πενταφυλίας.

Line 8. μυμαιων: = μύλαιον, cf. l. 14.

Line 9. ε[π]οικιου Πισαιτος: cf. note on Pap. CCXVI, l. 3 (p. 186).

- αυτοκρατορων επι τω αν ηδοκες
 τ[ο]ν φορον της πενταετειας
 εις το μυλαιων του θεου απο ιβ S"
 15 αποδωσις εκφοριον εις το πληθος
 καθ ετος αργυριου δραχμας εκατον
 εικοσι / < ρκ και θαλλου χοινικεους
 εικοσι και ορνιθος δυο δραχμας
 οκτω και ωιφια εικοσι [δ]ωσις
 20 τα θαλεια απο η S" τοις ηγουμε
 νοις και μετα τον χρονον αφειναι
 το μυλαιων και κοπτορανκο[ν] ως προκίται
 CΤΟΤΟΗΤΙC CΤΟΤΟΗΤΕ[Ω]C ΕΓΡΑ
 ΨΑ ΚΑΘΩC ΠΡΟΚΕΙΤΑΙ CΤΟΤΟΗΤΙC
 25 ΕΡΙΕΩC ΕΓΡΑΨΑ ΚΑΘΩC ΠΡΟΚΙΤ
 ΑΙ
 L Z"

Line 12. *επι τω αν ηδοκες*: apparently = ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν εὐδοκῇς. Apparently for the first five years the tenant was to pay whatever he chose to the god, but from the twelfth year onwards he was to pay a fixed rent.

Line 17. *θαλλου χοινικεους*: qu. θαλλούς φοινικίους.

Line 19. *ωιφια*: it is not clear what these are.

Line 20. *θαλεια*: presumably = θαλλούς above. Apparently this is an exception to the general rule that the payments were to begin in the twelfth year.

Line 22. *κοπτορανκον*: the word (the last letter is conjectural) is unknown, but the second half of it is presumably derived from *ράινω*, while the first may be simply a misspelling of *κοπρο-*.

PAPYRUS CCCL.—A.D. 212.

THIS application for a lease is interesting, on account of its being addressed to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς of the division; from which it may be gathered that the land to which it refers was part of the γῆ βασιλική. The application is made by five residents in Socnopaei Nesus for a lease of 150 arouras of shore-land (αἰγιαλῆτις γῆ) in the territory of that village, for a term of one year, at a rent of two artabas per aroura, except in the case of any part which may be untouched by the inundation or left flooded after it. Cf. Rainer Corp. Pap. XXXII, which is a similar application for a lease of shore-land, similarly addressed to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς, at the same rent, but without the provisions against excessive or deficient supply of water.

- Μονιμω Γεμελλω βασι^λ γρ, Αρσι^ι Ηρα^ε μεριδος
 Παρα Στοτοσητεωc Αρπαγαθου και Πανεφρεμ
 μεωc Πακυνσεωc και Ωρου Πακυνσεωc και Πακν
 σεωc Ωρου και Αμουννεωc Πακυνσεωc των ε απο
 5 κωμης Σοκνοπαιου Νησου βουλομεθα μισθω
 σασθαι α[πο χ]ερσου αιγιαλιτιδος γης περι την

Line 6. *αιγιαλιτιδος γης*: in Berl. Pap. 234, l. 9, there is a mention of βασιλικού αἰγιαλοῦ ἄρουναι πέντε in Karanis, but whether all such land (which presumably would be that last reclaimed from the lake) was part of the royal domain, there is

not enough evidence to show. A Βερενικίδος αἰγιαλός is mentioned repeatedly in Petrie Pap. II. xlii. Cf. Strabo, XVII. 809, speaking of Lake Moeris, καὶ τοὺς αἰγιαλοὺς δὲ ἔστιν ὁρᾶν εὐοικότας τοῖς θαλαττίοις.

- αυτην κ[ω]μην εν τοπω Καρβασηϊτος λεγο^α
 αρουρα[ς] εκατον πεντηκοντα προς μονον το
 ενεστο[ς κ]α S εκ[φ]οριου κατ αρουραν ανα
 10 πυρου α[ρτ]αβας δυο γι⁻ [π]αντοθεν αιγιαλου
 εδαφη εαν δε τ[ι]ς αβροχος η καθ υδατος γε
 νηται παραδεχθησεται ημειν το εκφοριον
 [π]ρος ετερον δ[ε] λογον ουδ[ε]ν απλως πρ[αχ]θησομεθα
 L κα' αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 15 [Σ]εουηρου Αυτωνινου Παρθικου Μεγιστου Βρεταννικου
 [Μ]εγιστου Ευσεβους Σεβα[στ]ου Φα^ω λ⁻
 Στοτοητις Αρπαγαθου και Ωρος Πακυσεως επιδεδωκαμεν
 ως προκειται Στοτοητις εγραψα και υπερ του Ωρου αγραμματος
 ΠΑΝΕΦΡΕΜ[Ι]C ΠΑΚΥCΕΩC CΥΝΕΠΙΔΕΔΩΚΑ ΑΜΟΥΝΙC
 20 CΥΝΕΠΙΔΕΔΩΚΑ ΠΑΚΥCΙC CΥΝΕΠΙΔΕΔΩΚ[Α]

Line 10. γι⁻ : *i. e.* γιτονες (= γείτονες).

Line 11. εδαφη : *cf.* Rainer Corp. Pap. XXXII, l. 12, where the phrase αιγιαλου εδαφη recurs.

Line 13. This line is a later insertion in the same hand.

Lines 17-20. The subscriptions of Stotoëtis and Horus are written by the former in a sloping cursive hand; those of the three other lessees in rough uncials.

PAPYRUS CCLXXX.—A.D. 55.

THE following document may conveniently be appended to the leases, because, so far as its mutilations allow its character to be discerned, it is a notice of the surrender of a lease. The writer is apparently the lessee of an oliveyard belonging to the emperor near the village of Heracleia, and he gives notice to a certain Epaphroditus, who is probably one of the slaves or freedmen in charge of the imperial domain, that he wishes to terminate his tenancy. The details of the transaction are lost through the mutilation of the document, which is very considerable.

- Αντιγραφον λυσιχωρ^η
 Επαφροδιτω Τιβεριου Κλαυδιου Φηλικος
 παρα Ε[ριως] του [Σατ]αβ[ουτος] των απο της Σοκνοπαι[ου]
 Νησου [δη]μ[ο]σ[ι]ου ελαιουργιου του εν εποικιου περι Ηρακλ[ειαν]
 5 [του Θεμισ]του μεριδος προτερον Τιβεριου Κλαυδιου
 Σαραπιωνος νυνει δε του κυριου Νερωνος Κλαυδιου Καισα[ρος]
 Σεβασ[του Γερμα]νικου αυτοκρατορος βουλομενος εκουσιως και
 αυθ[αιρετως] . . . μντω[. . .] καινης εισενεγκειν εις π[.

Line 1. The readings of the letters following *αντιγραφον* are doubtful, and the exact form of the word intended is uncertain; but the meaning is clear.

Line 2. Τιβεριου Κλαυδιου Φηλικος : probably 'slave' or 'freedman of Tiberius Claudius Felix.' A Roman would not have a son named Epaphroditus. Suidas mentions a grammarian Epaphroditus, who was a freedman of Modestus, prefect of

Egypt about the time of Claudius. It is possible that Tiberius Claudius Felix is the prefect. The first known prefect in Nero's reign is T. Claudius Balbillus, but he is said to have been only sent out in A.D. 56. Both Felix and Balbillus would no doubt be freedmen of the emperor Claudius, and similarly the T. Claudius Sarapion mentioned in l. 5.

- . η [τ]ων δαπανω[ν μ]ηχανην
 10 ελαιου[.]α θυιαν και τα α ων [.] ξυν . . αργαλε[.
 και δοκον τον υπερ τ[η]ν μηχανην προσανγγελλω τουτο και
 μηνιοιω ινα εξα . . . βαινω και απολυωμαι της μισθωσης
 καθω[ς]εγεχ[.] της εξουσιαν απε[.]κε . . . [τ]ην
 μηχανην]ιαν κ[.] . . .]ηκον[.] και αργαλε[.]ι[.]κ
 15 [.]
 [.]
 πυθου η [.]
 χ φον καλον δε προσγεγονεναι
 L πρωτου Νερωνος Κλαυδιου Καισαρος Σεβαστου [Γερμανικου]
 20 αυτ[οκρατορος Ε]πειφ[.]
 απ . . . [.]φοδ[.]υς σ ι περ[.]α . [.
 Νερωνος [Κλαυδιου Καισαρος Σεβαστ]ου Γερμανικου [α]υ[τοκρατορος]
 [.]

Line 12. μηνιοιω : = μηνύω.

Lines 19-22. Written in a very cursive hand, and badly mutilated.

PAPYRUS CCLXXXII.—A.D. 69.

NEXT to the sales and leases of land may be placed the sales of live-stock. The papyri which follow, accordingly, are deeds of sale of camels, asses, and cattle. The formula of sale is the same as in the case of land. The date stands at the head of the document. Then the vendor, in the third person, acknowledges the sale of such and such an animal to the purchaser, personal descriptions of both parties being appended to their names in the usual way (ὁμολογεῖ Α. Β., ὡς ἐτῶν x, οὐλῇ κ.τ.λ. . . . τῷ Γ. Δ., ὡς ἐτῶν γ, οὐλῇ κ.τ.λ., πεπρακέναι αὐτῷ κ.τ.λ.). Then follows a receipt for the price of the animal sold, and a guarantee of the purchaser's title.

The document which stands first is a sale of a she-ass in the second year of Vespasian. The end is mutilated, but the formula is complete up to the subscriptions of the respective parties.

Ετους δευτερου αυτοκρα[τορος]
 καισαρος Ουεσπασιανου Σεβα[στου]
 Σεβαστου μηνος Σεβαστου κγ̄ εν [
 του Αρσινοειτου νομου ομολογει Δι[ο]
 5 νυσιος Ευδαιμονος ως ετων πε[ν]
 τηκοντα επτα ουλη μετω' δεξιω
 Σαταβουτι Στοτοητιος ως ετων
 τεσσαρακοντα πεντε ουλη
 αριστεραι πεπρακεναι αυ[τωι του]

Line 3. The word Σεβαστου seems to be repeated from the preceding line, but in both cases it is written in an exceedingly cursive form. It is not clear whether the name of the

place was ever added at the end of the line, there being no remains of ink after εν.

- 10 ομολογουντα απο των υπαρχοντ[ων]
 αυτωι ονικων κτηνων ονον
 θηλειαν τελειαν μυοχρουν ταυ
 την τοιαυτην αναπορι[φον]
 και απεχειν τον ομολογουντα
- 15 παρα του Σαταβουτος την συγκε
 χωρημενην τιμην πασα[ν]
 εκ πληρους δια χειρος εξ οικου
 και βεβαιωσειν τον ομολογου[ντα]
 και τους παρ αυτου τωι τωι Σατα
- 20 [βουτι] παση βεβαιωσει υπ[ογραφευς]
 [του Σα]ταβουτ^ο Πτολεμαιος [
 [. . . ως ε]των τεσσαρ[ακ]οντα [
 [
 [ουλη]ι αντικνημιωι αρ[ιστερωι]
- 25 [Διον]υσιος Ευδαιμονος ομολογο ε[χειν]
 [ως προ]κειται [
] [. . .]νοντο μοι . . κομισ[

Lines 12, 13. *ταυτην τοιαυτην αναποριφον*: the usual formula,
 = 'with all faults.'

Line 19. *τωι*: repeated by mistake.

Lines 20, 21. *υπογραφευς του*: for the supplement *cf.* Papp.

CCCCLXVI, l. 20, CCXCVIII, l. 22, and many of the Berlin
 papyri.

Line 25. The subscription of Dionysius is in a different
 hand.

PAPYRUS CCCIII.—A.D. 142.

SALE of a 'white-mouse-coloured' ass at Heracleia, in the division of Themistus, with receipt for the purchase-money, 148 drachmas. The document is perfect, including the vendor's ratification, and the whole is written, like Papp. CCCVIII and CCCXI, by the clerk Alcimus, and registered in the registry office at Heracleia. The purchaser belongs to Socnopaei Nesus.

Εντετα^κ δια του εν Ηρα^κ γρ₁

- Ετους πεμπτου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους μηνος Καισαρειου
- 5 ις̄ Μεσορη ις̄ εν Ηρακλεια της Θε
 μιστου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου
 νομου Ομολογει Διοσκορος Κασ
 τορος του Ηρακλειδου απο αμφο
 δου Χηνοβοσκιων προτων ως L λη
- 10 ουλη υπερ μηλον αριστερον Στοτο

Line 1. *γρ*: γραφείον, the registry office at Heracleia, of
 which Alcimus was clerk.

Line 9. *Χηνοβοσκιων προτων*: *cf.* Pap. CCVIII *a* (p. 67). For
 the misspelling *προτων*, *cf.* Pap. CCCVIII, l. 7.

- ητει Ωρου του Τεσενουφέως απο
 κωμης Σοκνοπαιου νησου ως L κ
 ουλη μετοπω μεσω πεπρακε
 ναι αυτω τον ομολογουντα τον
 15 υπαρχοντα αυτω ονον αρρενα
 τελει[ο]ν λευκομνοχρουν τουτον
 τοιουτον αναποριφον χωρις πηρου
 και απεχιν τον ομολογουντα
 παρα του Στοτοητιος την συμπε
 20 φωνημενην αυτου τειμην εκ
 πληρους αργυριου κεφαλαιου δρα
 χμας εκατον τεσσερακοντα
 οκτω παραχρημα δια χειρος
 και βεβαιωσι παση βεβαιωσι
 25 Διοσκορος [Κ]αστορος πεπρακα
 τω Στοτοη[τ]ει τον προκιμενον
 ονον και απεχω την τειμην
 αργυριου δραχμας εκατον τεσ
 σερακοντα οκτω και βεβαιωσω
 30 καθως προκитай Αλκιμος γρ, [τ]ου π[ρο^κ]
 γρ, εγραψα υπερ αυτου φαμενου μη
 ειδεναι γραμματα

Line 30. γρ): γραμματεΐς.

Line 31. γρ): γραφείου.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXVI.—A. D. 143.

SALE of a she-ass at Cercesucha, in the division of Heracleides, for 160 drachmas. The
 formula of the date and place (to the word *ὁμολογεῖ* inclusive) is written in one hand,
 the body of the document in another (a very rapid cursive), and the subscription of the
 vendor in a third. The document is perfect.

- ετους εκτου αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 5 μηνος Λωιου Παυνι κ̄η
 εν Κερκεσουχοις τ[ης]
 Ηρακλειδου μεριδος
 του Αρσινοειτου νο
 μου ομολογει Πετο
 10 σιρις Κλοδιου ως L ν ου^λ

δ . . χ^ι ἀρ^ι ἀναστίνου
 ἰδίου Πατρῶφιλωνι
 Ἀπυγχεως ως L λε ου^λ
 μετ^ο μεσω πεπρακε
 15 ναι αυτω ονον θη
 λειαν πρωτοβο^λ με^λ
 αναπορειφον απεσ^χ
 αρ^γ < εκατον εξη
 κοντα βεβαιουμε^ν
 20 υπογρ^ι του ομο^λ Μυμης
 Μελανος του δ αλλου
 Πετοσιριος Κλοδιου
 κ . . . εγψα

Lines 11, 12. The readings in these lines are doubtful, and the meaning still more so.
 Lines 22, 23. These lines are in so cursive a hand as to be almost illegible.

PAPYRUS CCCXIII.—A.D. 148.

THIS document is closely connected with that which has just been given, having been executed at the same place, and even, it would appear, in part by the same hand. The formula of the date and place, up to the word *ὁμολογεῖ* inclusive, is written in the same rather square semi-cursive hand, and the same black ink, as in the earlier document. It is evidently written in the registry office at Cercesucha, and apparently by the same clerk. The body of the document, which records the sale of a she-ass for 64 drachmas, is written in a thin and very cursive hand, contrasting markedly with that of the heading. Like the preceding document, it is written on a very narrow strip of papyrus.

Ετους ενδεκατου
 αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 5 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 μηνος Δαισιου Φαρ
 μουθι κ^ς εν Κερκε
 σουχοις της Ηρακλει
 δου μεριδος του Αρσι
 10 νοειτου νομου ομο
 λογει Πασιων Φασειτος
 ως L κε ψακος βραχιονι
 αριστερω αποφ
 Στοτογητι Ωρου ως L λε
 15 ασημω πεπρακεναι

αὐτῷ οὐν θηλ
 τελειαν μυοχροὺν
 ἀναποριφὸν ἀπεχει
 τιμὴν ἀργ̃ < ἐξήκοντα
 20 τεσσαρας

PAPYRUS CCCXX.—A.D. 157-8.

THIS deed of sale differs from those hitherto given in containing a reference to the annual register of live-stock which has been described above (p. 72). The animal sold is a female camel, and the vendor mentions it as one of those which he returned himself as possessing in the previous year, while the purchaser undertakes to include it in his return for the current year. The date must consequently be before the beginning of Mecheir, when the returns were made out. The price is 800 drachmas, or possibly more, the papyrus being mutilated. The purchase is conducted through the bank of Dioxenus, which is also mentioned in the next document. The writing is very cursive.

[Ετο]υς πρωτου κ, εικοστου
 [αυτο]κρατορος καισαρος
 Τι[του] Αιλιου Αδριανου
 Αν[τ]ωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 5 [. . . .] δια της Διοξενου τ^ο και Σαρα,
 [στοας] Αθηνῶς τρ, ο^μ Σαταβους Σατα
 [βου]τ^ο απο κ⁻ Σοκνο, Νησου
 [Σαταβου]τι Αρμαχιος απο της αυ^τ κ⁻
 [ουλη ο]φρυνι δεξια πεπρακεναι
 10 [αυτον τω] Σαταβουτι αφ ων απεγρα
 [ψατο τωι] κ L καμηλων τριων
 [π]ωλ[ων δ]υο καμηλον θηλειαν
 [. . . .] . . . ην ταυτην τοιαυτην
 αναπ[οριφον] ην και παρελαβε
 15 Σα[τ]αβ[ους] κα[ι] απογραφεται τη εσομενη
 [του ενεσ]τωτ[ος] ετους απογραφη και απεχει
 ο [Σαταβο]υς [την] συμπεφωνημενην
 τιμην [αργυ]ριου δραχμας οκτακοσιας
 [. . . . και βεβ]αιωσι παση βεβαιωσι

Line 5. δια της Διοξενου κ.τ.λ.: the bank of Dioxenus-Sarapion is mentioned in Pap. CCCXXXIII, which follows; also in Rainer Corp. Pap. CCVI, where στοα[s Αθ]ηνῶς should be restored in l. 10.

Line 6. The reading of the first half of this line is very

doubtful, and is restored from Pap. CCCXXXIII. The words τρ, ο^μ have been added above the line.

Line 7. κ⁻: κόμης.

Line 8. αυ^τ κ⁻: the reading is doubtful.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXIII.—A. D. 166.

COPY of a deed whereby one member of a family sells to his mother and sisters his share (a third) in two camels, for the sum of 400 drachmas. It differs slightly from the usual form, being addressed by the purchasers to the vendor, instead of the other way. As, however, it is headed ἀντίγραφον πράσεως, it may be that a counterpart of a deed of sale, to remain in the hands of the vendor, was regularly made in this way, the purchasers retaining the original document, in which the vendor acknowledges the sale. In other respects this document follows the usual form, with only such verbal changes as are necessary. The parties are residents in Socnopaei Nesus.

- Αντιγρ¹ πρασ[εω]ς L ζ αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Μαρκου Αυρη[λι]ου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου
 και αυτοκρατο[ρ]ος καισαρος Λουκιου Αυρηλιου
 Ουηρου Σεβαστου Φαωφι ιδ̄ δια της
 5 Διοξενου του και Σαραπιωνος τρα, στοας
 Αθηνas Τανεφρεμμis Στοτοητεως
 το[υ] Αρπαγαθου και αι ταυτες θυγατερες
 Ταουητις και Θασητος και Εριεως αι [τ]ρι[ς]
 Αρπαγαθου του Σαταβουτος απο κωμης
 10 Σοκνοπαιω Νησου εκατερα μετα κυριου η μ̄εν
 Τανεφρεμμis [κ]αι Ταουητις του της Ταυ[εφρε]
 μμεως αδελφου Στοτοητις η δε Θα[σης]
 του ανδρος Πακυσεως Σαταβουτος της [δε]
 Εριεως Παβουτος Σαταβουτος αι τεσσα
 15 ρες τω της Θανεφρεμμεως νιω των
 δε περι την Ταυητιν ομοπατριωι και ο[μο]
 μητριωι αδελφω Παβου[τι ομ]ο^λ [. . .]αι
 [. . . . πεπρακε]ναι τον Π[αβου]ν ταις περι
 την Τανεφρεμμιν το υπαρχον αυτω
 20 τρι[τ]ον μερος κοινον π[ε] [. . .] αυτας
 κατα το λοιπον διμυρον μερος καμηλω[ν]
 δυ[ο] θαλειων μιας μεν λευκοχροαι [της]
 δε ετερας μελανοχρου τουτω[ν]
 τοιουτων αναπορριφου as κ[αι πα]
 25 ρελαβαν αι περ[ι] την Τανεφρεμμ[ιν και]
 απεχει ο Παβους την συνπεφωνη
 μενην τ̄ιμη[ν α]ρ̄γ̄ δραχμας τε[τρακο]
 σιας / < υ και βεβαιωσι πασι βεβα[ιωσι]

Line 8. Θασητος και Εριεως : should be Θασης και Εριεως. Eriews occurs as both masculine and feminine name.

Line 27. τ̄ιμην : the ε is added above the line.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXIX.—A.D. 179.

SALE of a she-ass and foal for 160 drachmas. Perfect, but in brief form, the place and the descriptions of the parties being omitted.

Ειρηναῖς καὶ Φάσις μισθώταις
 οὐ[σί]ακων Σωτατί Πτολε
 μαιου χαιριν πεπρακαμεν
 σοι ονον θηλεαν τελειαν λευ
 5 κην καὶ τον ταυτης πωλον
 θηλεαν ταυτας τοιαντας
 αναφοριφους καὶ απεχο
 μεν παρα σου την συμπε
 φωνημενην τειμην πα
 10 σαν εκ πληρους αργυριου
 δραχμας εκατον εξηκον
 τα καὶ βεβαιωσωμεν πα
 σή βεβαιωσει περι παντος
 του επελενσομενου
 15 L κ̄ Αυρηλιων Αντωνινου
 καὶ Κομοδου των κυριων
 Σεβαστων Θωθ κ̄θ

Line 1. μισθώταις: should be μισθώται.

Line 2. ουσιακων: this appears in Berl. Pap. 84, ll. 5, 10,
 as the name of a species of tax, paid by δημόσιοι γεωργοί.

Eirenaïs (qu. Irenaeus?) and Phasis are farmers of this
 tax.

Line 5. τον: should be την.

7. Receipts.

PAPYRUS CXXXIX (a).—A.D. 48.

NEXT to the sales and leases, the receipts may conveniently find a place. The first is a receipt given by a landowner to the husbandmen who cultivate his land, for the rent of the year just ending. It is added that they retain the seed-corn necessary for the sowing of the next year, and that this receipt does not apply to the rent of some other land, due to the landlord from one of the tenants here mentioned.

The papyrus is dated at the end of the eighth year of Claudius, and is palaeographically valuable as a well-marked example of the hand of the first half of the first century.

αντιγραφον απουχης
 Χαιρημων Σωκρατους Πεταντι καὶ
 Πεθε καὶ Μαρρηους γεωργοις χαιρειν α

5 πεχω παρ ημων τα εκφορια ων γεωρ
 γιτε μου κληρου γεννηματος η L
 ημων εχοντων τα σπερματα
 του θ L κατα μηδεν μου ελατου
 μενου υπερ ων οφειλει μοι Μαρρης
 Πετοσιριος ετερα εκφορια L η Τιβεριου
 10 Κλαυδιου Καισαρος Σεβαστου
 Γερμανικου αυτοκρατορος μηνος
 Καισαρηου λ

Line 4. ημων: the common mistake for υμων, repeated in l. 6. εκφορια: 'rent,' cf. Pap. CCCXIV, l. 10, and note (p. 189).

PAPYRUS CCLXXXV.—A. D. 90.

RECEIPT for the purchase-money of some land; mutilated by the loss of its left-hand portion throughout.

[.] Ταβουτος Στοτοητις
 [.] και Τεσενουφεως Ωπιος
 [.] ετου Στοτοητιος
 [.]ν ιερεων θεου Σοκνοπεου
 5 [μεγαλου μεγ]αλου χαιριν απεχωι
 [παρ υμων] την τιμην ων ηγορα
 [σατε παρ] εμου Λιακος γης αρουρας
 [.]ν η οσε αν οσιν κατα προμα¹
 [.]μουβουων αφ ων γεωργ
 10 [ω κατα π]εδιον Ψενυρεως
 [.]ν εδαφων σπορας του
 [ενεστω]τος ενατου ετους
 [αυτοκρα]τορος καισαρος Δομεττιαν[ου]
 [Σεβαστου] Γ[ε]ρμανικου και βεβεοσ[ω]
 15 [σοι πασην] βεβαιωσιν

 [L θ αυτοκ]ρατορος καισαρος
 [Δομιτιαν]ου Σεβαστου Γερμανικου
 [Μεχε]ιρ κα

Line 4. Σοκνοπεου: for Σοκνοπαίου, cf. l. 14.
 Line 8. η οσε αν οσιν: i. e. η δσαι αν ωσιν.

Line 14. βεβεοσω: βεβαιώσω.
 Line 18. κα: or κθ.

PAPYRUS CCLXXXVII.—A. D. 90.

RECEIPT, apparently for the produce (probably by way of rent) of some grass-land, executed at Neilopolis, a village in the division of Heracleides. The papyrus is considerably mutilated, especially in the latter part of it, and is written in a very cursive hand.

- Ετους ενατον αυτοκρατορος καισαρο[ς]
 Δομιτιανου Σεβαστου Γερμανικου μη[νος]
 Αρτεμισιου κῆ Φαμενωθ κῆ εν Νιλου[πο]
 λει της Ηρακλειδου μεριδο[ς του] Αρ[σινοειτου]
 5 νομου ομολογουσιν [Πα]πος ως ε[των πεντη]
 κοντα πεντε ουλη μετωπω μεσ[ω και]
 Μυσθαρων ως ετων τριακοντα δ[υο ουλη]
 δακτυλω πρωτω της αριστερας αμφ[οτεροι]
 Αλκιμου Σαταβουτι Στοτουητεος . . [
 10 ιερων θεου μεγαλου μεγαλου Σοκ[νο]
 παιου ως ετων τεσσαρακοντα ουλη μ[ετω]
 πων εξ αριστερων Απεχ[ειν π]αρ α[υτου οι]
 ομολογουντες πα[ραχρημα δια χειρος]
 αργυριου δραχμας π[εν]τακοσιας [.]
 15 αι εισιν τιμη χορτου χλορ[ου] αρουρ[
 σχοινη[ων] ενενηκοντα ε[. . .] . . χει αρ[. .
 ωργεν . . παρ . . [. .] εἰψεν[
 ωσ . . ν βεβρωσις δε ανυσ[ι]ν δια [. . .
 σου σπορας του ε[νε]στωτος ενατο[ν ετους]
 20 αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Δο[μ]ιτιαν[ου Σ]ε[βαστου]
 Γερμανικου και μ[η] επελ[θοντων οι ο]
 μολογουντες επι τ[ον Σ]αταβουν μ[ητε]
 τους παρ αυτου περι ης απεχουσ[ι τιμης]
 καθα προκιται μηδε περ[ι αλλου μηδε]
 25 νος απλωςπραγματος απο τ[ων] [εμπροσ]
 θεν χρονων μ[εχ]ρι της ε[ν]εστ[ωσης η]
 μερας τροπω μ[η]δ[εν]ι [υπογ]ραφει[ς των]
 μ[ε]ν ομολογου[ντων] Χαιρημων Αμ[μω]
 νιου ως L νῆ ουλη αντικνημιω δεξιω του [δ αλ]
 30 λου Πλουταρχος Π[λο]νταρχ[ου ως L . . ουλη αν]
 τικῶν δεξιῶ Παπος και Μ[υ]σθ[αριων] αμφοτεροι Αλκι
 μου ομ[ολ]ογουμεν εχ[ειν π]αρα Σαταβ[ουτος]
 Στοτουητεος τιμην χορτου χ[λ]ορου κ[
 τος βοων . . ν . ρου . . . μ[ε]ν αρουρ[
 35 εισιν αργυριου δραχμαι πεν[τακ]οσια[ι] . . . [
 σπορας . . ν [.]ους ησιο[

Εσχ ἄλλον [.] . . . [. . . ε] γραψ[εν υπερ αυ]
των Χαιρημων [Αμμωνιου μη ειδ]οτων [γραμ]
ματα

PAPYRUS CXLII.—A.D. 95.

RECEIPT for the repayment of a loan of 1240 drachmas, with interest. The lender, Marcus Sempronius Gemellus, is a soldier in the Legio III Cyrenaica; the debtor, Miccalus son of Ptolemaeus, has already appeared in Pap. CCLI as a purchaser of land (p. 181). The loan was contracted at Alexandria in the thirteenth year of Domitian, and is paid at Karanis, a village in the division of Heracleides, in the fifteenth year.

The document is written in a small, niggling hand, and has the autograph subscription of Gemellus. It was published, with facsimile, by the Palaeographical Society (ii. 147): the present version includes some corrections of the text there given.

- Ετους πει[τ]εκαιδεκατου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Δομιτιανου Σεβαστου
[Γ]ερμανικου μηνος Π[ερι]τιου α' Χοιαχ α' εν Καρανιδι της Ηρακλιδου
μ[ερ]ιδο[ς] του Αρσινοειτ[ου] νομου ομολογει [Μ]αρκος Σεμπρωνιος
Γεμ[ε]λ[λ]ος στ[ρ]ατιωτης [λ]εγιωνος τριτης Κυρηναικης κεντυριας Πο[μ]πωνιου
5 Σεουηρ[ου] ως ετων τεσσαρακοντα ουλη αστραγαλωι ποδος αριστερου Μικκαλωι
Πτολεμαιου ως ετων τεσσαρακοντα πεντε ουληι μετοπωι μεσωι υπο τριχα
απεχειν παρ αυτου παρα[χρ]ημα δια χειρο εξ οικου αργυριου δραχμας χειλιας
διακοσιας τεσσαρακοντα και το[υ]ς τουτων τοκους α ωφιλεν αυτωι ο
Μικκαλος κατα δανειον τετελειω[μ]ενον δια του εν Αλεξανδρεια γραφειου
10 τωι τρι[σ]καιδεκατωι ετει αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Δομιτιανου Σεβαστου
Γερμανικου Φα[ρ]μουθι θ και αναδεδ[ω]κε αυτωι ο Μαρκος Σεμπρωνιος
Γεμελλος εις ακυρ[ω]σιν και μηι επελευσεσθαι μητε αυτον Μαρκον Σεμπρωνιον
Γεμελλον μηδε [τ]ους παρ αυτου επι τον Μικκαλον μηδ επι τους παρ αυτου μητε
περι ων απεχ[ει] καθοτι προκειται αργυριου δραχμων χειλιων διακοσιων
15 τεσσαρακοντα μηδε περι τοκων αυτων μηδε περι αλλου μηδενος
απλως πραγματος μηδ οφειληματος μηδε παντος τωι καθολου συν
αλλαγ[μα]τος ενγραπτου μηδ αγραφου απο των εμπροσθεν
χρονων μεχρι της ενεστωσης ημερας τροπωι μηδενι η συνιγραφηι
κυρια εστω πανταχηι καθοτι και εστιν τα διωμολογημενα κυρια
20 Μαρκος Σεμπρωνιος [Γε]μελλος στρατιωτης λεγιωνος τριτης Κυρηναικης κεντυριας Πομ
πωνιου Σε[ου]ηρου ομολογωι απεχε[ιν] παρα Μικκαλου του Πτολεμαιου τας του αργυριου
δραχμας χειλιας διακοσιας τεσσαρακοντα και τους τοκους ας ωφιλον μοι κατα δανιον τετε
λειωμενον δια του εν Αλεξανδρεια γραφειου τωι τρισκαιδεκατω ετει Δομιτιανου
του κυριου μηνι Φαρμουθι α' και αναδεδωκα εις αθετησιν και ακυρωσιν και

Lines 18, 19. At the time when the photographs were taken of these lines were obscured by a piece of papyrus being folded back across them. A different hand begins at l. 20.

- 25 οὐτε ἐπελευσόμεαι περὶ οὐ οὐδεν[ο]ς ἀπ[λ]ως πραγματος ἐνγραφου ἢ ἀγραφου καθὼς
 πρ[ο]κιτα[ι] Μικκαλος Πτο[λεμα]ίου γεγρονε ἐ[ι]ς με ἡ ἀποχή καθὼς προ
 κείται [ἀναγ]εγραπται δι[α] του ἐν] Καρανιδι γραφίου

Line 25. οὐ: a mistake for ἄλλον.

Line 26. A third hand begins here, while the first resumes at ἀναγεγραπται in l. 27.

PAPYRUS CXLIII.—A.D. 97.

RECEIPT for the sum of 160 drachmas, being the residue of the earnest-money (200 drachmas) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ arouras of land under an agreement concluded eight years before. The debtor is the wife of Miccalus, son of Ptolemaeus, mentioned in the preceding document; the creditor is Cephalas, son of Petosiris. The document is dated at Karanis, in the first year of Nerva. It is written in a small cursive hand, bearing some resemblance to the first of the hands in which the papyrus of Aristotle's Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία is written. It was published, with facsimile, by the Palaeographical Society (ii. 148). The improved readings of some words in ll. 6, 16, and part of 25 as here given are due to Prof. Wilcken; but some passages still remain doubtful.

- Ετους πρωτου αυτοκρατορος Νερωνα Καισαρος
 Σεβαστου μηνος Αρτεμισιου ̅ Φαμενωθ ̅
 ἐν Καρανιδι της Ηρακλειδου [μ]εριδος του Αρσινοειτου νομου
 ομολογει Κεφαλας Πετοσιρεως ως ετων τριακοντα
 5 τεσσαρων ουλη υπερ οφρυνος δεξιας Ταποντωτι Χαιρημονο[s]
 ως ετων τεσσαρακοντα ουλη αντικνημιωι δεξιωι μ' κυρι^ο
 [τ]ου ανδρος Μικκαλου του Πτολεμιου ως ετων τεσσαρακοντα
 [ε]πτα ουληι μετοπωι μεσωι υπο τριχα απεχειν παρ αυτης
 παραχρημα δια χειρο εξ οικ^α αργυριου δραχμας εκατον
 10 εξηκοντα αι εισιν λοιπαι αργυριου δραχμων διακοσιων
 ωφιλεν αυτωι η Ταποντως δια χειρος αγραφως
 ετι απο του ογδοου ετους Δομιτιανου απο λογου
 αρραβωνος κληρου αρουρων δυο εικοστου δια το
 τας εις συμπληρωσιν των του αργυριου δραχμων διακοσιων
 15 δραχμας τεσσαρακοντα προαπεσχηκεναι τον
 [Κ]εφαλαν παρα της Ταποντωτος κ' κυρειαυ ομολογ'
 τετελειωμην δια του αυ[του] γραφειου τωι ενατωι
 ετει μηνι Σεβαστωι ην και μενειν κυ[ρ]ιαν και μη
 επελευσεσθαι μητε αυτον Κεφ[αλ]αν μηδε υπερ αυτου
 20 επι την Ταποντω μηδ επι υπερ αυ[τ]ης μητε περι ων

Line 6. μ': μετά.

Line 12. ογδοου ετους Δομιτιανου: A. D. 88-9.

Line 13. εικοστου: so MS., apparently, both here and in l. 31.

Line 16. κ': κατά.

Line 17. τετελειωμην: for τετελειωμένη.

Line 20. μηδ επι υπερ αυτης: so apparently MS., for the usual formula, ἐπὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς.

- απεχει κ, προαπεχε[ι κα]θως προκειται αργυριου δραχμ^μ
 διακοσιων μηδε περι αλλου απλως πραγματος
 μηδ οφειληματος ενγραπτου μηδ αγραφου απο των
 ενπροσθεν χρονων μεχρι της ενεστωσης ημερας
 25 τρο' μηδενι υπογ^ρ του ομο^λ Ηρ^ω Σατα, ως L κζ
 Κεφαλαι Πετσιρεως ομολογω απεχιν εκ Ταπον^τ
 της Χαιρημονος δια χειρος εξ οικου τας του
 αργυριου δραχμας εκατον εξηκοντα αι εισιν
 λοιπαι αργυριου δραχμων διακοσιων ω[ν ω]φ^λ δια χειρ^ο
 30 αγφως ετι απο του ογδοου ετους Δο^μ απο λογου
 αρραβωνος κληρου [β] δυο εικοστου δια το τας εις
 συμπληρ^ο των του αργ^γ < διακοσιων δραχμων τεσ
 ρακοντα προαπεσχη^κ κατα ομ^ο τετελειω^μ
 τω ενατωι ετει Σεβαστω ην κ, μενιν κυριαν κ, μηι
 35 επελ, καθως προκειται εγψα υπερ αυτ Ηρ[ων] Σαταβου μ^η ιδ^ο γρ,
 Αναγεγραπται δια του εν Καρανιδι γραφειου

Line 25. A much abbreviated line; *τρόφῳ μηδενί υπογραφεύς του ὁμολογούντος Ἡρω(ν?) Σατάβουτος*. The end of the line is doubtful, and may be only a scribble intended to take the place of the usual description of the person in question.

Line 30. *αγφως*: for *ἀγράφως*.

Lines 34, 35. The writing in these two lines is very cursive and difficult to decipher. The last words of l. 35 are especially doubtful, but appear to represent the usual formula.

Line 36. Written in a larger and thicker hand.

PAPYRUS CLXXII.—A.D. 105.

A VERY illiterate receipt for a part-repayment of a deposit made by the father of the recipient; written, without statement of place, in rough uncials.

- Ηρακλας Πεθεως Μικκαδου Πτο[λεμαι]
 ου χαιρειμ ομολογωι εχιν μ παρα σου α
 φ ωμ οφιλισ του πατρος μου κατα χιρ[ογρα]
 φομ παραθηκης αργυριου δραχμας
 5 διακοσιας εικοσι < σκ L ετους οκδομου
 αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Μερονα [Τραιανου]
 Σεβαστου Γερμανικου Δακικου μηνος
 Παμενωθ θ

Line 1. *Ηρακλας*: so read by Wilcken. *Μικκαδου*: the reading is doubtful, but if correct stands for *Μικκάλαφ*. Cf. Papp. CXLI–CXLIH.

Line 2. *μ*: for *με*.

Line 6. *Μερονα*: so MS.; cf. ll. 2, 3, 4.

PAPYRUS CCXCVIII.—A. D. 124.

THIS is a receipt for a deposit (*παραθήκη*) of 2000 drachmas, made at Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoite nome. Among the stipulations for the return of the deposit when required by the depositor it is declared that, in case the person holding the money should refuse repayment, he shall be liable to repay double the amount, *κατὰ τὸν τῶν παραθηκῶν νόμον*, and his whole property is subject to distraint for the purpose. It has always been doubtful whether Greek law provided any penalty for refusal to repay a deposit, and this passage is consequently of some interest; though of course it is impossible to argue with certainty from Roman-Egyptian law in the second century of our era to that of Athens in the fourth century B. C.

The document is almost identical in terms with no. xxix in the Rainer Corpus, which Wessely classes as a marriage-contract. The present document certainly cannot be such a contract, since both the parties are men, and it does not appear certain that the Rainer papyrus is so. In Pap. CCCX below, where the formula is the same, the depositor is a woman, as in the Rainer contract.

- [Ετο]υς [ο]γδοου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τραιαν[ου]
 [Αδ]ρ[ια]νου Σεβαστου μηνος Γορπιαιου ε
 εν Πτολεμαιδι Ευεργετιδι του Αρσινοει[του νομου]
 ομολογει Πριμος Σαμβα του Πριμου [Πε]ρσ[ης της] ε
 5 πιγονης ως ετων πεντηκοντα πεντη ου^λ [α]ν
 τι[κν^η] αρισ^τ Ηρακλειδη Τριαδελφου του Ανουβιω
 νος Αιλαναβατιω τω και Αλθαιει ως ετων [εικ]ροσι
 πεντη ου^λ καρπω δεξιω εχειν παρ' αυτου το[ν ο]
 μ[ολογ]ουντα Πριμον δια της Διονυσιου του και Χαι
 10 ρη[μονο]ς τραπέζης [Ι]ερας Πυλης αργυριου δρα
 χμα[ς] δισχιλιας παραθηκην ακινδυνον παντ[ος]
 κ[ινδυ]νου και ανυπολογον παντος υπολογ[ου] τας
 δε[ε] της παραθηκης αργυριου δραχμας δισχι
 λιας επανανκον τον ομολογουντα [Πριμον απο]
 15 δω[σειν] τω Ηρακλειδη οπηνικα εαν αυτος Ηρ[ακλει]
 δης [αιρ]ηται ανευ δικης και κρισεως και πασης υπεκ
 θε[εσεω]ς και ευρησιλογιας εαν δε μη αποδω καθα
 γεγραπται αποτισατω τω Ηρακλειδη την παραθη
 κην διπλην κατα τον των παραθηκων νομον γι
 20 νομει[η]ς τω Ηρακλειδη της πραξεως εκ τε του
 Πριμου και εκ των υπαρχοντων αυτω παντω[ν]

Line 7. Αιλαναβατιω τω και Αλθαιει: a place name, indicating a deme in some town. Cf. Σωσικοσμίη τῇ καὶ Ἀλθαιῇ, Pap. CCC, l. 11, and note (p. 152).

Line 10. Ιερας Πυλης: the name of the street in which the bank stood, apparently in Arsinoë; cf. Pap. CCXCVII (b), l. 5 (p. 111).

Line 17. ευρησιλογιας: probably this should also be read in Rainer Corp. Pap. XXVII, l. 18, for Wessely's εν[αντ]ιλογιας. The provision which follows, for a penalty in case of failure to repay, does not occur in the Rainer contract.

Lines 20-22. της πραξεως κ.τ.λ.: this is the common formula in the case of loans; cf. Pap. CCCVIII, l. 17 (p. 219).

καθαπερ εγ δικης υπογραφεις του Πριμου βρα
 δεα γραφοντος Διδας Πτολεμαιου ως ετων τρια
 κοντα επτα ουλ' μηλωι δεξιωι

PAPYRUS CLXXVIII.—A.D. 145.

IN this document a woman acknowledges the repayment to her of 400 drachmas out of 1,000 which constituted her dowry. Evidently she was separating from her husband, and she was therefore entitled to receive her dowry back again; and her right to the remaining 600 drachmas is expressly reserved. The receipt was executed in duplicate, as stated in line 12, and the duplicate copy is contained in Pap. CLXXVIII *b*. The latter is written in a larger hand than the other, and is imperfect at the end; so the text is printed from the perfect copy. The parties appear to be Romans, the woman being named Petronia (though her mother has the Egyptian name Sarapia), her brother and legal representative Gaius Petronius Marcellus, and her ex-husband Julius Apollinarius. The latter is described as a soldier in the first Apamean cohort.

[Π]ετρ[ων]ια Σαραπιας μ[ε]τα κυριου του
 αδελφου Γαΐου Πετρωνιου Μαρκελλου
 [Ι]ουλιω Απολιναριω στρατιωτη χωρ[της]
 πρωτης Απαμηνω εκατονταρχιας
 5 Ιουλιανου χαιριν Ομολογω
 απεσχηκεναι παρα [σου] αφ'ων προσ[η]
 νεγκα σοι εν προοικι δραχμων χειλι[ων]
 δια δημοσιου χρηματισμου αργυριου
 δραχμας τετρακοσιας δια χειρος μη
 10 ελαττουμενης μου περι των λοιπ[ων]
 αργυριου δραχμων εξακοσιων το δε
 χειρογραφον τουτο διςσον γραφεν
 καθαρων απο επιγραφης και αλι
 φαδος κυριον εστω ως εν δημο
 15 σιω κατακεχωρισμενον ετους
 ογδοου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τιτου
 Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Φαρμουθι ι
 Πετρωνια Σεραπιας μετα κυριου του αδ[ελ]
 20 φου Γαιου Πετρωνιου Μ[α]ρκ[ε]λλου απε[χω]
 τας του αργυριου δραχμας τετρα[κο]
 σιας εις τον λογον της προοικο μου

Line 1. Σαραπιας: in the counterpart Σεραπιας, as in l. 19.

Line 4. Απαμηνω: probably for 'Απαμηνών. εκατονταρχιας: in the counterpart this is represented by the symbol 𐀓.

- μη ελατουμενη περι των
 δραχμων εξακοσιων ως προκειται
 25 Γαιος Πετρωνις Μαρκελλος επικεγρα[μ]
 μαι κυριος της αδελφης μου και εγρ[α]
 ψα υπερ αυτης αγραμματω ουης

Line 23. *ελατουμενη*: the counterpart has *ελαττουμενης μου*.
 Lines 24-27. These lines are wanting in the counterpart,
 owing to mutilation.

Line 25. *επικεγραμμαι*: for *επιγέγραμμαι*. Cf. Berl. Pap. 77, l. 22,
 where *επιγέγραμμαι* τῆς γυναικὸς κύριος καὶ ἔγραψα] κ.τ.λ. should
 be read; also 350, l. 18, ὁ ἐπιγραφάμενος κύριος.

PAPYRUS CCCX.—A. D. 146.

RECEIPT for a deposit of 82 drachmas, made by a woman with a man, to be repaid on demand. See introductory note to Pap. CCXCVIII above. The end is wanting, but there seems to be no express stipulation for double payment in case of default, as in Pap. CCXCVIII. The deed is executed at Pelusium, a village in the division of Themistus. The recipient claims to be of Persian descent. The document has been cancelled by lines drawn across it, having no doubt been returned εἰς ἀθέτησιν καὶ ἀκύρωσιν when the deposit was repaid.

- Ετους ενατου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τιτου
 Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου
 Ευσεβους μηνος Φαρμουθι ια εν Πηλουσιω
 της Θεμιστου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου νομου
 5 Ομο^λ Παποντ[ω]ς [ο] κ, Σωτις Παπειτος του Παπε
 ει[τος Περ]σης της επιγονης ως φησιν των απο κω
 μης Ηρακλειας [τη]ς αυτης μεριδος ως L λε ου^λ
 αντικνημιω δεξιω Αρσειτι Μυστ[ου] πρεσ
 βυτερου Μυστου μετα κυριου του συγγενους
 10 Ηραιου Χρυσα εχειν παρ αυτης τον ομο^λ δια
 χειρος αργ^ν δραχμας ογδοηκοντα δ[υο]
 παραθηκη[ν ακ]ινδυν[ον] παντος κινδυν
 [νου και] ανυπολογον παντος υπολογου
 [ας] και απ[οδωσειν αυτη οπ]ηνικα εξα[ν η]
 15 Αρσεις απαιτη[ση α]νευ πασης υπερθεσε^ω
 κ, αντιλογιας γεινομενης τη Αρσειτι
 τη[ς πραξεως εκ τε του Παποντωτος]
 [και εκ των υπαρχοντων αυτω παντων]
 [καθαπερ εκ δικης]

On the *verso* is the word *Ηρακλειας*, no doubt indicating the village of the recipient;
cf. l. 7.

Line 6. *ως φησιν*: no similar expression of doubt occurs in
 any other published papyrus; but it may be observed that this

is a very late example of a claim of Persian descent. The phrase
 may, however, apply to the words which follow.

PAPYRUS CCCXVII.—A.D. 156.

THE following receipt relates to the payment of the residue of the price of a boat used on the lake or marshes for the conveyance of manure (πλοῖον κοπρηγόν λιμναῖον). Both parties are natives of Memphis, and the payment is made through a bank at Memphis, the owner of which, Sarapion, in addition to being a banker, had also been high-priest of the Hadrianeum. Reference is also made to a former payment through another Memphite bank, that of Apollonius. Only the upper part of the document is preserved, written in a thin and rather neat cursive hand.

Ετους εικοστού αυτοκράτορος καισαρος Τίτου Αιλίου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους Θωθ περμη
 δια της εν Μεμφει Σαραπιωνος του Αρειου αρχιερατευ
 σαντος Αδριανειου της Μεμφιτων πολεως τραπέζης
 5 Ανουβιων Ανουβιωνος Μεμφειτης απο γυμνασι^ο
 υιος απ οικου Ηλίου πολιν Λαβοιτι Ανουβιω
 νος μητρος Τνεφερ^ω Μεμφειτη πακτωρι λοιπον τιμης
 ου εωνηται παρ αυτου κη παρειληφεν πλοιου κοπρη
 γου λιμναιου συν κοντω ενι μεθ ας εσχεν ο Λαβοις
 10 παρα του Ανουβιωνος κατα διαγραφην δια της εν Μεμφει
 Απολλωνιου του Ασκληπιαδου τραπέζης τω διε
 ληλυθοτι ε[τει

cetera desunt.

On the *verso* :

απο^χ Λαβοιτ^ο

Line 6. The reading of the first words is uncertain, and so consequently is the meaning of the passage. It is not possible to read υιος κατοικου. It is not clear what Heliopolis has to do in this connexion, the parties being Memphites.

Line 7. πακτωνι : the termination is doubtful. Apparently the

word is not the same as that found in Strabo, meaning a kind of boat, but is another derivative of πακτόω, = a caulker or boat-builder. The verb governing λοιπόν (ἀπέχει or ὁμολογεί ἀπέχειν) is omitted.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXII.—A.D. 166.

THIS is a receipt for the repayment by five persons, whose names are specified, of a sum of 1124 drachmas. The payment is made through the bank of Sarapion in the street of the treasuries (Ταμείων). The form of the receipt is unusual. It is addressed by the debtors to the creditor, and proceeds (without a principal verb expressed) ἀπέχειν αὐτὸν παρὰ τῶν προγεγραμμένων, κ.τ.λ. At the end is added, in a different hand, the receipt of the creditor, ἀπέχω καθὼς πρόκειται.

An almost identical document occurs among the Rainer papyri (Rain. Corp. xiv). It is

dated on the same day, the payment is made through the same bank, the two debtors (Didymus son of Didymus, and Pabous son of Satabous) also appear among the five debtors here, the payment is made to another son of Mysthes (Agathodaemon, also called Sosicrates), and the form of the receipt is the same, except that the autograph subscription of the creditor is replaced by the signatures of the debtors and the date of the day of the month.

Ετους εβδομου αυτοκρατορος
 κςαρος Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου κς αυτοκρατορος
 5 κςαρος Λουκιου Αυρηλιου
 Ονηρου Σεβαστου Θωθ ιγ δια
 της Σαραπιωνος τρα, Ταμειων
 Διδυμος Διδυμου του κς Δη
 μητριου Σωσικοσμιος ο κς
 10 Αλθαιευς κς Τεσενουφισ
 Τεσενουφεως κς Τεσε
 νουφισ ετερος Τεσενου
 φεως κς Πανεφρημις Στο
 τητιος και Παβους Σαταβου
 15 τος Κλαυδιανω τω κς Σε
 ρηνω υιω Μυσθου κε
 κοσμη^τ απεχειν αυτον
 παρα των προγεγρ, ισας ων
 ωφειλον αυτω κατα διαγρ,
 20 της αυτης τρα, ην κς αναδε
 δωκεν αυτοις εις αθητη
 σιν κς ακυρωσιν αργυριου
 δραχμας χειλιας εκατον
 εικοσι τεσσαρες γ, < αρκδ
 25 και μηδεν αυτοις ενκαλειν
 μεχρι της ενεστ^τ ημερας
 Σερηνος ο και Κλαυδιανος
 απεχω καθως προκειται

Line 6. δια : Wessely απο, a mistake either of scribe or of editor.

Line 7. Σαραπιωνος : the middle letters are so cursively written as to be shapeless. Ταμειων : a street in Arsinoë, cf. Berl. Papp. 115, 303.

Line 9. Σωσικοσμιος ο και Αλθαιευς : Wessely appears to take this as a distinct proper name, which it certainly is not; cf.

Papp. CCXCVIII, CCC, CCCCLXXX.

Line 16. κεκοσμη^τ : κεκοσμητευκότος (so Wessely), i. e. a former holder of the office of κοσμητής. απέχειν : some such verb as ὁμολογοῦσιν must be supplied.

Line 18. ισας : there is a horizontal stroke above the ι, apparently in place of the two dots often found over ι.

Line 24. γ) : γίνονται.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXIV.—A.D. 166.

THIS is a receipt for 14 drachmas, paid as earnest-money (out of a total price of 21 drachmas) for part of a house in Socnopaei Nesus. The vendors are two women, both named Thases; and the extreme subdivision of houses is shown by the fact that the portion sold by one of them is said to be $\frac{1}{4 \times 2}$ (literally 'a sixth part of a seventh part') of the whole house, while the extent of that sold by the other is not defined. Three of the parties named are priests or priestesses of the first φυλή of the god Socnopaeus. The document is practically perfect, and is a good example of its kind, the property sold being fully defined, and the penalties attached to failure to fulfil the terms fully set out.

Several suggestions for the improvement of the first transcript of lines 21–28 were made by Professor Gradenwitz of Berlin.

- Ετους εβδομου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Μαρκου Αυρηλιου
 Αυτων[ινου] Σεβαστου και αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Λουκιου
 Αυρηλιου Ουρηρου Σεβαστου Φαωφι κβ̄ δι[α γρα]φειου Νειλουπολε
 ως της Ηρακλειδου μεριδος του Αρσινο[ι]του νομου Ομολογουσι
 5 Θασης Στοτοητεως του Ωρου απο κωμης Σοκνοπαιου Νησου ιερεια
 ως L ν ουλ̄ υπ[ερ αγκ]ωνα αριστερον μετα κυριου του υιου Στοτοητεω[s]
 Στοτοητεως [του] Στοτοητεως ιερεως πρωτης φυλης Σοκνοπαιου θεου
 μεγαλου μεγα[λου ω]s L λ ουλ̄ μετωπω εκ δεξιων και Θασης Ωρου του Πα
 νεφρυμεω[s ως L] λ ουλ̄ γεννιω μεσω μετα κυριου του εαυτης ανδρο[s]
 10 Πανουφews [Αγχω]φews του Αγχωφews [ι]ερει της αυτης φυλης του αυ
 ως L λα [ουλ̄] μετω δεξιω
 του θεου Τα[ουη]τι Στοτοητεως του Στοτοητεως ως L μη ασημω μετα
 κυριου του εαυ[της αν]δρος Παβουτος Σαταβουτος του Αρπαγαθου ως L
 L ξ ασημω [εχειν] παρ αυτης τας ομολογουσας παραχρημα δια χειρος αργυ
 ριου κεφαλαι[ου δρα]χμας δεκατεσσαρες αρραβωνα αναπορειφον απο της
 15 συμπεφωνη[μενης τει]μης αργυριου δραχμων εικοσι μιας του υπαρχ[ον]
 τος της Θασητος Στ[οτοητ]εως εκτου μερους εβδομου μερους οικιας
 ουσα εν κωμ[η Σοκνο]παιου Νησου και του επιβαλλοντος μερους της Θα[ση]
 τος Ωρου οσου [αν η] της αυτης οικιας ης γιτονες της ολης οικια[s κ]αθως
 εξυμφωνου υπηγ[ο]ρ[ευ]σαν νοτου εισοδος και εξοδος βορρα οικια
 20 Σ[ατα]βουτος λιβος ετερων οικοπεδα απηλιωτου Αγχωφews
 οικια ων και την καταγραφην ποιησωνται αι β̄ ομολογουσαι τη
 Ταουητι οποτε [αν] αιρηται αυτων λαμβανοντων παρ αυτης τας λοι
 πα[s] της τειμης [δρα]χμας επτα εαν δε μη καταγραφωσι εκτισιν αυ
 τας τον αρραβ[ων]α διπλουν μεθ ημιολιας και τοκων γινομενης
 25 [της] πραξεως τη Ταουτι εκ τε των ομολογουσων και εκ των υπαρχον
 των αυταις π[αντω]ν καθαπερ εκ δικης υπογρ, Στοτοητις Τεσενουφews

Line 9. γεννιω : so MS. for γενείω.

Line 19. εξυμφωνου : = ἐκ συμφώνων. Cf. Pap. CCCLIV, l. 7.

Line 26. υπογρ) : ὑπογραφείς.

ως L [.]ε ουλ οφρυσιν αμφοτεραις Θασης Στοτοητεως μετα κυ
 ριου του υιου Στοτοητεως του Στοτοητεως κ, Θ[ασ]ης Ωρου
 [μετα] κυριου του ανδρος Πανουφews Αγχωφews ομο
 30 λ[ογου]μεν εχιν παρα της Ταουητ[ιος] τας του αργυριου
 δ[ρα]χμας δεκατεσσαρες αραβωνα αναποριφον του
 ε[πιβ]αλ[λοντο]ς Θασητ[ος] Ωρου μερος και εκτον μερος
 εβ[δ]ομου μερους της Θασητος Στοτοη, ουσων εν τη
 προ[ο]κειμενη οικια ων αι γιτνιαι προκινται και κα
 35 τα[γρα]ψω οποτε εαν αιρηται καθως προκειται Στοτο
 ητ[ις] εγραψα υπερ αυτων αγραμματ[ω]ν

Line 27. Θασης: a fresh hand, a sloping cursive, begins here, viz. that of Stotoëtis, who writes for both the vendors.

Line 35. Στοτοηtis: Stotoëtis, son of Tesenuphis, who has been named as ὑπογραφείς in l. 26.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXX.—A. D. 168.

THIS is an unusual kind of receipt, arising out of rather curious circumstances. A Roman woman, Amatia Prisca, is married to an Egyptian, Sarapion; and she appears to have lent some of the property coming to her from her mother to a third party, a Roman veteran named Antonius Tiberinus. Under Roman law she was perfectly entitled to do so, a wife married without *manus* retaining full control over her property (Smith, *Dict. of Antiquities*, ii. 141); but by marrying an Egyptian she came under the Egyptian law, which did not allow such freedom to women. Accordingly Sarapion applied to the κύριος or legal guardian of his wife; and in the result the loan was returned by Tiberinus, to whom Sarapion sends this acquittance. Such seems to be the explanation of this rather obscurely expressed and badly written document, which has, moreover, suffered somewhat from mutilation.

Σαραπιω[ν] Ισιδωρου του [και]
 Παν[α]το[ς] Αμμωνιου του [κα]ι
 Αθηγοδ[ω]ρου Σωσικοσμι[ος] ο και
 Αλθαιευς Αντωνιω Τ[ι]βερι
 5 γω ουετρανω χαιριν
 ε[π]επε[μ]ψα τω κυρ[ι]ω της
 [ε]μης γυναικος περιπ[υ]ου
 σης δανιον μητρικ[ω]ν αυ
 της κατα τον νομον των Ρω
 10 μαιων τρι[τ]ου μερ[ο]υς Αμα
 τιας Πρεισκας της και Λου

Line 6. τω κυριω της εμης γυναικος: in Egypt the husband is generally the κύριος of his wife, but it is not clear whether he was necessarily so, or whether a Roman woman, marrying a *peregrinus*, retained her former *tutor*. In any case it is intel-

ligible that the husband might appeal to the former tutor to explain to his wife her proper legal position.

Line 7. περιπυουσης: = περιποιούσης. The second π is doubtful, the letter being nearly destroyed.

κίας εντευθεν ανευθυ
 νον σε ποιω δια το αυτην
 απειληφεναι
 15 Λῆ Αντωνινου και Ουηρου
 των κυριων Σεβαστων
 Αρμενιακων Μηδικων
 Παρθικων Μεγιστων
 Παχων ιγ

PAPYRUS CCCXLI.—A. D. 183.

RECEIPT given by a father on behalf of his son for the repayment of a debt of 104 drachmas, secured by a public instrument executed in the registry of the village of Bubastus. A claim to further debts is expressly reserved.

Σωτας Θεογιτωνος δια το[υ] πατρος
 Θεογιτωνος Σωτα Πτολεμαιου του
 Μυσθου χαιριν εσχον παρα σου
 αφ ων οφειλις τω προγεγραμμενω
 5 υιω μου Σωτατι κατα δημοσιν
 χρηματισμον τελειωθεν δια
 γραφειου κωμης Βουβαστου
 επι λογου αργυριου δραχμας
 εκατον τεσσaras / < ρδ μη ηλατ
 10 τουμενου υπερ ων αλλων οφει
 λις αυτω ακολουθως οις ε
 χει σου γραμματα ετους
 τριτου και εικοστου Αυρηλιου
 Κομμοδου Αντωνινου Σε
 15 βαστου Φαρμουθι πεππη

Line 5. δημοσιν : so MS. for δημόσιον.

Line 7. Βουβαστου : not the town of this name in the Delta, but a village in the Arsinoite nome.

Line 15. πεππη : so MS. for πέμπτη.

PAPYRUS CCCXLIII.—A. D. 188.

RECEIPT for 200 drachmas on account, with reservation of claim to the residue. The receipt is in the shortest form possible. The debtor's name is the same as in the preceding document.

Ηρων Ηρωνος
 ἐξηγητευσας [Σ]ωτα
 τι Πτολεμαιοῦ
 χαιρειν εσχον παρα
 5 σου αφ ω[ν] οφιλις μοι
 συν ετεροις επι λογου
 δραχμας διακοσιας
 / < σ μη ελατου
 μενου μου υπερ ων
 10 αλλων οφιλετε μοι
 ετους ογδοου κ, εικοστου
 Αυρηλιου Κομμοδου
 Αντωνεινου Κ,σαρος
 του κυριου Παννι ς

Line 2. ἐξηγητευσας: the office of ἐξηγητής is mentioned in several of the Berlin papyri, but its functions are not defined.

It appears to have been a municipal office (*cf.* Berl. Pap. 159, l. 8, ἐξηγητεύσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως).

PAPYRUS CCCXLVIII.—*circa* A. D. 205.

THIS papyrus is made up of two documents fastened together, dated in different years but written in the same hand. The first, of which the text is given below, is dated in the eleventh year of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta (= A. D. 202-3), and contains a receipt for 1800 drachmas in repayment of a debt of 1700 drachmas with interest to the amount of 100 drachmas. The lender is described as κεκοσμητενκώς, or a former holder of the office of κοσμητής, and βουλευτής of the city of Arsinoë. The receipt is dated at Ptolemais Euergetis, in the Arsinoite nome. Two streets in Arsinoë, those of the Macedonians and of the Cilicians, are mentioned by name. About sixteen letters are lost from the beginning of each line, and the ends of some of the lines are mutilated.

The second document is only a fragment, by far the greater part of its width being lost, as well as the whole of its lower part. Enough is left, however, to show that it is dated in the fourteenth year of the three emperors (= A. D. 205-6), and that the parties mentioned in it are not the same as in the first document. It is too much mutilated to be worth publication.

(Col. 1.)

[Ετους ενδεκατου] αυτοκρατορων καισαρων Λουκιου Σεπτιμιου Σεουηρου Ευσεβους Περτινακος
 [Αραβικου Αδιαβηνι]κου Παρθικου Μεγιστου και Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Αντωνεινου Ευσεβους
 Σεβαστων

Line 1. ενδεκατου: *cf.* l. 11, τῷ διεληλυθότι δεκάτῳ ἔτει, διεληλυθός always indicating the year *last* passed. Moreover ἐνδεκάτου

suits the size of the lacuna, which τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτου (the word in col. 2) does not.

- [και Πουβλιου Σεπ]τιμιου Γετα Καισαρος Σεβαστου μηνος εν Πτολεμαιδι
 Ευερ[γετιδι του]
- [Αρσινου του νομ]ου Ομολογει Ηρων Διοσκορου κεκοσμητευκως βουλευτης της αυτης Αρσι-
 [νοιτων]
- 5 [πολεως απογρα]φομενος επ αμφοδου Μακεδωνων ως ετων εξηκοντα ενος ουλη ιχνη ποδ[ος]
 [Λουκιω Σεπτιμι]ω Αυρηλιω Πτολεμαιω τω και Αμμωνιω των ιερωνικων και . . . λων ως δε
 πρ [
-]τησαντι Πτολεμαιω τ[ω κ]αι Αμμωνιω Νιννου του και Ανουβιωνος υιου
 Ηρωνος αγοραι[ομησαντος]
- [της αυτης πο]λεως ως ετων εικοσ[ι τεσ]σαρων ουλη μηλω δεξιω απεχειν τον Ηρωνα παρα
 το[υ Λουκιου]
- [Σεπτιμιου Αυρηλι]ου Πτολεμαιου του και Αμμωνιου κατα τηνδε την ομολογίαν δια χ[ει]ρος
 αργυριου δραχμας
- 10 [χιλιας οκτακοσιας] ων δραχμας μεν χιλιας επτακοσιας ουσας ἴσας ων ωφιλεν αυτω κατα
 δημοσιον
- [χρηματισμον τελιωθε]ντα δια του αυτου της μητροπολεως γραφειου τω διεληλυθοτι δεκατω
 ετι μηνι
- τ]η υπαρχουση αυτω εν τη μητροπολει επ αμφοδου Κιλικων οικια διπυργια εν η
 [. τας δε λοι]πας δραχμας εκατον ουσας λοιπας τοκων αυτων απο της θεσεως
 [. .] . εν τε
-]. ης των [. . .] της εκ[ει] βιβλιοθηκης την της υποθηκης λυσιν [. . . . και μη]
- 15 [επελευσεσθαι μητε] αυτον Ηρωνα μηδε [τ]ους παρ αυτου επει τον Λουκιον Σεπτιμιον
 Αυρ[ηλιον]
- [Πτολεμαιον τον και Αμμωνι]ον μηδε επει τους παρ αυτου μητε περι ων απεχει επι το αυτο
 [δρα]χμων
- [χιλιων οκτακοσιων μηδε αλλου μη]δενος απλως πραγματος μ[ηδε] ετερου οφειλημ[ατο]ς
 [μηδε περι παντος συναλλαγματο]ς ενγραπτου μηδε αγραφου [απο των εμ]προ[σθ]εν χρον[ων]
 μεχρι
- [της ενεστωσης ημερας τροπω μηδ]ενι

Line 3. μηνος: a blank is left for the name of the month.

Line 6. ιερωνικων: cf. Berl. Pap. 328, col. 2, l. 1. The word following και seems to be ετελων, for which no satisfactory restoration suggests itself.

Line 11. τελιωθέντα: for the restoration cf. Pap. CCCXLI, l. 6 (p. 213). It is doubtful whether there is room for the cor-

rect spelling, τελειωθέντα.

Line 13. τοκων: at the ordinary rate of 1 per cent. per month, the interest on 1700 drachmas would amount to 100 drachmas in about six months. This confirms the restoration of the date in line 1.

PAPYRUS CLI.—2nd cent.

RECEIPT for rent of oliveyards in the neighbourhood of Karanis and Psenarpsenesis. The rent is in kind, consisting (in part at least) of three μετρηταί of oil.

Διδυμος Πεθει πρεσβυτερω
 [χαι]^τ απεχω παρ αυτων

Line 2. αυτων: a slip for σου.

φορον ων εμισθῶσω ελαι
 ωνων περ Καρανιδα και
 5 Ψεναρψενησιν καρπων
 [του] διελθοντος 5 L εισπε
 πτ . οτων εις το ενεστος
 ζ L ελαιου μετρητας τρεις
 / μ^ε [γ] κα
 10 L ζ [αυ]τοκρ[α]τ[ορος] καισαρος
]

Line 4. περ : for περί.

Line 6. εισπεπτ. οτων : presumably for εισπεπτωκότων, though it is impossible to get this out of the original.

Line 9. The end of this line is mutilated and defaced.

Line 11. There are remains of letters in the latter half of this line, but they cannot be satisfactorily identified with the names of any emperor. The last word is perhaps Σεβαστοῦ, in which case it is preceded by a genitive ending in ου.

PAPYRUS CCCLX.—2nd cent. (?).

THIS fragmentary papyrus appears to contain the end of a receipt, given by one Stotoëtis to his five sisters, for a sum of 840 drachmas, due to him from his mother and now paid by them in equal shares. In return, Stotoëtis surrenders to them his claim on a slave-girl belonging to his mother. The handwriting appears to belong to the first half of the second century, but may be earlier.

Σε . . . []
 ως L ν []ης μεν []
 Σενμου[]αστης []
 . λεμη^τ []χει ε . α . []
 5 εκαστη πεμπτον μερ[ος] ων οφειλει η μητηρ αυτων τω προγεγραμμενω νιω Στοτοητι
 καθ ομ[ολ]ογιαν τελειωθεισαν τω ενεστωτι ετι μηνι Σεβαστω εικαδι ολων αρ̄ < ωμ
 και μη[τε] τον ομολογ^ο Στ[ο]τοητιν εγκαλειν ταις αδελφαις περι ων απεχει ως προκιται
 αλλα συνχωρει ταις αδελφαις εκαστη πεμπτον μερος ου εχει δικαιωματος
 της υπ[αρχ]ουσης τη μητρι αυτων παιδισκης δουλης ης ονομα Ταορσενουφews ανεξαλλο
 10 τριωτ[ον] κ) ακαταχρηματιστον ειναι φυλαξιν την μητερα δια το επι τουτοις την ομολογιαν
 γεγονεναι υπογρ) Στοτοητις Στοτοητεως ως L κε ου^λ μετο^λ μεσωι

PAPYRUS CLVII b.—3rd cent.

RECEIPT for 8 artabas of barley, paid as rent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ arouras of land near Psenarpsenesis. The amount of corn is to be measured in the μέτρον ἑξαχοῖνικον of Karanis, the village to which the πεδῖον of Psenarpsenesis belonged (see Pap. CXLI, note on l. 7, p. 182). The writing, which is very rough, appears to be of the early part of the third century.

Αμμωνους Απειλατι χαιρει[ν]
 μετα κυριου του αδελφου ημ[ων]
 Πολλατος του Παπου ομολογω
 απεσχηκεναι τα εκφορια ων
 5 γεωργεις μου περι Ψεναρψενησι[ν]
 αρουρης μιας ημισους η οσον
 εαν η αι εισιν αρταβαι κριθης
 οκτω μετρω εξαχοινικω Κα
 ρανιδος και ουδεν σοι ενκαλω
 10 περι των προκειμ[ε]νων αρτα
 βων οκτω Αμμωνους με
cetera desunt.

8. Loans.

PAPYRUS CCLXXVII.—A.D. 23.

NEXT to the receipts may come the loans, of which there are four. The first is a copy of the record of a loan of 64 drachmas 4 obols for eleven months, at the interest of a drachma per mina per month, = 1 per cent. per month, or 12 per cent. per annum, which was the usual rate of interest. The loan is secured upon a seventh part of a house and court in Socnopaei Nesus, where the deed is registered. The borrower is of Persian descent, as also is his wife, who concurs in the transaction. The document is written in a very illiterate style and is full of mistakes.

αντιγραφον δανηον υποθηκει εβδομου
 μερ[ο]ς της οικιας και αυλης εν τη Σοκν[ο]
 παιου Νησου της Ηρακλειδου μεριδος

Πανεφρυμμις Εριευσ Περσης της επιγο
 5 νης εχειν το δανηον παρα Στοτοτητιος
 του Τεσενουφισ πρεσβυτερου δια χειρος εκζοι
 κου αργυρι[ο]ν επισημου κεφαλαι[ο]ν νομισμα
 τος δραχμας εξηκοντα τεσσαρος τε
 τροβουλων τοκου ως εκ δραχμη μιας
 10 τη μνα τον μηνα εκαστον ας και απο
 δωσωι εν μηνι Τυβι του ισιοντος
 δεκατου ετους Τιβεριου Καισαρος Σεβαστου
 καθως προκειται Θασης της Νεσ

Line 1. δανηον υποθηκει: = δανείου υποθήκη. Cf. l. 5.

Line 2. μέρος: there is not room for μερους.

Line 4. Εριευσ: should be Έριέως. Cf. l. 6 Τεσενουφισ for Τεσενούφιος, l. 13 Νεσθυνηφισ, l. 15 Πανεφρυμμις.

Line 5. εχειν: όμολογώ is omitted.

Line 6. εκζοικου: a remarkable spelling of έξ οίκου.

Line 8. τεσσαρος τετροβουλων: for τέσσαρας τετρώβολον.

θνηφίς Περσινή μετα κυρίου του προγε
 15 γραμμενος εαυτης ανδρος Πανεφρυμής
 συνενδωκῶι επι πασι τοις προκειμε
 ν[οις] καθως προκειται εγραψεν υπερ
 αυτων Πανεφρυμής Παπαιος δια το
 μη ειδεναι αυτων γραμματα
 20 αντιγ^ρ Χαραγμος

Ετους θ Τιβερίου Καισαρος Σεβαστου
 Μεχειρ θ αναγεγραπται δι^τ το[υ] εν τη
 [Σοκ]νοπαιου Νησου γραφίου

Line 16. συνενδωκῶι: συνενδοκῶ.

Line 20. Χαραγμος: presumably the name of the person who made the copy.

PAPYRUS CCCVIII.—A. D. 145.

RECORD of a loan of 200 drachmas and 15 artabas of wheat, to be repaid in nine months time (*i. e.* after the harvest); dated at Heracleia in the division of Themistus. The borrower is of Persian descent, and the lender is a priest. The loan is to carry interest, and as the rate is not specified it may be presumed to be the usual one of 12 per cent. The document is written, like Papp. CCCIII and CCCXI, by Alcimus, clerk of the registry at Heracleia.

Ετους ενατου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου
 Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου Ευσεβους
 μηνος Σεβαστου ις Θωθ ις εν Ηρακλεια της
 Θεμιστου μεριδος του Αρσινοειτου νομου Ομολογει
 5 Απολλωνιος Καστορος [τ]ου Σαμβα απο αμφοδου
 Βιθυνων αλλων τοπων Περσης της επιγονης
 ως L λβ ουλη δακτυλω πρωτω χειρος αριστερας
 Στοτοητι Ωρου του Πανεφρεμμεως ιερει ως L λα
 ουλη δακτυλω δευτερω χειρος δεξιας εχιν
 10 παρ αυτου τον ομολογουντα παραχρημα δια χει
 ρος χρησιν εντοκον αργυριου κεφαλαιου δρα
 χμας διακοσιας και πυρου εν γενει νεου καθα

Line 6. Βιθυνων αλλων τοπων: this street is mentioned in Berl. Pap. 115, l. 3, from which it appears that it was in Arsinoë, not in Heracleia, as might be supposed from this document. In Rain. Corp. Pap. XXI, which is dated at Ptolemais Euergetis, the same street is mentioned; but in XXIV it is expressly stated to be in Arsinoë (ἐπὶ τῆς μητροπόλεως ἐπ' ἀμφοδου Βιθυνῶν καὶ ἄλλων τόπων).

Line 8. A priest named Stotoëtis son of Horus son of Pane-

phremmis, with a scar on the second finger of his right hand, is likewise mentioned in Berl. Pap. 86. The only discrepancy is in the age. In the present document, of A. D. 145, he is described as thirty-one; in the Berlin papyrus, of A. D. 155, he is forty-three. Possibly λα in l. 8 is a scribe's error for λδ.

Line 12. πυρου εν γενει: cf. Berl. Pap. 345, l. 5, χόρτου εν γένει, = 'in kind,' as opposed to the other part of the loan, which is in money.

- ρου αδολου αρταβας δεκαπεντε μετρω δρο
 μω τετραχοινικω ων και την αποδωσιν ποι
 15 ησασθω ο ομολογων τω Στοτοηται εν μηνι
 Παννι του ενεστωτος θS Αντωνινου Καισαρος
 του κυριου ανυπερθετως γεινομεν[ης] της
 πραξεως τω Στοτοηται εκ τε του ομολογουντος
 και εκ των υπαρχόντων αυτω παντων καθα
 20 περ εγ δικης Απολλωνιος Καστορος εχω παρα
 του Στοτοηταις τας προκιμενας αργυριου δραχμας
 διακοσιας και πυρου αρταβας δεκαπεντε και
 αποδοσω εν μηνι Παννι του ενεστωτος ετους
 καθως προκιται Αλκιμος γρ, του προκιμενου γραφει^ο
 25 εγραψα υπερ αυτου φαμενου μη ειδεναι γραμματ[α]

Εντετα^κ δια του εν Ηρα^κ γρ,

Line 13. μετρω δρομω τετραχοινικω: cf. Berl. Pap. 86, l. 16, χοινίκω; cf. XXXI, l. 15, XLV, l. 21. On the term δρόμος see where, however, the phrase is given as μέτρω δρόμου τετραχοινίκου. below, introduction to Pap. CCLXV (p. 257). In Rain. Corp. Pap. XXIV, l. 20, it is given as μέτρω δρόμων τετρα-

PAPYRUS CCCXI—A.D. 149.

THIS is another document written, so far at least as the body of the deed is concerned, by the scribe Alcimus at the registry of Heracleia (cf. Papp. CCCIII, CCCVIII). It is the record of a loan of 1200 drachmas, for eleven months, at 1 per cent. per month interest, both interest and principal being secured upon five arouras of land in the neighbourhood of Heracleia and two slaves. The borrower is a woman of Persian descent, and her sons are jointly responsible for the repayment of the loan. The autograph subscription of her son on her behalf is appended to the deed, in rough uncials. The papyrus has suffered some mutilation, and a good deal of the writing is more or less rubbed.

- [L δω]δεκατου αυτοκρα[τορος] καισαρος Τιτου Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου Σεβαστου
 Ευσεβους μηνος Ξαντικου ιβ
 Μεχιρ ιβ εν Ηρακλεια [του] Θ[ε]μιστου μεριδος του Α[ρσ]ινοιτου νομου Ομολογουσι Θαησις
 Πα[ν]εφρεμμεως του Τεσενου
 [α]πο κωμης Σοκνοπαιου [N]ησου Περσινη ως L νζ ο[υ]λη πηχει αριστερω μετα κυριου και
 ενγυ[η] του [υ]ιου Στοτοηταις Στ[ο]
 [τοη]τ[ι]ος ως L λ ουλη αντικυ[η]μ[ι]ω αριστερω και οι της [Θ]αησεως ετεροι υιοι Ωρος ως L λζ
 ουλη υπο γονοι δεξιον και Πανεφρεμ[μ]ις
 5 [ως] L κς ουλη πηχει αριστερ[ω α]μφοτεροι Στο[το]ηταις [Ηρακ]λεια Διοσκορου του Διοσκορου
 ως L λγ ουλη μετοπω μ[ε]σω .] . .
 . . .] μετα κυριου του συνγενους Σωτηριχ[ου] του Ζω[σι]μ[ο]υ ως L λδ [ου]λη [.
 α]ριστερω [εχειν] πα[ρ] αυτης την Θα[ησιν] παραχ[ρη]

Line 4. γονοι: so MS. for γόνυ.

- μα δια χειρος χρησιν εντοκον αργυριου κεφ[αλαιο]υ δραχ[μ]ας χιλ[ια]ς διακο[σ]ιας τοκ[ου]
δραχμης [τη μνα]
[το]ν μηνα εκαστον ων και την αποδωσιν ποιησα[σ]θω [η] ομολογούσα Θαη[σις] τη
Ηρα[κ]λεια εν μηνι Τυβι του
[ει]σιου[τ]ος τρισκαιδεκ[α]του ετους Α[ντ]ωνινου Καισ[αρος τ]ου κυριου ανυπερθετ[ως] δεδω-
κεναι δε [τη]ν Θαησιν [εν]
10 [συν]αλλαγματι και δι ευγηματος τ[ου] προκιμε[νου] κ[ε]φα[λ]αιου και των τοκων τας υπαρ-
χουσας α[ντ]η περι την [προ]
[κιμ]ενην κωμην Ηρακλειαν προτερον Αμμωνιου της Αρτεμιδωρου κληρ[ου] κατοικικου
αρο[υρας] πεντε
. .]τας επιβολης κωμης α[ρου]ρης τριτον και τα υπ[α]ρχοντα αυτη δουλικά σωμα[τα] δυο
τρ[.]νων . .
. .] Ταμ[υσ]θας γερδιαιη[ς] καθ ων παντων [ο]υ[κ] εξει την ολοσχερη εξουσιαν του πωλειν
υποτιθεσθαι ουδε αλλως
[ετεροις απο]τισαι αχρι ου α[ποδω]ι το προκιμενον κ[ε]φα[λ]αιον και τους τοκους οι δε προ-
γεγραμμενοι υιοι Στοτοητις
15 [και Ωρος και Π]ανεφρεμμης εα[ν] μη αποτιση η μητηρ Θαη[σις] τας προκιμενας προθεσμια[ς]
η και παρελκυσθεντος χρονου
.]λον μη δω[ση] δει αυτο]υς τους υιου[ς] εκ του ιδιου αποδωσιν εαν τε
παρη η απη η και μη περιη
[η μητηρ ωσαντ]ως γεινο[μενης] τη Ηρα[κ]λεια τη[ς] π[ρ]αξεως εκ τε της Θαησεως και των
προκιμενων υίων
[και εκ παντων] των αυτ[οις] υπαρχοντων κ[α]θαπερ εγ δικ[ης] υπογραφεις της μεν Θαησεως
ο κυριος και του Πανεφρ . . .[
[ΘΑΗΣΙΣ ΠΑΝΕΦΡΕΜ]ΜΕΩΣ Τ[ΟΥ ΤΕΣΕΝΟ]ΥΦΕΩΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΣΟΗΡΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΕΦΡΕΜΜΕΩΣ
ΜΕΤΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
20 [ΚΑΙ ΕΓ ΨΗΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ]Υ [Υ]ΙΟΥ ΣΤΟΤ[ΟΗΤ]ΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΟΤΟΗΤΙΟΣ ΟΜΟΛΟΙΓΩ ΕΧΙΝ ΠΑΡΑ
ΤΗΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΡ[Ο]
[ΚΙΜΕΝΑΣ ΑΡ]ΓΥΡΙΟΥ ΚΕΦΑΛΑ[ΙΟΥ] ΔΡΑΧΜΑΣ ΧΙΛΙΑΣ ΔΙΚΟΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΚΟΥ ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙΟΥ
ΤΗ ΜΝΑ ΤΟΝ Η
[ΚΑΣΤΟΝ ΜΗΝΑ] ΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΠΟΔΩ[ΣΩ ΕΝ] ΝΗΝ[Ι] ΤΥΒΙ ΤΟΥ [ΙΣΙΟ]ΝΤΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ
ΔΕΔΩΚΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΚΙΜΕΝΗΝ Υ[ΠΟ]
[ΘΗΚΗΝ] ΩΣ ΠΡΟΚΙΤΑΙ [] . Ε[Π]ΡΑΞΑ ΚΑΙ [ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ] ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΜΟΥ
ΗΓΓΥΗΜΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΕΦΡΕΜΜΙΣ
[]ΩΜΑ . [] ΩΣ Π[Ρ]ΟΚΙΤΑΙ [] . . ης ενγ[υ]ωμαι καθως προκίται
Αλκιμος γρ, υπερε
25 [γραψα υπερ αυτο]ν φαιμε[ν] ου μη ειδεναι γ[ρ]αμματ[α]
[εν]τετ[ακ]ται δια του εν Ηρα[κλ]εια γραφειου

Line 12. The end of the line is much defaced. It may contain the names of the slaves. The next line also is difficult to read.

Line 13. την ολοσχερη εξουσιαν κ.τ.λ.: cf. Berl. Pap. 86, l. 24.

Line 21. The last letter of the line is η written over ο, and apparently is a mistake for ε. Cf. ηγγυημα in l. 23.

Line 22. κποδωσω: the κ is quite clear, but is a slip of the pen for α. So too νηνι appears to be written for μηνί.

Line 24. υπερε: perhaps υπερέ[γραψα], if the compound is admissible in this sense.

PAPYRUS CCCXXXVI.—A. D. 167.

THIS is a loan by one person to five others (two of whom are priests of Socnopaeus), all being jointly and severally liable, of 400 drachmas for five months at 1 per cent. per month interest. The loan is made through the bank of Didymus in the street Phremei in Arsinoë. The document has been cancelled, presumably on repayment of the loan.

- Ετους εβδομου αυτοκρατορος καισαρος
 Μαρκου Αυρηλιου Αντωνεινου Σεβαστου
 Αρμενιακου Μηδικου Παρθικου Μεγιστου κ, αυτοκρατορος
 καισαρος Λουκιου Αυρηλιου Ουηρου Σεβαστου Αρμενιακου
 5 Μηδικου Παρθικου Μεγιστου Φαμενωθ κβ̄ δια
 της Διδυμου τραπέζης Φρεμει Φαριων Διδα Στο
 τοητι Στοτοητεως του Στοτοητεως ως L ν ου^λ
 αντιχιρι αριστερω και Αλπαιε^τ Εριεως του Αλπα
 ει^τ ως L με ου^λ αντικνημιω δεξιω και Πεκυσι
 10 Στοτοητεως του Στοτοητεως ως L μς ου^λ οφρυει
 δεξια και Αρπαγαθη Σαταβουτος του Σαταβουτος
 ως L μζ ου^λ ρεινι μεση και Σαταβουτι Σαταβουτος
 του Σαταβουτος ως L λβ ου^λ γονατι δεξιω αμ
 φοτεροι ἱερεις θεου κωμης Σοκνοπαιου Νησου
 15 τ[οις] πεντε αλληλων εγγυοις εις εκτισιν εχειν
 α[ν]τους παρα του Φαριωνος χρησιν κεφαλαιου
 α[ργ]υριου δραχμας τετρακοσιας < ν τοκου
 δ[ρα]χμιαιου τη μνα τον μηνα εκαστον ας
 και αποδωσουσι εν μηνι Μεσορη του ενεσ
 20 τωτος ετους ανυπερθετως γεινομενης τω
 Φαριωνι της πραξεως εκ τε των προγεγραμ^μ
 η εξ ου αυτων εαν αιρηται κ, εκ των υπαρχον
 των αυτων παντων καθαπερ εκ δικης
 χωρις αλλων ων οφειλουσι καθ ας εχει αυ
 25 των ενγραφτους α[σ]φαλ[εια]ς

Line 6. Φρεμει: a street in Arsinoë, mentioned in several of the Berlin and Rainer papyri. The bank seems to be mentioned in Berl. Pap. 281, l. 16, where Krebs read τῆς ἀγασκ[ευῆ]ς τραπέζης Φρέμει, and Wilcken τῆς Α . . . [. . .]ς. If Διδυμου is an impossible reading there, it may be supposed that the bank had changed its name in the interval, the Berlin papyrus being of the reign of Trajan. Cf. also Berl. Pap. 193 (of A. D. 136) τῆς [. . .]ου τραπέζης Φρέμει, and Rain. Corp. Pap. XV (of A. D. 149) τῆς Διδύμου κεκοσμητευκότος τραπέζης Φρέμει.

Line 13. ἀμφοτεροι: if this is to be interpreted literally, only the two last-named borrowers are priests; but five is so natural a number for the representatives of the πενταφυλία of Socnopaei Nesus (cf. pp. 112, 191), and Stotoëtis so common a name among the priests (cf. p. 112), that one is led to suspect that all the five were priests. ἀμφοτεροι = πάντες in late Byzantine Greek (see Bury, *Classical Review*, xi. 393), and it is possible that colloquially the use existed earlier.

9. *Accounts.*

PAPYRUS CXCII.—early 1st cent.

THE accounts which form the next section of texts are a miscellaneous group of documents, often of uncertain character. Those which plainly relate to taxation have been given above under that head; but it is probable that some of those which follow belong properly to the same class. The one which stands first, for example, is a register of land; and, though it is not expressly so stated, it is probable that it was connected with the tax on land. As it stands, however, it is simply a list of names, with statements of extents of land, in arouras, placed against each, and arranged under categories, the titles of which are generally either mutilated or unintelligible. A somewhat similar document, though of greater extent, and apparently of the year 46, has been acquired since the date at which this Catalogue closes (Pap. DCIV); and this is certainly connected with the land-revenue.

The handwriting shows the MS. to belong to the first half of the first century, and in line 44 there is a reference to the 32nd year *Καίσαρος θεοῦ* (= A. D. 2-3). The 32nd year is also alluded to in lines 85 and 100, and an earlier year (apparently the 23rd) in line 84. A Berlin papyrus (no. 174) is dated in the 36th year *τῆς Καίσαρος κρατήσεως θεοῦ υἱοῦ*, but otherwise Augustus is not described as a god in any papyri dating from his own reign (the common formula being simply *ἔτους x Καίσαρος*); hence it is probable that this document belongs to the early years of Tiberius' reign, and that the references to the 32nd year, like that to the 23rd, are to past registers of the same kind.

The symbol for *ἀρουρα* is the same as that already described in Pap. CXCI (see p. 122).

	. . .]δεω . [. .]ος	$\bar{\eta}$ δ \cup d
	. .]εως δ . . . φ . . .	$\bar{\eta}$ κ
	. . .]	$\bar{\eta}$ ιδ
	. . .]	$\bar{\eta}$ δ d
5	. . .] τιος	$\bar{\eta}$ ιβ \cup δ
	. .] . . . χαλ . . . ατος	$\bar{\eta}$ δ
	. .] . . . υτος	$\bar{\eta}$ ε \cup
	. .] . . . ωρσι κ) Ωλις	$\bar{\eta}$ ε d
	. .] . . . Ωλις Νικανωρ	$\bar{\eta}$ η
10	. .] . . . s κ) Φασις οι β̄ Αρμινσι ^ο	$\bar{\eta}$ η \cup d ή
	. .]ρις κ) Ωλις οι β̄ Απερνε ^ω	$\bar{\eta}$ ια d
	. .]πις Ηρακλ[ει]του	$\bar{\eta}$ ιβ
	. .]πις Πετρυριος	$\bar{\eta}$ ιδ
	. .]πις Σαταβουτος	$\bar{\eta}$ ε \cup
15	. . . . .] Πετρυριος	$\bar{\eta}$ ε δ ή
	. . . . .] . εως	$\bar{\eta}$ η \cup

	. . . . .] Πε . . . λισ	[. .]
	. . . . .] Πεταρμουθι ^ο	[$\bar{\eta}$] ζ
	. .]αφ[.] ∟	
20	Και διδ[.] . . [. . . .]ρος δια δημοσιω[ν γε]ωργ ^ω	
	κ) επ[.] . . .	$\bar{\eta}$ λ γ ∟ d ή
	γι $\bar{\omega}$ ν $\bar{\omega}$	ε ε ∟ ι β
		ε φ ε γ
	(Col. 2.)	
25	. . ωνε ^κ	
	Απωνις Παπαιτος	$\bar{\eta}$ ∟ γ
	Βιων Μαρωνος	$\bar{\eta}$ γ
	Δ[. . .]ς Οννωφρι ^ο	$\bar{\eta}$ ε
	Εω[. . .] Απεγγ[εως]	$\bar{\eta}$ α ∟
30	[.]	[. .]
	[.]ος	$\bar{\eta}$ α
	[.] Πετεσουχου	$\bar{\eta}$ γ
	Ορσενουφισ Παπαιτος	$\bar{\eta}$ β
	Παπαις [Πα]παιτος	$\bar{\eta}$ η
35	Παπος π $\bar{\rho}$ Παπου	$\bar{\eta}$ ε
	Παπος νε ^ω Παπου	$\bar{\eta}$ ε ∟
	Τεως Οννωφριος	$\bar{\eta}$ δ
	Ωλις Χαμμωιτος	$\bar{\eta}$ α
	Ωλις Σαμβατος	$\bar{\eta}$ α
40	Ωρος Πεταρμουθιος	$\bar{\eta}$ β ∟
	Πασης Φασιτος	$\bar{\eta}$ δ ∟
	Παπαις Ορσοιτ[ος]	$\bar{\eta}$.
	. . . ωρις [Σ]αραπ [. . . .]	
	. . . . .	$\bar{\eta}$. .
45	πλεονασμων των εν	
	λβ ∟ Καισαρος θεου προσηγγμ[ενω]ν	
	Πτολεμιου του Διονυσιου προς λε	$\bar{\eta}$ α ∟ d
	Θεων Θεωνος προς γ ∟ d	$\bar{\eta}$ d
	Πασιων Πασιωνος προ ^ο ε	$\bar{\eta}$ d ή ι ε

Line 24. Probably the artabas of wheat mentioned here are the produce due to the state from the land specified above.

φεγ: the last figure resembles a τ, but is probably a γ, = $\frac{1}{3}$, though all the other fractions are of the sequence $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ etc. It recurs in ll. 26, 64, 77, 81, etc.

Line 25. It is uncertain whether anything was written before ω.

Line 35. π $\bar{\rho}$: i. e. πρεσβύτερος.

Line 45. πλεονασμων: in the papyrus (DCIV) alluded to in the Introductory Note, one section is headed πλεονασμων βασι-

λικων, but the remains here do not admit of that reading. The entries here are evidently additional to some that have been given elsewhere under the names of the same individuals; thus Ptolemy son of Dionysius (l. 47) has $1\frac{3}{4}$ arouras in addition to 35 entered elsewhere. Possibly the reference to the thirty-second year of Caesar implies that the original entry is in the register of that year, and that the individuals named have since that time increased their holdings by the amount here stated.

50	. . . π . υιος προς ς ∟] . . προς ε d	$\bar{\eta} \cup \eta \acute{\iota} \varsigma$ $\bar{\eta} d$
(Col. 3.)		
	Πετρε . . . Σαταβ[ο]υτος προς ς ∟	$\bar{\eta} a$
	Ηρακλῆς Στρατωνος προς ς ∟	$\bar{\eta} \cup d$
	Πετρε ^ο Ωρου \bar{a} Σαταβ ^ο του Παπαι ^ο	$\bar{\eta} [. .]$
55	Σατ[αβ ^ο] του Παπαῖ \bar{a} Ηρακλει ^ο του Ηρωιδ ^ο δια Θεων ^ο προς ς ∟	$\bar{\eta} \cup d$
	Z[. . . .] του Μαρωνος	$\bar{\eta} a \cup$
	. . . .]νος του Απεννεως	$\bar{\eta} d \eta \acute{\iota} \varsigma$
	. . . .] του Σχωτου κῃ οι μετο ^χ	. .
60	. . . .] του Πεπιριος προς . . Γιν[οῦν . .] ωτο [.]ων [. .] [. .] [.] . ιν ωσ[. .] [.] ε σοθ ∟ γ	. .....
65	ων το κατ αν ^δ Σαταβουτος του Παπαιτος	$\bar{\eta} \beta \cup$
	Η νου του Ωλεως	$\bar{\eta} \zeta \cup$
	Α Εριως	$\bar{\eta} \epsilon$
	. . . . . κῃ Παπαις οι β̄ Ωρου	$\bar{\eta} \epsilon$
70	Π[α]πος Παπου	$\bar{\eta} \beta$
	[Μα]ρ[ω]ν Μαρωνος	$\bar{\eta} \gamma \cup d$
	Ωρος Πετεαρμουθιος	$\bar{\eta} \beta$
	Παπαις Πετεαρμουθιος	$\bar{\eta} a$
	Π[ετ]εαρ[μ]ου ^θ Ωλεως	$\bar{\eta} a$
75	Οννωφρις Πυνχειους	$\bar{\eta} \varsigma \cup$
	[. . . .]ις Παπαιτος	$\bar{\eta} \delta \cup d$
	. . . . . προ ^κ	$\bar{\eta} \mu a \epsilon \sigma o \theta \cup \gamma$
	Επι δε των . ^ο ιερεων παρα δημοσ ^ι γε[ω]ργ ^ω απαιτουμενα	$\epsilon \tau \mu \beta d$
80	ω ς πασαν φορ ^ω [γι]νον	$\epsilon \lambda a d$ $\bar{\eta} \mu a \epsilon \chi \nu \gamma \gamma$

(Col. 4.)

Καθηκοι[τ] ^ω ιδιωτι ^κ εδαφ ^ω πασων $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{—}}$ κατοι ^κ κλη ^η Αλεξανδρεων	$\bar{\eta} \phi \nu \varsigma \cup \eta \epsilon \phi \nu \varsigma . .$
---	---

Line 78. *ιερεων*: in Pap. DCIV the land is divided into βασιλική, *ιέρα*, and *ιδιωτική* (cf. p. 96); the two last categories seem to be referred to here and in l. 82, the former perhaps in l. 45, but the exact meaning of the headings is not clear.

Line 82. $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{—}}$: probably the symbol for *ἀραβῶν*, which will account for the gender of *πασων*.

Line 83. *κατοι^κ κλη^η*: *κατοικικῶν κλήρων*.

85	Θεωνος του Θε[ωνος]	...
	κγλ	$\bar{\eta}$ τ[. .] . κζ λ . .
	λβλ	$\bar{\eta}$ τλβ[. .] / $\bar{\eta}$ ξ . . .
	Πτολεμαιου και Χαιρημ ^ο [. .] . .	..
	Θεων Θεωνος α ⁻ Ε[. . .]αιου	$\bar{\eta}$. .
90	και α ⁻ Αρ[π]αλου του Π[απα]ιτ ^ο	[. . .]
	και α ⁻ Φαησ ^ι του Πα[παι]τ ^ο	$\bar{\eta}$. .
	και α ⁻ Σαταβ ^ο του Πα[παι]τος	...
		$\bar{\eta}$ κα λ d
	Εντοπιων	
95	Αρτεμιδω ^ο του Αρτεμιδ ^ω \bar{a} του πατρ ^ο	$\bar{\eta}$ δ d
	Σουχιωνος του Αρτεμιδω ^ο	$\bar{\eta}$ β λ
	Ηλιοδωρου του Αρτεμιδωρου	$\bar{\eta}$ δ d
	Αλκιμου του Παπου \bar{a} Σουχιωνος	$\bar{\eta}$. d
	Ηρακλειδ ^η Νειλου \bar{a} Νειλου του πατρ ^ο	[$\bar{\eta}$] λδ λ
100	και α ⁻ Διοδωρου του Διοδωρου	$\bar{\eta}$ ι λ
	και α ⁻ Αρτεμιδω ^ο του Δαμ . . .	..
	λβλ $\bar{\eta}$ α ίς / $\bar{\eta}$ ια . .	
	και α ⁻ Μαρων ^ο του Αρτεμιδ ^ω	[$\bar{\eta}$] λα d
	d αι προ ^κ . . .	..
105	ων	

Line 89. α⁻: από, as in ll. 54, 55.

Line 94. εντοπιων: = 'local,' as opposed to 'Ἀλεξανδρέων in l. 84.

PAPYRUS CCLIV.—A. D. 133-4.

THE account which follows is a record (presumably kept by the *σιτολόγοι*, though there is no statement to that effect) of the seed-corn distributed to various localities for the sowing in the eighteenth year of Hadrian. The places mentioned are, for the most part, known from other papyri to be in the Arsinoïte nome. The name which occurs most frequently is that of Cercesucha, but Karanis, Bacchias, Neilopolis, Ptolemais Nea, are also mentioned, together with several less familiar names, some of which are, however, recorded in a long taxing account among the Petrie papyri (vol. II, pap. xxviii, now Brit. Mus. Pap. DLXVIII). The account begins with the 25th of Athur (= November 19), and the papyrus breaks off incomplete at the 14th Mecheir, but the heaviest part of the distribution falls in the first 16 days. The account is arranged by days, and under each day it is stated how much corn has been distributed to each locality. At the end of each ten days the totals are made up, and also at the end of the month. The following is a table of the amounts distributed in each period of ten days:

Athur 25th—30th $3738\frac{1}{3}$ artabas

Choiach 1st—10th $1980\frac{1}{12}$

II.

G g

	11th—20th	$740\frac{7}{8}$
	21st—30th	$528\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
Tubi	1st—10th	$106\frac{7}{8}\frac{1}{4}$
	11th—20th	$452\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$
	21st—30th	$1874\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$
Mecheir	1st—10th	$507\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
	11th—14th	$95\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$

giving a total of $10022\frac{3}{4}$ artabas of wheat. There are also a few small amounts of barley mentioned. Thus, since the allowance of seed-corn was one artaba for each aroura, the area to which this account applies is about 10000 arouras, or (since an aroura is about equivalent to half an acre) a little more than 5000 acres.

(Col. 1.)

αγαθη τυχη λογος
 ημερων
 ανηλωματος σπερμ^ι
 ιη L Αδριανου Κ^ςσαρος του
 κυρου Αθυρ κ^ε
 5 απο γενη του διεληλυθ^ο ιζ L
 κ^ε ε^ο υλη γ^ο κο
 κ^ς ε^ο ρλε γ^η
 κ^ς ε^ο ψλε ς^ο κο
 κ^η ε^ο χλα d κ^ο
 10 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο χια d κ^ο
 Τιννεως ο ε^ο κ
 κθ ε^ο φν γ^η
 λ ε^ο υμζ λ^ο κο
 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο σξε ι^ο
 15 Αλα[β]ανθι^δ ε^ο πα λ γ^η
 του μηνο[ς] Αθυρ
 πυρου ε^ο γ^ηψηλη γ^ο
 ων [Κερ^κ ε^ο] γ^ηχλς γ^ο κο
 Τιν[νεως] ε^ο κ
 20 Αλαβανθι^δ ε^ο πα λ γ^η
 Χοιακ μηνος Αδριανου
 α ε^ο σοη λ ς^ο κο
 β ε^ο τπδ ς^ο
 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο τμς β^ο

Line 10. Κερ^κ: Κερκεσούχων, a village often mentioned in the papyri.

Line 11. Τιννεως: presumably a place name. The ο which follows stands for *ομοίως*, but is exactly identical with the sign for *artaba*; cf. l. 91.

Line 15. Αλαβανθιδος: cf. Petrie Pap. II. xxviii, col. 9, l. 15.

25 Μητροδωρου ε^ο ιθ γ^ο
 Φιλων[ος] ε^ο ιη ς^ο

(Col. 2.)

γ ε^ο σ ι^ο
 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο ργε κ^ο
 Τιννεω[ς] ε^ο ε κ^ο
 30 δ ε^ο ρα
 κρι^θ ομο^ο ε^ο α
 ε ε^ο ρξ
 κρι^θ ομο^ο ε^ο γ
 ε ε^ο σλγ λ γ^ο ι^ο
 35 ζ ε^ο ρλγ λ η^ο
 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο ρη λ ι^ο
 Οπιτων κοι^ο ε^ο κε κ^ο
 η ε^ο πη λ η^ο
 θ ε^ο σις ε^ο
 40 ι ε^ο ρπγ ς^ο κο
 δ[ε]χημερ^ο κριθης ο ε^ο δ
 εις δεχημερ/ ε^ο ατπ ι^ο
 ων Κερ^κ ε^ο ατβ λ
 Μητρο^δ ε^ο ιθ γ^ο
 45 Φ[ι]λων[ος] ε^ο [] ι[η] ς^ο
 Τιννεω[ς] ε^ο ε κ^ο
 Ο[πι]των [κοι^ο] ε^ο κε κ^ο
 ια ε^ο ρλζ λ ς^ο

Line 25. Μητροδωρου: a place name, cf. Petrie Pap. II, xxviii, col. 6, l. 24; also Brit. Mus. Pap. CLVI, which is endorsed *ἀπὸ κώμης Μητροδώρου*. Φίλωνος must be a place name also.

Line 41. This line is a later insertion, the barley having been overlooked in the original summary of the ten days' expenses.

κρι^θ ομο['] — γ
 50 ιβ — μζ d κό
 ιγ — [ρ]κγ γ
 Κερ^κ — [ογ γ']
 Ιερας — λς ιο
 Περκεησεως — ιγ [γ ιο]

(Col. 3.)

55 ιδ — κδ ς
 ιε — ις
 ις — λζ β)
 ιζ — μα γη
 ιη — ρξβ ε
 60 ων Κερ^κ — νς ιό
 Νει^λ πολεως — ρς β)
 ιθ — πη d κό
 ων Κερ^κ — κε
 Περ[σε]ων [ε —] ξγ d κό
 65 κ — ξβ d
 — εις δεχημερο^ν
 ψμ — γ κό
 κριθ[ης] ομοιως [—] γ
 ων Κερ^κ — φκ — γ ιο
 70 κρι^θ ο αρ . . . — γ
 ων Ιερας [ε —] λς ιό
 ων Περκεησεως . . — ιγ — γ ιο
 ων Νειλου πο^λ — ρς β)
 ων [Π]ερσεων — ξγ d κό
 75 [κα] — [—] ξα
 [ων] Κερ^κ — λα
 ω[ν] Βακ[χ] — λ
 κ[β] — πβ
 [κρι^θ ομοι^ς] — γ —
 80 κγ [ε —] ζ τ κο
 κδ [ε —] ροζ —
 ω[ν] Κερ^κ [ε —] γ —
 [ω]ν Βακχια^δ — ροδ

(Col. 4.)

κε — κε γ

Line 53. Ιερας: 'Ιερās Νήσου, cf. l. 103.

Line 64. Περσεων: the middle letters are doubtful, but cf. Petrie Pap. II. xxxii, 2 b, l. 6.

Lines 68, 70. These lines are later insertions.

85 κς — ις ιό
 κζ τ — κς γη
 κη — ι — κό
 κθ — κ
 λ — ρβ γ
 90 — εις δεχημ^η — φκη γη
 κρι^θ ο αρταβας — γ —
 ων Κερ^κ — τκδ γη
 κρι^θ ομοιως — γ —
 ων Βακχια^δ — σδ
 95 — του μηνος Αδριανου
 πυρου — γ[σμ]θ γ ιο
 κρι^θ ομοιως αρταβας ι —
 ων Κερ^κ — βψνζ — γ κό
 Μητ[ρο]δωρο[ν] — ιθ γ
 100 Φιλ[ων]ος — ιη ς
 Τινν[ε]ω[ς] — ε κό
 Ο[πιτω]ν — κε κό
 Ιερας Νησου — λς ιό
 Περκ[ε]ησεω[ς] [ε —] ιγ — γ ιο
 105 Νειλου πολεως [ε —] ρς β)
 Περ[σε]ων — ξγ d κό
 Βακχιαδος — σδ
 — α —
 Τυβι α — β ς
 110 β — ιε
 ων Βακχια^δ — ζ

(Col. 5.)

ων Κερ^κ — η
 ε — δ η)
 ζ — γ —
 115 η — κα η)
 θ — ε η)
 ι — νε d
 — εις δεχημ^η — ρς d κό
 ων Κερ^κ — ρς ιό
 120 Βακχια^δ — ι — κο
 ια — ο ε
 ων Κερ^κ — ιε — κο

Line 77. Βακχ: Βακχιάδος.

Line 120. The items for the preceding ten days give only 7 artabas to Bacchias, so that the subdivision of one of the other totals must have been omitted.

γ' του μηνος ̲ ̲ βυλβ γ̲η
 190 ων ομο^λ ̲ ̲ υγβ β̲ κδ
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ αος ̲ ̲ ιό
 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ φζ ̲ ̲ γ̲ ιο
 Βα^κ ̲ ̲ ι ̲ ̲ κδ
 Κερ^κ Ορου ̲ ̲ νη ̲ ̲ γ'
 195 Πτο^λ Νε[α] ̲ ̲ κ
 Θφω' ̲ ̲ κ ̲ ̲ γ[κο]
 Ιερ^α ̲ ̲ ιδ γ̲η
 Ταμα' ̲ ̲ μη ̲ ̲ η

(Col. 8.)

Νιλου π^ο ̲ ̲ μβ β̲)
 200 Συρωι ̲ ̲ ρλθ d
 ā Μεχειρ ̲ ̲ ρκ ̲
 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ ιγ β̲)
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ θ ̲
 Αλλαπου ̲ ̲ λ
 205 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ ξξ γ'
 β̲ ̲ ̲ ρξα ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 ομολογ^ο ̲ ̲ α ̲
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ε ̲
 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ ρμη β̲ κ̲ο
 210 [Π]τολε^μ [Νεα] προ^κ ̲ ̲ ς ̲
 γ̲ ̲ ̲ κα β̲η
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ζ d
 Κ[αρ₁] ̲ ̲ ιδ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 δ̲ ̲ ̲ λε γ̲η
 215 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ ς κ̲ο
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ κθ γ̲ ιο
 ē ̲ ̲ ιβ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ δ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ η
 220 ς̲ ̲ ̲ μγ κ̲ο
 ομο^λ ̲ ̲ κθ
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ιδ κό
 ζ̲ ̲ ̲ κγ γ̲η
 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ ιβ d

225 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ια ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 η̲ ̲ ̲ νζ d κό
 ομ^ο ̲ ̲ δ
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ θ β̲η
 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ μγ ̲

(Col. 9.)

230 θ̲ ̲ ̲ ε β̲η
 κρι^θ ̲ ̲ ζ γ̲η
 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ γ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ β ̲ ̲ ι̲ο
 ī ̲ ̲ κς γ̲ κ̲ο κρι^θ α
 235 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ιγ κό
 Καρ₁ ̲ ̲ ιγ γ'
 ομο^λ κριθ ̲ ̲ α
 εἰς δεχ^μ
 ̲ ̲ φζ γ̲η
 240 ων ομο^λ ̲ ̲ ξθ γ'
 κρι^θ ̲ ̲ α
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ρς ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 κρι^θ ̲ ̲ ζ γ̲η
 Καρ₁ [̲ ̲ σ]ρε γ̲ ιο
 245 Αλλ[απο]υ ̲ ̲ λ
 Πτολ[ε]^μ [Νεα] προ^κ ̲ ̲ ς ̲
 ια ̲ ̲ ιζ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο
 κρι^θ ̲ ̲ γ η'
 ομο^λ ̲ ̲ δ κρι^θ α ̲
 250 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ιγ ̲ ̲ κ̲ο κρι^θ α ̲ ̲ η'
 ιβ ̲ ̲ κα η'
 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ β γ̲ κ̲ο
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ιη ε
 ιγ̲ ̲ ̲ λβ d κό
 255 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ β ̲
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ κθ β̲η
 ιδ̲ ̲ ̲ κδ η'
 ομολογ' ̲ ̲ δ ε
 προ^κ ̲ ̲ ιθ γ̲ κ̲ο

Line 189. Here and in many of the subsequent entries the symbol for *πυροῦ* stands alone, without that for *ἀρτάβη*.

Line 204. *Αλλαπου*: so MS. apparently; perhaps *Αλλασσου* is intended, = *Ἀλλασσωντος* in Petrie Pap. II. xxviii, col. 3, l. 9.

Line 230. The rent in the papyrus above this line must have

existed in part before the writing was inscribed upon it; for the figures show that the account for the 8th day ended with l. 229, and that for the 9th begins here, about two lines lower than the beginnings of the other columns.

PAPYRUS CCLIV *verso*.—2nd cent.

ON the back of the account of wheat distribution in the year 133-4, just given, is written a record of payments made in Arsinoë on Phaophi 12-18 in an unknown year. The payments are divided into two categories, indicated by the contractions ζν^τ and φō; of which the former evidently stands for ζῦτος, beer, and the latter presumably for some derivative of φοῖνιξ, the date-palm. Very possibly it is a register of payments of the taxes on beer (ζυτηρά, *cf.* p. 117) and palm-orchards (*cf.* vol. I. p. 140). The totals have been inserted at intervals in a different hand, and are collected at the end. The amounts paid in each instance are small, rarely rising above three or four drachmas, the highest being 7 drachmas 4 obols.

There is another point of interest of a different kind. At the left-hand end of the papyrus, in the middle of a blank space preceding the account, are the words $\begin{matrix} \text{Αχιλλεως} \\ \text{κ, Πριαμων} \end{matrix}$. If these are not the mere scribble of a writer trying his pen (and the hand resembles that of the account) they may be the title of a literary work written on the papyrus which (as appears from the account on the *recto*) formerly adjoined this sheet. There are several instances of a title being written in the blank space adjoining the last column of the work, as well as at the foot of the last column itself; and the person who cut off the blank papyrus at the end of the literary work for the purposes of this account might easily have overlooked the title. Whether the supposed literary work was an extract from the last book of the Iliad or not, it is of course impossible to say.

(Col. 1.)

	Μητροπολεως Φαωφι ιβ	
	Νααβ, Θεακεν ^ο τ ^ο Θεακεν ^ο γ, Θασωτος	< ζ f
	Μυσθαριων υιος γ, Ταμυσθας	< ζ f
	Θεων αλλος υιος γ, της αυτης	$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ φō < β —
	5 \swarrow της ημερας αργ < κζ =	< ζ f
	ων ζν ^τ αργ < κγ $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ φō < δ =	ομοι φō < β —
	ιγ Π[εθ]εως Ηρων τ ^ο Πεθεως Ταπετεσουχ	< ζ f
	. . υ, Π[εθ]εως Αρφαησι τ ^ο Πασοκν ^ο γ, Ισιδωρα	< β —
	Σα[τα]βους Τε[σε]νου ^φ Απολλω[νι ^ο] γ, Θατρη ^τ	φō β f
10	Σαταβους Πεθεως τ ^ο Σαταβου[τ ^ο] γ, Ταμυσθας	< β —
	ιερ, Π[α]σοξ[ις] Πε[θε]ως τ ^ο Πασο[ξι ^ο] γ, θωπου	< β =
	Καμ[ει ^ο] Πε[θε]ως τ ^ο Καμει ^ο [γ]	< γ f
	Σαταβους Ηρακληου τ ^ο Α[.]υ γ, Θαισας	φō < γ —

Line 2. γ: this symbol stands for μηρός, and is in fact evolved from the letters μη written in rapid cursive. In some places the horizontal stroke (which represents the μ) is attached to the curve (which represents the η); but in many they are quite distinct.

Line 7. Ηρων is written for Ἡρωνος, and the symbol for

μηρός is omitted.

Line 8. There is an illegible note in the margin. The letters φō are erased before β—.

Line 9. φō β f: these figures have been erased, and apparently rewritten, but the correction is lost in a lacuna.

Line 11. ιερ: ἱερεὺς.

	Πτο ^λ Σαμβας τ ^ο Ηρα γ [Ταο]ννωφρεως	< γ f
15	Ωρος Αρπαγαθου τ ^ο Απυγ[χεως] γ Στοτοητ	[φ]ō < β —
	Ουν ^ω Ηρα τ ^ο Αρπαγα ^θ γ Θαησ[ε]	φō < β —
	Πεθεως Ουννωφρεως τ ^ο Λιμι[. .]ου γ Ταυρεως	φō < δ
	Ουν ^ω Ουν ^ω τ ^ο Ηρακληου γ [.]γκλατ	$\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ φō < β —
	Ουννωφρεως υιος γ Ηρακ[λο]υτος	φō < β —
20	Πεθε[ως] Σαταβουτ τ ^ο Πετε[. .] γ [.]ορσουτ	< γ f
	Ισχυ[ριων] Πεθεως τ ^ο Ισχυριω[ν ^ο] γ Σοηρεως	< γ f
	Ηρα[κλ]ε ^ο Ουν ^ω τ ^ο Ουν ^ω γ Νεφερωσ	φō < β —
	(Ηρα ^ε τ ^ο Ουννωφρεως γ)	
	Ουννωφρις Ηρα τ ^ο Ηρα ^ε γ Θερμουθ	< γ f
(Col. 2.)		
25	Ορσενō Πετε[σου]χ ^ο τ ^ο Ορσεν ^ο γ Θαησις	φō < β —
	Σωκρατ Φαι[. .]ως τ ^ο Σοκμη γ Θερμουθ	φō < β —
	Εσουρις Σισω ^ι ποιμην γ Νεβθεμπεως	< γ f
	Γαμεος Παουειτ	$\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ φō β —
	Πεθεως Ηρα ^ε τ ^ο Ηρα γ Σεγαθης	φō < α
30	Ηρων Δειου τ ^ο Ταβερεως γ Σεραπουτ	φō < β —
	Δειος Ηρ ^ω τ ^ο Ακουσι ^λ γ Ταυρεως	φō < β —
	της ημερας αργ < οα ζυτ λζ Γ	
	φ ^ο < λγ Γ	
	ιδ Πακ[υσις] Πεθεως τ ^ο Πακυσι ^ο γ Θανμαστ	φō < β —
	υ, Ουν ^ω Θ τ ^ο Πεθεως γ Τααγχοριφεως	< β
	ασθ	
35	Ισας Θεα . . [τ ^ο] Αρφαησις γ Τ . . . αμουεως	φō < β —
	Ηρακλει[δ] . . κουτ τ ^ο Πνεφε γ Θασωτ	< γ f
	Σαταβ[ους] . . . ως τ ^ο Εσουρεως γ Ταπειτ	< β —
	Πεθε[ως . .]θερ[. .]ως τ ^ο Παμααθ γ Αφροδιτ	< γ f
	ακζ Με . . . [. .]ου τ ^ο Ωρ[ου] γ Τααρμωθου	< ζ
40	Πεθε[ως] Πνεφε τ ^ο Πεθεως γ Ταυρεως	φō < β —
	υ, Τιμαγ[ενο]υς Φασιτο τ ^ο Αμα . . . [γ] Τανεγεν ^ο	< α f
	αλλ- ιη Πασο[. . .] Πεθε ^ω ς τ ^ο Πεθεως γ Ταυρεως	φō < β —
	Αγχορ[ιφε]ως Α[γχ]οριφεως τ ^ο [Πε]θεως γ Θαησις	$\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ < β
	Ουν ^ω Σαβειν ^ο τ ^ο Εσουρεως γ Δημητ	$\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ < α —
45	Πεθευς Απολλ ^ω τ ^ο Ατρε[ως] γ Ταυρεως	$\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ < β —
	υ, Σισουχο ^ς Σισουχου	< γ f

Line 17. In the entry added below the end of the line, $\frac{\circ}{\text{—}}$ means *ὁμοίως*, and so elsewhere in this papyrus.

Line 23. This line has been erased.

Line 25. At the head of this column are the letters με, in a different hand.

Line 28. This line is a later insertion.

Line 32. οα: the figures are written over an erasure, and the

entries ζυτ λζ Γ and φō λγ Γ (below the line) are in a different hand.

Line 34. υ, ασθ: added in margin, = *ὑπὲρ Ὀυνώφρεως κ.τ.λ. ἀσθενούντος*.

Line 39. ακζ: the meaning of this marginal note is not clear.

Line 42. αλλ- ιη: *i.e.* there is another entry relating to this man on the 18th Phaophi.

Πα . . ευρ^a Πετεσουχ^o τ^o Πατρων Τατθεως

< α —

ζυ^τ κα f λθ

φ^o ιζ =

(Col. 3.)

50	ιη Π Ωρου τ ^o Αρτεμιδωρου γ Σοη[ρ]εως	< β —
	Ηρακλει ^δ Αρπαγα ^θ τ ^o Παπεις γ Τεγουςιρ ^ι	φ ^o < β —
	Πτολλας Ηρακλει ^δ τ ^o Απ ως Ηραεις	< γ f
	Φατρ ^ρ Ηρακλα του Φατρ ^ρ γ Τασοκεως	φ ^o < β —
	Αγχορι ^[φ] Π[εθ]εως τ ^o Πετεσουχ γ Θερμου ^θ	< δ
55	Πακυσις Ηρα ^κ του Πακυσιος γ Θαησις	< γ f
	Ορσεν ^o Ιεμου ^θ τ ^o Πετε γ Σαμβου ^τ	φ ^o < β —
	Ηρα ^κ Ακου ^τ τ ^o Πτολλα γ Του[.]ωτος	< γ f
	υ [. . .]ερσ ^o Κονωπις τ ^o Ιρα ις γ	< β
	— ιη Η[ρ]ων Σωκρατου Παεως γ Ισιδ[ω]ρας	< γ f
60	Ηρων Σατα ^β τ ^o Παεως γ Θαησις	φ ^o < β —
	[Η]ρακλης Ν ει ^τ τ ^o Πεκυ γ Ταβως	— < ζ f
	Πεθε[υ]ς Πεθεως τ ^o Πεθεως γ Θερμου ^θ	φ ^o < β —
	Αχιλλας Ουν ^ω τ ^o Σα[. .] [. .] . .	< β
	Σουχος Ηρα τ ^o . . [. .]τεσπα[. .] . .	< β —
65	Απολλων ^ι Τεβεσε ^ι τ ^o [. .]ε ^θ γ [Ι]σιδ ^ω	< γ f
	Πτο ^λ Καλλα ^ι τ ^o [. . .] γ [. .]υ ^θ	φ ^o < β —

φ^o ιε —

ζυ^τ λζ F

(Col. 4.)

In a different hand, the same as that which has added the totals to the preceding columns :

κζ =

70	ιβ ζυ ^τ κγ φ ^o [δ =]
	ιγ οα [ζυ ^τ] λζ Γ φ ^o λγ Γ
	ιδ ρ[q5—] ζυ ^τ ρκε F φ ^o ο Γ
	ιε ρν[α F] ζυ ^τ ρθ = φ[ο] μβ Γ
	ις ρ[κβ] f ζυ ^τ ζυ ^τ [π]γ f φ ^o λθ

Line 47. This line has been erased.

Lines 48, 49. These totals are in a different hand, as in ll. 32, 67, 68. The figures λθ in l. 48 denote the combined total. The total agrees with the sum of the items, but the distribution between the two categories does not agree with that given in the preceding statement.

Line 50. A line has been washed out above this.

Line 56. Ορσεν(οφίς): this name is written above another and longer name.

Lines 67, 68. The totals do not correspond with the items. That relating to the palm-orchards is evidently composed of seven amounts of 2 dr. 1 obol each, just as the total in l. 49 is evidently composed of eight such amounts.

Line 69. κζ = : the combined total for the twelfth day, which should have been given in the line below.

Line 70. ζυ^τ . . . : it is possible to read ζυτικ^o, but the beer-tax is elsewhere called ζυτηρά.

75 γ' αργ < φξθ ων ζυτ
 αργ < [τ]οθ = φ̄ο [<] ρπθ F

Line 75. φξθ: should be φξθ—.

PAPYRUS CCLXVI.—1st or 2nd cent.

THE long account which follows is somewhat of a puzzle. It has lost both beginning and end, and has nowhere any heading which explains its contents. It is divided into sections, marked by numbers which probably indicate the days of the month. Each section, or day, is again made up of some twenty-three to twenty-five subdivisions, each of which is headed by the name of a person and consists of a record of the payment of certain sums of money for various purposes. The same purposes often recur in several of the subdivisions. The names of persons which stand at the head of each subdivision are substantially the same in each section. At the end of each section the sums which have passed for each purpose are summarized, and the grand total is stated.

This is about all that is certain with reference to this account. The rest is mainly conjectural. It is not even clear whether the sums of money mentioned represent payments or receipts; and the object to which the whole account relates is quite obscure. What have been described above as the 'purposes' for which the payments are made are in almost all cases represented by proper names alone; only occasionally is there such an entry as οψο (= ὄψου), implying expenditure for food, and seeming to show that the account may be taken as one of money paid, not received. One very frequent entry is under the head of παραχρημα, a term which certainly does not carry its own explanation with it. It is possible that the whole is the account of the manager of some large work, that the subdivisions represent the sub-contractors or foremen for different parts of the work, and that the heading παραχρημα stands for advances for current expenses. The fact that some of the payments are for food, and that others are to persons described as ιχθ(υοπώλης) or ονη(λάτης), is in accordance with this hypothesis; but the matter cannot be said to be clear, and several details in the account must stand over for elucidation from other sources. Some of the payments are for religious purposes (ll. 117, 353, 411, etc.).

The payments are usually made in copper drachmas, and in large sums, the totals for the day varying between 10 talents 2200 drachmas and 12 talents 1200 drachmas. The only exception to this system occurs in the entries under the head of παραχρημα, most of which are stated in the items as < δ (= 4 drachmas) and are then reckoned in the totals as 2000 drachmas. It is obvious that the former notation (in which alone the symbol for 'drachmas' is used) represents drachmas of a different currency, and one naturally thinks of silver; but then the ratio between silver and copper (silver : copper :: 1 : 500) is wholly at variance with all that we know as to the exchange values of the two metals in the Roman period. In Pap. CXXXI, for instance, it is definitely laid down that the ratio between them in the year 78 A.D. was only 24 : 28 (see vol. I of this *Catalogue*, p. 167), while even in the time of the Ptolemies it was never more than 1 : 120. If it were possible to suppose that the entries to which the symbol < is prefixed represent payments in gold, the

proportion would be more intelligible; but gold drachmas are never met with in the papyri. The problem must be commended to the consideration of numismatists and metrologists.

The writing occupies both sides of the papyrus. On the *recto* 26 columns are preserved, besides four which have been washed out to receive some demotic writing; and the days to which the accounts relate run from the 6th to the 11th, with parts of the 5th and 12th. Hence it may be calculated that about 10 columns have been lost from the beginning of the roll. On the *verso*, where the writing runs in the opposite direction to that on the *recto*, 31 columns are preserved, the days being the 7th to the 12th, with parts of the 6th and 13th. In order to bring these days of the succeeding month to the position which they hold on the *verso* of that part of the papyrus which contains the 5th to the 12th of the earlier month, it may be calculated that the *recto* included the first 24 days of the one month, while the *verso* contained the last six days of that month, a summary of the accounts for the whole month, and 17 days of the next month. The whole length of the roll, on this calculation, would be about 21 feet, of which only 6 ft. 2 in. are here preserved.

As the accounts on the *verso* are in exactly the same form as those on the *recto*, and are also in a worse state of preservation, it has been thought sufficient to print the *recto* text alone.

(Col. 1.)

.....
 Συρος [υ]
 παραχρημα [$< \delta$]
 — βυ
 Ορσενουφισ Π[απειτος]
 5 παραχρημα $< \delta$
 κ, χ̄ [χ]
 — β̂χ
 Νεκθιν^ο Σαταβ[ουτ^ο]
 Διδας ιχθ Β^ο [β̂]
 10 — β̂
 Ανουβας [Σαταβουτος]
 Συρος [. .]
 παραχρημα [. .]
 — β̂
 15 Πεκυσ^τ Ηρ[ακληου]
 Διδας ιχθ Β[^ο] β̂σ

παραχρημα [ω]

— γ̂
 Νεβχης Σ[το]τοη^τ
 20 Συρος σ
 Καστωρας β̂
 about ten lines wanting

(Col. 2.)

[Τεσε]ν^ο Ακειους
 παραχρημα $< \delta$
 και . . . ου . α χ
 35 — β̂χ
 Πατυνις Πατυνιος
 Νειλος Β^ε β̂ω
 Λαχης Β^ο ω
 — γ̂χ L μισθ^ο χ
 40 — γ̂
 Δαμας Σαταβουτ^ο

Line 6. χ̄: *i.e.* χαλκοῦ, as distinguished from the more valuable drachmas of the preceding entry. Cf. l. 102.

Line 9. ιχθ Β^ο: *i.e.* ἰχθυοπώλης Βουβάστου. For the latter supplement cf. l. 143. In some cases the letters ιχθ are omitted; *e.g.* ll. 143, 150. Another individual, Laches, is similarly described, cf. ll. 74, 86, etc.

Line 37. Νειλος: the writing in the MS. resembles Νειλας throughout; but such a form is unknown, and in cursive hands

ο is often very imperfectly formed. Β^ε: Βερνικίδος, cf. l. 129.

Line 38. Β^ο: Βουβάστου, cf. l. 86.

Line 39. L: the sign of subtraction, as in Pap. CCLXVII above (p. 130, note on l. 2).

Line 40. — γ̂: the second, or net, total, is distinguished from the first, or gross, total by a small circle beneath the line which is the symbol for 'total.' The result is a symbol identical with that used in other papyri for 'artaba.'

	Συρος	\hat{a}	Ωριων	χ
	παραχρ ^η	\hat{a}	Νειλος B ^ε	..
	—— $\hat{\beta}$		παραχρημα	< δ
45	Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ θεου		—— [. .]	
	Νειλος B ^ε	υ	85 [Πεκ]υσ ^ι Αγχωφ ^ι	
	παραχρ ^η	< δ	Λαχης Βου ^β	[ω]
	—— $\hat{\beta}\nu$		παραχρημα	[< δ]
	Πεμαις Πατυνιος		—— $\hat{\beta}\omega$	
50	Συρος	$\hat{a}\nu$	Σαταβους π ^λ ουσ ^ι	
	Καστωρας	$\hat{\beta}\chi$	90 παραχρημα	< δ
	Λαχης B ^ο	σ	—— $\hat{\beta}$	
	—— $\hat{\delta}\sigma$		Π[ενεε]υς [Ωρου]	
	Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ ουσ ^ι		about 2 lines wanting	
55	παραχρημα	< δ	(Col. 4.)	
	—— $\hat{\beta}$		95 Πεκυσ ^ι Πανεχωτ ^ο	
	[Πε]μαις Πεμαι ^ο		Συρος	σ
	. . . . . ς B ^ο	$\hat{a}\chi$	παραχρημα	< η
	. . . . .	$\hat{\beta}$	—— $\hat{\delta}\sigma$ L μισθ ^ο	\hat{a}
60	about 4 lines wanting		— $\hat{\gamma}\sigma$	
	(Col. 3.)		100 Δαμας Πανομιευ ^τ	
	Δα[μα]ς Ακειους		παραχρημα	< δ
65	Εθν ^ο . [L] ωριν ^ω	..	και χαλκου	υ
	Διδ[ας] ιχθ B ^ο		—— $\hat{\beta}\nu$	
	—— $\hat{\beta}$		Πατυνις ηγουμενος	
	Ωρ[ος] Πεμαιος		105 Νειλος B ^ε	$\hat{a}\sigma$
	Συ[ρος]	[ω]	—— $\hat{a}\sigma$ εχ ^ι	
70	Λα[χη]ς B ^ο	χ	/ $\bar{\lambda}\iota$ $\hat{\beta}\omega$ κ _ι μισθ ^ο	$\hat{\beta}\tau$
	παραχρ ^η	< [δ]	/ $\bar{\lambda}\iota$ $\hat{\epsilon}\psi$ L εκασ	ι
	—— $\hat{\gamma}\nu$		Συρος	$\bar{\lambda}a$ < χ
	Ακ[ης] π ^λ ουσ ^ι		110 παραχρ ^η < ξ	$\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$
	Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	[ψ]	κ _ι $\bar{\chi}$	$\hat{\delta}\chi$
75	—— ψ		κ _ι οψ ^ο σι ^λ α	χ
	Δαμ[ας] Ωρου		Διδας B ^ο	$\hat{\epsilon}\omega$
	παραχρημα	< δ	Καστωρας	$\hat{\delta}\chi$
	και $\bar{\chi}$	ω	115 Νειλος B ^ε	$\hat{\delta}\omega$
	—— $\hat{\beta}\omega$		Λαχης	$\hat{\delta}\psi$
80	Πατυνις Σαμβουτ ^ο		Θεω τ ^η	$\hat{\beta}$

Line 45. Πεκυσ^ι(ς) π^λ θεου: this is one of a series of very puzzling entries. Two persons, Pecusis and Tesenuphis, are described (in place of a patronymic) as π^λ θεου (Tesenuphis being, however, four times described instead as son of Akes, ll. 32, 142, 421, 579); while three, Akes, Pecusis, and Satabous, are described as π^λ ουσ^ι (the last-named once as son of Vebis, l. 355). The meaning is quite obscure, and it can only be suggested that ουσ^ι and θεου respectively indicate the estate

to which the accounts relate, and the temple of the local god; the one set of men belonging to the estate and the others to the temple. If the account relates to building operations, π^λ might stand for πλινθουργός. Cf. l. 104 Πατυνις ηγούμενος, for a similar substitution of a description for a patronymic.

Line 107. $\bar{\lambda}$: = talent.

Line 112. σι^λ: cf. l. 532; apparently the same measure as in Berl. Pap. 21, Col. II. l. 18, but the word is unknown.

	Εθν ^ο ω ^ι ωριν ^ω	υ	παραχρ ^η	β̂
	Ωριων	χ	— γ̂	
120	ισα		(Col. 6.)	
	ξ̄	τ̄		
	Πατυνις Σαμβου ^τ		Ακης π ^λ ους ^ι	
	Νειλος Β ^ε	âχ	Λαχης Βου ^β	âω
	παραχρ ^η	< δ	160 — âω	
125	— γ̂ L μισθ ^ο	χ	Αρμιευς Αρμιευ ^τ	
	(Col. 5.)		Συρος	γ̂
	Πεκυσ ^ι Πανεχω ^τ		— γ̂	
	Συρος	[β̂χ]	Δαμας Ακειους	
	Ωριων	[ω]	165 Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	âσ
	Νειλος Βερνικι ^δ	[χ]	παραχρημα	âχ
130	παραχρημα	ω	— β̂ω	
	— δ̂ω L μισθ ^ο	[β̂]	Πατυνις κ, Πεμαι ^ο	
	— β̂ω		Συρος	σ
	Πεκυσ ^ι Ηρακλιου		170 Καστωρας	êχ
	Εθν ^ο Μελανα ^τ κ . . ω		— êω L μισθ ^ο	σ
135	Δαμας ερ̂γ	ω	— êχ L Πε ^μ	γ̂
	παραχρημα	âυ	Πατυ ^ι	β̂χ
	— γ̂		Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ ουσι	
	Δα[μας] Σαταβου ^τ		175 Διδας Β ^ο	γ̂σ
	[Λαχ]ης Βου ^β	âω	— γ̂σ	
140	[Καστ]ωρας	âσ	Πενεευς Ωρου	
	— [γ̂]		Συρος	âω
	Τεσενουφισ Ακειους		παραχρ ^η	< δ
	Διδας Βου ^β	β̂	180 — γ̂ω L μισθ ^ο	â
	Καστωρας	âχ	— β̂ω	
145	— γ̂χ L μισθ ^ο	â	Ανουβας Σαταβου ^τ	
	— β̂χ		παραχρημα	< η
	Πεμαις Πεμαιος		— δ̂ L μισθ ^ο	â
	Συρος	â	185 — γ̂	
	Λαχης Β ^ο	â	Σαταβους π ^λ ους ^ι	
150	Διδας Β ^ο	β̂	πα ^ρ	< δ
	Νειλος Β ^ε	â	— β̂	
	— ê L μισθ ^ο	β̂	(Col. 7.)	
	— γ̂		Πεκυσ ^ι Αγχωφι ^ο	
	Νεβχης		190 Συρος	â
155	Συρος	[â]	Λαχης	β̂

Line 120. ισα: *i.e.* the figures tally.

Line 121. ξ̄: the day of the month, probably. τ̄, which is repeated with each date, is obscure: perhaps = τ(έρ)ακται).

Line 161. Αρμιευς: so written plainly on the *verso*, though

here rather resembling Αρωιευς.

Line 168. Πατυνις κ(αι) Πεμαιος: coupled as being both sons of Patunis, *cf.* ll. 36, 49.

	— γ	
	Ωρος Πεμαιος	
	Λαχης B°	âσ
195	παραχρημα	β̂
	— γσ	
	Νεκθν° Σαταβουτ°	
	Καστωρας	âχ
	παραχρημα	â
200	— β̂χ	
	Πεκυστ° πλ̂ θεου	
	Νειλος B°	β̂
	— β̂	
	Δαμας Ωρου	
205	παραχρημα	< η
	— δ̂ L μισθ°	â
	— γ	
	Νεβχης Στοτοητ	
	παραχρημα	< δ
210	— β̂	
	Δαμας Πανομιεντ	
	Εθν° πρῶτ̂ κ̂αρ̂ B°	ω
	παραχρημα	σ
	— â	
215	Ορσεν° Παπειτ°	
	παραχρῆ	γ̂
	— γ	

(Col. 8.)

	/ χ̂ λ̂ι δ̂ν κ̂ι μισθ°	λ̂α β̂ω
	/ λ̂ιβ̂ âσ L εκ̂ασ̂	ι
220	Συρος	λ̂α δ̂χ
	Εθνος	âχ
	Δαμας ερ̂γ̂	ω
	παραχρ̂ < λβ	λ̂β δ̂
	και χαλκου αλλαι	λ̂α δ̂ω
225	Λαχης	λ̂α âω
	Καστωρας	λ̂α δ̂
	Νειλος Βερνι°	λ̂α υ
	Διδας Βουβ̂	λ̂α β̂ν
	Ωριων ον̂	ω
230	ισα	

Line 218. χ̂: i. e. χαλκοῦ.

Line 221. Εθνος: under this head is given the sum of the entries in ll. 134 and 212, though the words following εθνος are

	ξ̂	τ̂
	Πενεευσ Ωρου	
	Εθν° υπ° τους πρ̂	â
	Συρος	â
235	— β̂	
	Νεκθν° Σαταβουτ°	
	Διδας ιχθ B°	β̂
	παραχρημα	χ
	— β̂χ	
240	Δαμας Ωρου	
	Διδας Βουβ̂	β̂
	παραχρῆ	< δ
	— δ̂ L μισθ°	â
	— γ	

(Col. 9.)

245	Πεκυστ° πλ̂ θεου	
	παραχρημα	< δ
	— β̂	
	Πεκυστ° Πανεχωτ°	
	Διδας ιχθ β̂°	β̂ω
250	Συρος	υ
	— γσ	
	Ωρος Πεμαιος	
	Συρος	γ̂
	Λαχης Βουβ̂	âω
255	— δ̂ω L μισθ°	âω
	— γ	
	Πεκυστ° Αγχωφι°	
	Διδας ιχθ B°	ω
	Λαχης ιχθ B°	σ
260	— â	
	Πεκυστ° πλ̂ ουσ̂	
	Καστωρας	β̂
	— β̂	
	Ανουβας Σαταβουτ°	
265	Λαχης ιχθ B°	ω
	Εθν° ον̂	ω
	οψ̂ ω̂ Χαιρ̂ δια̂	âσ
	— β̂ω	

different in each case.

Line 233. πρ̂: perhaps πρεσβυτέρους.

Line 267. Χαιρ̂ δια̂: Χαιρήμονι διακόνω.

	Νεβχης Στοτο ^η		Εθν ^ο Μελανα ^τ Παυ ^λ	\hat{a}
270	Συρος	$\hat{a}\chi$	— $\hat{\epsilon}$ L μισθ ^ο	$\hat{\beta}$
	παραχρημα	< δ	310 — $\hat{\gamma}$	
	— $\hat{\gamma}\chi$		Πατυνις Σαταβου ^τ	
(Col. 10.)			Εθν ^ο Μελανα ^τ	ω
	Πεκυσ ^ι Ηρακληου		Πατυνις ηγ ^ο	$\hat{\beta}$
	Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	$\hat{a}\nu$	παρα $\bar{\chi}$	σ
275	— $\hat{a}\nu$		315 — $\hat{\gamma}$	
	Δαμας Σαταβου ^τ		Δαμας Πανομιεν ^τ	
	παραχρημα	< δ	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	χ
	— $\hat{\beta}$		παρα $\bar{\chi}$	< δ
	Πεμαις Πεμαι ^ο		— $\hat{\beta}\chi$	
280	Συρος	$\hat{\gamma}\omega$	320 Ορσεν ^ο Παπει ^τ	
	Λαχης Βου ^β	χ	παραχρημα	< δ
	— $\hat{\delta}\nu$ L μισθ ^ο	$\hat{\beta}$	και χ^{ι}	ω
	— $\hat{\beta}\nu$		— $\hat{\beta}\omega$	
	Τεσεν ^ο π ^λ θεου		Ακης π ^λ ουσ ^ι	
285	Συρος	\hat{a}	325 / $\bar{\lambda}\theta\hat{\delta}\nu$ κ _ι μ ^λ	$\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{a}$
	Διδας B ^ο	$\hat{a}\chi$	/ $\bar{\lambda}\iota\hat{\epsilon}\nu$ L εκασ	ι
	— $\hat{\beta}\chi$ L μισθ ^ο	σ	Συρος	$\bar{\lambda}\beta\sigma$
	— $\hat{\beta}\nu$		Εθνος	$\hat{\gamma}\chi$
	Πεμαις κ _ι Πατυνι ^ο		οψου	$\hat{a}\sigma$
290	Συρος	ω		
	Διδας B ^ο	\hat{a}	(Col. 12.)	
	παραχρ ^η	< η	330 Διδας Βου ^β	$\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{\epsilon}\omega$
	κ _ι $\bar{\chi}$	σ	παραχρ ^η < μδ	$\bar{\lambda}\gamma\hat{\delta}$
	— $\bar{\lambda}\alpha$ L Πατυ ^λ	$\hat{\gamma}\sigma$	και χ^{ι}	$\hat{a}\omega$
295	Αρμιενς Αρμιεν ^τ		Λαχης B ^ο	$\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{\beta}\omega$
	Συρος	χ	Καστωρας	$\hat{\beta}$
	παραχρ ^η	< δ	335 Πατυνις ηγ ^ο	$\hat{\beta}$
	— $\hat{\beta}\chi$		εχ ^ω Απο ^λ $\bar{\theta}$	
	Δαμας Ακειους		ισα	
300	Διδας B ^ο	\hat{a}		
	παραχρ ^η	< δ	$\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\tau}$	
	— γ		Πενεενς Ωρου	
(Col. 11.)			340 Συρος	$\hat{a}\sigma$
	Σαταβους π ^λ ουσ ^ι		παραχρημα	< δ
	παραχρημα	< δ	— $\hat{\gamma}\sigma$	
305	— $\hat{\beta}$		Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ θεου	
	Νεβχης Νεβχει ^ο		Νειλος ιχθ B ^ο	$\hat{\beta}$
	Λαχης Βου ^β	$\hat{\delta}$	345 — β	

Line 313. ηγ^ο : ἡγούμενος, cf. l. 104.

	Πεκυστ' Αγχωφιος		Δαμας Πανομιε	
	Πρωκλος	âσ	παραχρημα	< δ
	παραχρημα	< δ	Καστωρας	υ
	—— γσ		390 ——— βυ	
350	Δαμας Ωρου		Ακης πλ ουστ	
	παραχρημα	< δ	παραχρ ^η	< δ
	κ ₁ χ̄	χ	(Col. 14.)	
	κ ₁ Θεω τ ^η ζ̄	â	Ορσενουφισ Παπειτ ^ο	
	—— γχ		παραχρημα	< δ
355	Σαταβους Ουηβι ^ο		395 και χαλκου αλλαι	ω
	Καστωρας	β̂	—— βω	
	—— β̂		Πεκυστ' Πανεχ ^ω	
	Δαμας Ακειους		παραχρημα	< δ
360	παραχρ ^η	< η	Εθνος	â
	—— L μισθ ^ο	â	400 ——— γ̂	
	—— γ̂		Πεκυστ' πλ ουστ	
(Col. 13.)			Πρωκλος	âχ
	Ωρος Πεμαιος		—— âχ	
	Συρος	β̂	Δαμας Σαταβουτ ^ο	
	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	ω	405 Καστωρας	ω
365	Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	â	παραχρημα	âω
	—— γω L μισθ ^ο	χ	—— β̂χ	
	—— γσ		Νεβχης Νεβχειους	
	Νεκθν ^ο Σαταβουτ ^ο		Ωριων	χ
	Ωριων ον ^η	χ	410 παραχρημα	υ
370	παραχρημα	< δ	και Θε ^ω τ ^η ζ̄	β̂
	—— β̂χ		—— γ̂	
	Πατυνις Σαταβουτ ^ο		Αρμιευς Αρμιευτ	
	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	âυ	Δαμας Πασ ^ω	â
	Ωριων	χ	415 παραχρημα	< δ
375	Νειλος Βερνικι ^δ	â	—— γ̂	
	—— γ̂ L μισθ ^ο	â	Νεβχης Στοτο ^η	
	—— β̂		Συρος	υ
	Ανουβας Σαταβουτ		Νειλος B ^ε	β̂
	Καστωρας B ^ε	χ	420 ——— βυ	
380	παραχρημα	< δ	Τεσεν ^ο Ακειους	
	και χ̄	σ	παραχρ ^η	< δ
	—— β̂ω		—— β̂	
	Πεμαις Πεμαι ^ο		(Col. 15.)	
	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	âχ	Πεκυστ' Ηρακλη ^ο	
385	παραχρημα	âυ	425 Συρος	âχ
	—— γ̂			

	παραχρημα —— β̂σ	χ	Τεσενουφισ Λκειους	
	Πατυνις Πατυνιος		465 παραχρημα	< δ
	παραχρημα	< δ	—— β̂	
430	—— β̂		Δαμας Σαταβοντ ^ο	
	Πεμαις Πεμαι ^ο	ου ^λ	Καστωρας	â
	Πανομι ^ε Ωπε ^ω	ου ^λ	παραχρημα	< δ
	/ λ̄θ̄ ε̄χ̄ κ̄ μ̄ β̂χ̄		470 ——— γ̂	
	/ χ̄ λ̄ι β̂σ L εκασ	ι	Πεμαιος Πατυνιος	
435	Συρος	ε̄σ	Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	χ
	παραχρ ^η < νς	λ̄δ δ̂	παραχρημα	ω
	και χ̄	ε̄ω	και οψου χ ^{οι} δ	χ
	Νειλος Β ^ε	ε̄	475 ——— β̂	
	Πρωκλος τ̄α ^μ	β̂ω	Πεκυσ ^ι Πανεχωτ ^ο	
440	Θεω τ ^η ξ̄	γ̂	Συρος	â
	Καστωρας Β ^ε	γ̂ω	Καστωρας	â
	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	γ̂ω	παραχρημα	â
	Εθνος ω ^ι αβασ ^υ	φ	480 ——— γ̂	
	και Ουαλερι ^ω	φ	Πατυνις Πατυνιος	
445	Δαμας Πασ ^ω	â	παραχρημα	< δ
	Λαχης Β ^ο	â	και χαλκου	â
	Ωριων ονη ^λ	âω	—— γ̂	
	ισα		(Col. 17.)	
	θ̄	τ̄	485 Νεβχης Νεβχειους	
450	Πενεευσ Ωρον		Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	âω
	παραχρημα	< δ	Καστωρας	ω
	—— β̂		—— β̂χ̄	
	(Col. 16.)		Αρμιευσ Αρμιεν ^τ	
	Δαμας Πανομιεν ^τ		490 Συρος	β̂υ
	Συρος	γ̂	παραχρημα	σ
455	—— γ̂		—— β̂χ̄	
	Πανομιευσ Πανο ^μ		Πεκυσ ^ι Ηρακληνου	
	Συρος	χ	παραχρημα	< δ
	—— χ̄		495 ——— β̂	
	Νεβχης Στοτοητι ^ο		Πεκυσ ^ι Αγχωφιος	
460	Συρος	γ̂	Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	âω
	Διδας ιχθ B ^ο	β̂υ	Καστωρας	âω
	—— ε̄υ L μισθ ^ο	β̂	Νειλος Βερνικι ^δ	σ
	—— γ̂υ		500 ——— γ̂ω	
			Ωρος Πεμαιος	
			Λαχης ιχθ B ^ο	χ

Line 431. ου^λ: οὐδέν.

Lines 443, 444. In the items these two payments are combined, appearing simply as Εθνος â, l. 399.

	παραχρημα	< δ	Διδας ιχθ B°	âχ
	— β̂χ		— âχ	
505	Νεκθν° Σαταβουτ°		(Col. 19.)	
	Ηρακλειδ° ον°	âχ	545 / χ̄ λ̄ι β̂ω κ̄ μισθ°	δ̂
	παραχρημα	υ	/ λ̄ια ω L εκασ	ι
	— β̂		Συρος	λ̄α δ̂ω
510	Πεκυστ° πλ ουστ°		παραχρ̄ < μ	λ̄γ β̂
	Συρος	ω	και χ̄	λ̄α âχ
	παραχρημα	< δ	550 και οψου	β̂χ
	— β̂ω		και Θεω τ° [η̄]	â
	Δαμας Ωρου		Διδας ιχθ B°	êω
515	— β̂ παρ°	< δ	Καστωρας	δ̂χ
	(Col. 18.)		Λαχης Βουβ̂	êω
	Πατυνις Σαταβουτ°		555 Νειλος B°	γ̂υ
	Ηρακλειδ° ον°	âχ	Ηρακλειδ°	êσ
	Νειλος Βερνικιδ°	γ̂σ	ισα	
	παραχρημα	υ	ῑ τ̄	
520	— êσ L εχ̄ ερ̄ γ̄ ζ̄ β̂		Νεβχης Στοτοητ̄	
	— γ̂σ		560 Συρος	âυ
	Σαταβους πλ ουστ°		Διδας ιχθ B°	â
	παραχρημα	< δ	παραχρημα	â
	— β̂		— γ̂υ L κ̄ν° πλ	â
525	Πεμαις Πεμαιος		— β̂υ	
	Λαχης ιχθ B°	β̂ω	565 Δαμας Πανομι°	
	— β̂ω		Εθν° τωι ρ°	β̂υ
	Πεκυστ° πλ θεου		παραχρημα	â
	Ηρακλειδ°	β̂	— γ̂υ L κ̄ν° πλ	â
530	— β̂		— β̂υ	
	Ανουβας Σαταβουτ°		570 Δαμας Σαταβουτ̄	
	οψου σιλ° β̂	β̂	— β̂ παρα	< δ
	Θεω τ° η̄	â	(Col. 20.)	
	— γ̂		Νεβχης Νεβχειους	
535	Δαμας Ακειους		Αρμιευς Δαματ°	â
	παραχρημα	< δ	575 Καστωρας	β̂
	κ̄ χ̄	â	παραχρημα	χ
	— γ̂		— γ̂χ L καιν° πλ	â
	Ορσενουφισ Παπειτ°		— β̂χ	
540	παραχρημα	β̂ω	Τεσενουφισ Ακειους	
	— β̂ω		580 Νειλος B°	β̂
	Ακης πλ ουστ°		— β̂	

Line 520. εχ̄ ερ̄ γ̄ ζ̄ : in the summary (l. 545) this is reckoned under the heading of μισθός, cf. l. 639.

585	Αρμιευς Αρμιευτ ^ο		παραχρημα	ν
	παραχρημα	< δ	—— β̂	
	και χαλκου αλλαι	ν	625 Πατυνις Σαταβουτ ^τ	
590	—— β̂ν		Εθν ^ο εις τ υπο ^κ	β̂
	Πεκυστ ^ι Ηρακλιου		Νειλος Β ^ε	β̂
	παραχρημα	< δ	—— δ̂ L καιν ^ο π ^λ	â
595	κ ₁ χ̄	ν	—— γ̂	
	—— β̂ν		630 Νεκθν ^ο Σαταβουτ ^τ	
	Ακης π ^λ ουστ ^ι		Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	β̂
600	Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	β̂	παραχρη ^η	χ
	—— β̂		—— β̂χ	
	Δαμας Ακειους		Πεμαις Πεμαιος	
605	παραχρημα	< δ	635 Νει ^λ Β ^ε	β̂
	κ ₁ χ̄	ν	—— β̂	
	—— β̂ν		(Col. 22.)	
610	Πατυνις Πατυνιος		Δαμας Ωρου	
	παραχρημα	< δ	π[αραχ]ρημα	< η
	και χ̄	ν	—— δ̂ L εχ ^ι Αρ ^ω ερ ^γ	â
615	—— β̂ν		640 — γ̂	
	Ανουβας Σαταβ ^ο		Πεκυστ ^ι π ^λ θεου	
	Νειλος Β ^ε	β̂ω	παραχρημα	< δ
620	—— β̂ω		—— β̂	
	(Col. 21.)		Σαταβους π ^λ ουστ ^ι	
	Πεκυστ ^ι π ^λ ουστ ^ι		645 Καστωρας	âσ
625	Διδας ιχθ Βουβ ^β	ν	παραχρημα	< δ
	Μυσθας υπ ^η	β̂	—— γ̂σ	
	—— β̂ν		Πενεευς Ωρου	
630	Πεκυσι Αγχωφι ^ο		Συρος	ν
	Συρος	γ̂ν	650 Εθνος εις τ υπο ^κ	β̂
	Εθνος εις τ υπο ^κ	â	—— β̂ν	
635	—— δ̂ν L μισθ ^ο	âν	Ορσεν ^ο Παπειτ ^ο	
	—— γ̂		παραχρημα	< δ
	Ωρος Πεμαιος		κ ₁ χ̄	ω
640	Νειλος Βερνι ^ε	β̂ν	655 — β̂ω	
	—— β̂ν		Πανομιευς Πανομ ^ι	ου ^ι
	Πεμαιος Πατυνιος		/ λ̄θ̄ ε̄σ κ ₁ μισθ ^ο	β̂ν
645	Εθνος	τ	κ ₁ υπ ^ε κ ₁ ν ^ο π ^λ	δ̂
	παραχρη ^η	< δ	/ λ̄ῑ ε̄χ̄ L εκασ	ι
	κ ₁ χ̄	τ	660 Συρος	âω
650	—— β̂χ		Διδας Β ^ο	λᾱ β̂ω
	Πεκυστ ^ι Πανεχωτ ^ο		παραχρη ^η < μδ	λ̄γ̄ δ̂
	Ωριων	âχ		

	κ, $\bar{\chi}$ Εθνος	$\bar{\lambda}\alpha\tau$ $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{a}\psi$		Πεμαις Πεμαιος Συρος	ω
			700	Λαχης	ω
(Col. 23.)				παραχρ ^η	< δ
665	Καστωρας	$\hat{\gamma}\sigma$		— $\hat{\gamma}\chi$	
	Νειλος Β ^ε	$\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{e}\sigma$		Πεμαις Πατυνιος	
	Μυσθας υπ ^η	$\hat{\beta}$	705	Λαχης ιχθ Β ^ο	ω
	εχ ^ι ναυ ^ε ον ^ο			παραχρημα	< δ
	Αρμιευς Δαματ ^ο	\hat{a}		— $\hat{\beta}\omega$	
	εχ ^ω απ ^ε α . . . ι			Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ ουσ ^ι	
	Ωριων ον ^η	$\hat{a}\chi$		Συρος	$\hat{a}\chi$
670	ισα		710	παραχρημα	ψ
				— $\hat{\beta}$	
$\bar{\iota}\alpha$	$\bar{\tau}$			Νεκθν ^ο Σαταβου ^τ	
Αρμιευς Αρμιευτ ^ο				παραχρημα	[< δ]
Συρος υ. ^ι	[σ]			κ, $\bar{\chi}$	ω
Ηρακλει ^δ	$\hat{\beta}$		715	— $\hat{\beta}\omega$	
675	παραχρημα	σ		Σαταβους π ^λ ουσ ^ι	
Θεων λογ ^ο π ^λ μ ^η Σεβ ^ι	\hat{a}			Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	[$\hat{\beta}$]
— $\hat{\gamma}\nu$ L καιν ^ο π ^λ	\hat{a}			— $\hat{\beta}$	
$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ $\hat{\beta}\nu$				Ωρος Πεμαιος	
Νεβχης Νεβχει ^ο			720	[Λ]αχης ιχθ Β ^ο	$\hat{\gamma}\sigma$
680	Συρος	$\hat{\beta}$		— $\hat{\gamma}\sigma$	
οψου χ ^ο	χ			Πενεευς Ωρου	
— $\hat{\beta}\chi$				Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	$\hat{a}\nu$
Τεσεν ^ο π ^λ θεου				παραχρ ^η	< δ
685	Συρος	$\hat{a}\chi$	725	L μισθ ^ο	σ
παραχρ ^η	ν			$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ $\hat{\gamma}\sigma$	
— $\hat{\beta}$					
Ακης π ^λ ουσ ^ι			(Col. 25.)		
παραχρημα	< δ			Πεκυσ ^ι π ^λ θεου	
— $\hat{\beta}$ L μισθ ^ο	\hat{a}			παραχρημα	< δ
690	$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ \hat{a}			— $\hat{\beta}$	
Πατυνις Πατυνιος			730	Δαμας Ακειους	
Ηρακλει ^δ	\hat{a}			παραχρημα	< δ
Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	$\hat{a}\chi$			— $\hat{\beta}$	
— $\hat{\beta}\chi$				Πεκυσ ^ι Ηρακλιου	
(Col. 24.)				παραχρημα	< δ
695	Δαμας Σαταβουτ ^ο		735	κ, $\bar{\chi}$	\hat{a}
Διδας ιχθ Β ^ο	$\hat{a}\sigma$			— $\hat{\gamma}$	
παραχρ ^η	ω			Πεκυσ ^ι Πανεχωτ ^ο	
— $\hat{\beta}$				Συρος	σ
				Ηρακλει ^δ	ν

740	παραχρημα κ, $\bar{\chi}$ — $\gamma[\chi]$ Πατυνις Σαταβουτ ^ο Νειλος	< δ \hat{a} $\hat{a}\omega$	765	Καστωρας Πρωκλος παραχρημα — $\hat{\beta}\omega$ Ορσεν ^ο Παπ[ειτ] ^ο Πανομι ^ε Πανο ^μ	χ χ σ ου ^ι ου ^ι
745	παραχρ ^η — $\hat{\beta}\nu$ Δαμας Ωρου παραχρημα — $\hat{\delta}$	χ < η	770	/ $\bar{\lambda}\iota\hat{\beta}\omega$ κ, $\mu[\iota\sigma\theta^ο\hat{\beta}\sigma]$ κ, υπερ κν ^ο π ^λ / $\bar{\lambda}\iota\alpha$ L εκασ Συρος	\hat{a} ι $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\sigma$
750	Πεκυσ ^ι Αγχωφι ^ο παραχρημα κ, $\bar{\chi}$ — $\hat{\gamma}$ Ανουβας Σαταβουτ ^ο	< δ \hat{a}	775	Ηρακλειδ ^δ ον ^η παραχρ ^ρ < ξ κ, $\bar{\chi}$ κ, Θεω	$\hat{\gamma}\nu$ $\bar{\lambda}\epsilon\hat{\beta}$ $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\hat{a}\nu$ \hat{a}
755	παραχρημα — $\hat{\delta}$ L μισθ ^ο — $\hat{\gamma}$	< η \hat{a}	780	κ, οψου Διδας Βου ^β Λαχης Βου ^β Νειλος Β ^ε Καστωρας Πρωκλος ισα	χ $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\sigma$ $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\sigma$ $\hat{a}\omega$ χ χ
(Col. 26.)					
	Δα[μας] Πανομιεντ ^ο παραχρ[ημ]α και χαλκου αλλαι — $\hat{\gamma}$ Νεβχης Στοτοη ^τ Λαχης ιχθ ^ο Β ^ο	< δ \hat{a} $\hat{a}\nu$	785	$\bar{\iota}\bar{\beta}$ Πενεευσ Ωρου — $\hat{\beta}$	$\bar{\tau}$ παρ ^α < δ

Line 773. $\bar{\lambda}\alpha\sigma$: the items give 1 tal. 400 dr.

Line 775. < ξ $\bar{\lambda}\epsilon\hat{\beta}$: 60 drachmas of the higher value = 5 talents of copper exactly.

PAPYRUS CCCLXXI.—1st cent.

NOTE of an instalment, paid in the month Caesarius (= Mesoré), of the price of a tower in the street Βιθυνῶν ἄλλων τόπων (*cf.* p. 218), containing a dye-house, etc. The writing, which is fine and bold, appears to be of the end of the first century. The heading, προθεσ(μία) Καισαρείω, is written in a smaller and more cursive style.

προθεσ̄ Καισαρειω
Β[ι]θυνων αλλων τοπων
πυργου εν ω βαφειον και ετερα χρη

στηρια (ιβ L ανελημφθη < ρπα — χ^ο)
 5 προσ^δ < ια F ό χ^ο / ργγ
 (ιδ L υπεσχετο Ηρων Ευδαιμονος αποχην οβ[. . .

PAPYRUS CXCIH verso.—2nd cent.

ON the back of the land-register which has been printed above (p. 120) is written the following curious document, which appears to contain the accounts of a pawnshop. The three columns of which it consists are numbered respectively $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\iota}\alpha$, $\bar{\iota}\beta$, so that nine columns are wanting from the beginning and an unknown quantity from the end. The accounts are written very roughly, in corrupt Greek, and are much mutilated; still, a good deal can be made out as to the articles pledged and the sums advanced on them. All the borrowers seem to be women. The articles pawned consist chiefly of rings, drinking-vessels, and the like, but in three instances (ll. 22, 33) the borrower has pawned her shirt ($\chi\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\acute{\nu}$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omicron\varsigma$ λευκός, $\chi\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\acute{\nu}$ κόκκινος, $\chi\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\acute{\nu}$ καλλάϊνος). The amounts borrowed are not large. The new white shirt only realized an advance of 11 drachmas, the green one being taken as security for 16, and the scarlet for 20. A loan of 60 drachmas is covered by a lamp-stand and a duplex lamp (ll. 28, 29). Rings are pledged for 4, 8, and 16 drachmas.

The document bears dates in the 14th and 15th years, and appears to belong to the 2nd century.

(Col. I.)

$\bar{\iota}$

Ταλης θυγατηρ Τανεφρε^μ της [. . .] . νεφρ . . [. . .] σημ^α α προειχ^ω
]ιλι Φαμεν^ω χρησην . < ιγ[. . .] απο λ^ο α [. . .] . και δ
 εν]ε^χ ασημ^ο δακτυριτρι^ω $\bar{\alpha}$ [.συμ . . ιγ[. . .] . δ[. . .] . τ^ο δακτυρι^α

5]μης [. . . .]καμης Παωπι . . κδ [εν]ε^χ [
]μ^α καρ . [. . .]κρηλι^ς $\bar{\alpha}$ [
 (a cancelled line, much mutilated)
]ηκι [. . . .]ταυ . [
]μης ωρ[. . .]ου μου[. .] < 5 ενε^χ α[. . .] και κ[
 10]τι^μ λευκα και ασημ^α δακτυριτ[ρι]^α . . αυκι^α $\bar{\alpha}$
] / ενε^χ χαρκ^α σ]καφι^ν $\bar{\alpha}$ (και ομολ[. .]^ν χαρκ^α $\bar{\alpha}$)

Line 4. ενε^χ: ἐνέχυρον.

δακτυριτρι^ω: this word occurs several times, cf. ll. 10, 27, 28, 32, 44, in each case with the epithet ἄσημος. The form is unknown, but it can hardly be anything but a variant of δακτύλιος. Rings would be a very natural kind of pledge, and the epithet ἄσημος shows that some object in the precious metals is intended. In l. 44 it is coupled with μνήσκος, which occurs

in the LXX as a neck-ornament. For the interchange of λ and ρ cf. l. 45, ποτη^λ = ποτήρια.

Line 11. Round brackets, here and elsewhere in this text, indicate that the passage has been cancelled in the original.

χαρκ^α σκαφι^ν: cf. ll. 18, 24, 45. Qu. for καρχήσια (or χαρακτὰ) σκάφια? Cf. notes on ll. 28, 45.

-]ια ελαβε^ε τη^ν αμην και τη^ν υτρισκ^η . . ομολ οβ^ε . . χαρκ^α .
 ελ]αβε^ε παντ^α αυτη^ς ενε^χ < κη κ[αι] τοκ^ο < δ — ιζ . . και τοκ^ο
]νικο^ς δι^α τα . . η^λ Πανεφρ^ε Πα . . απ^ο Φαμεν^ω τ^ο ιδ — η
 15]γ / αι < λς

(Col. 2.)

ι[α]

- Λιδ Φαωφι β Θερμουθι^ς γυν[η . . . α]παλλαξες (< κη ενε^χ κιτω^ν)
 χορις αλλο^ν φιλι ιη ο^μ < η ενε^χ χαρκ^α [σ]καφι^ν α εν λιν^ο Τυβι ις < κδ
 σι(τη^λ σφυ . . αξιτ . κ^ο α) Μεχιρ ιγ ο^μ δι^α (τη θυγατρι < η ενε^χ σιτη^λ λα σιτικ α)
 20 Παχ^ω ι δα < η και τοκ^ω — δ [ε]λαβε^ε τα σιτη^λ απ^ο Μεχιρ ιγ
 Μεσορ^η λ ο^μ δι^α του αδρος < ις ενε^χ . .]νο^ν λουτηριω^ν α Επαγωμεν^ω β ο^μ η αυτη Θερμου^θ
 < ια ενε^χ κιτω^ν αγναφ^ο λευκ^ο α [Θωθ] θ ο^μ < κ ενε^χ κιτω^ν κοκκιν^ο α
 ιε Λ Φαωφι [.] ο^μ δι^α ο[. . .]νας και [.] . < ι ενε^χ μελα^ν λιθι^ν θυειω^ν μικρ α [.]^α θ
 ενε^χ χαρκ^α σκαφι^ν α [.]να [.] . . . ζευκ^ο [] Αθυρ θ δα < κδ τοκ^ω [. .] ελα[. .
 25 τος φυλι^ν απ^ο ιδ Λ [Τυ]βι ιδ [.] . α [.]δο^{σι} < ια τοκ^ο — ε λ . . . [. .
 ελαβε^ε το κιτω^ν απ^ο ιδ Λ Επα[γομενων .]

Λιδ Φαωφι δ Ταβους γυνη . . [. . .] . . . ενε^χ ασημ^ο δακ[τ]υριτρι^ω α χορι^ς αλλ[ο^ν ο]φιλι
 κα ο^μ < η ενε^χ ασημ^α δακτυριτρι[α .] Αθυρ ι ο^μ < ξ = . ενε^χ χαρ . . λυχο^νι α και
 λυχνον διφανι^ν α

(Col. 3.)

ιβ

- 30 Λιδ Φαωφι ιβ Σωτηρις Χαραης < η ενε^χ
 Αθυρ δ (δα < δ ενε^χ ασημ^α [δα]κτυριτρι^ω β [
 κα (δα < ις ενε^χ κιτω^ν καλλαινω^ο α) [
 κδ δοσι < δ κ (ο^μ < ις ενε^χ ασημ^ο δακτ[
 35 Μεχιρ θ ο^μ < δ και ελαβε^ε το ιματι^ν ων ενε^χ τ[
 ο^μ χρησι[.]ν^ο ψ — γ χορι^ς αλλο^ν οφιλι Φαρ^μ[
 Επαγωμε^ν δ ο^μ δο^{σι} < δ ιε Λ Θωθ δ ο^μ [
 το ιματι^ν [κοκ]κιν^ο ις [δο]^{σι} < ζ Φ[α]ωφι [
 ιδ Λ Αθυρ . [. .] τρι[. .] περιδ[. .]ι[. .] α < [
 40]αις υ[.] π[.]εσωρ < [.]αι Φα[ωφ]ι του ιγ [. . .] δ και α[
 τοκ^ω < ις ιδ] ο^μ χρησι τ^ο ιε Λ Θωθ γ εω^ς ι αλλ^ο < [

Line 12. ελαβε: i.e. received back, took out of pawn.
 υτρισκην: i.e. υδρίσκην.

Line 18. χορις αλλο^ν φιλι: cf. ll. 27, 36 and probably l. 3.
 Qu. = χωρις άλλων όφειλών (or ών όφείλει)? There is no trace
 here of an ο before the φ, but there is in ll. 27 and 36.

ο^μ: όμοίως.

Line 20. δα: δάνειον.

Line 21. αδρος: probably for ανδρός.

Line 28. λυχο^νι: probably for λυχνίον. If χαρ . . be the same
 word as in χαρκ^α σκαφι^ν, it seems to confirm the explanation
 of it as = χαρακτόν.

Line 29. λυχνον διφανι^ν: evidently = a lamp with double
 light, though the proper form of the epithet may be doubtful.

Line 33. καλλαινω^ο: presumably referring to its colour, =
 καλλάινος.

Line 39. περιδ [. .] ι[. .]: probably = περιδερίς.

/ εἰ κεφαλ[αίο]ν < ν̄ και τον τοκ^ω ἀπὸ τη^σ αὐτω^ν ημ . [
 τοῦ ἐν^χ ἀσημ^α δακτυριτρι^α πλατεα^ν γ̄ και μηνισκ^ο.
 45 / ἀσημ^α ἦ και χαρκ^α σκαφι^ν ᾱ ποτη^λ β / χαρκ^α γ̄

Line 45. ποτη^λ: = ποτήρια. χαρκ^α here seems to be contrasted with ἀσημα, which again favours the interpretation χαρακτά.

PAPYRUS CCII.—A.D. 98–117.

THIS fragmentary account is only of interest on account of its statement of the rates of interest on various loans. The left-hand portion of the papyrus is lost, but the portion which remains expressly mentions three different rates of interest, *viz.* 1 drachma (per mina per month), 1 drachma 3 obols, and 1 drachma 5 obols, corresponding respectively to 12, 18, and 22 per cent. per annum. The reading of the emperor's name in the first line is a little doubtful, but it appears to be Trajan. If not Trajan, it must be Hadrian, since neither Vespasian nor Domitian used the formula Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, and Gordian is too late for the handwriting.

L . . Τρ]αϊανου
 Καισαρος του κ]υριου
 σω]ματος S ἀφ̄ τουτων τοκος S φμ̄ εκ S α
]ιν προς S . .
 5 ενε]χυρων S ᾱ̄ τουτων τοκ[ος] S πρ̄ εκ S αρ̄
] S χ
]ν ενεχυρων
] S σξ̄ τουτων τοκος S μρ̄ εκ S αρ̄
] S σ
 10] S ρ
 σω]ματος S ω απελαβ̄ S υ
 τ]οκου S ωρβ̄ γει^ν επι το αυτο S ἐωιβ̄ χ^α
]μου εκαστωι S ρ / σ
 λ]ηγατον S μ
 15]χειρογραφου S σ γεινονται αλλαι S
]σένων πεπραμενων
]ν S φνβ̄
] S τ

Line 3. ἀφ̄: the second figure is rather doubtful; if it is right, the period of the loan is 3 years.

Line 16. σκευων: the κ is inserted above the line in a different hand.

PAPYRUS CCVI *b.*—2nd cent.

LIST of names, followed by sums in drachmas and obols; headed $\epsilon\chi\theta(\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma)$. Perhaps a pay-sheet, the amounts all being small. In two columns, the figures belonging to the second being lost.

(Col. 1.)		Λουκρητ		S β =
		(Col. 2.)		
	$\epsilon\chi\theta$			
	Ψακι . . . α	S γ f	20	Αριος [.]
	Α[.]φ . ς	S ε =		Ψουλ [.]
	Τ ης	S η F		Κυρ[ο]ς [.]
5	Η . . .	S ε f		Γανος [.]
	Προ . . .	S . f		Πο[.] . [.]
	Π . . ικ[.]	S ε —	25	Κοπρη[.] . [.]
	Παρις νεω	S ε f		Τεπεσι[.] . [.]
	Μωρος	S α —		Ηρακλ[.] . [.]
10	Βησαριω	S β χ ^l		φλ .
	Ερεννις	S β χ ^l		γ . οσ[.] .
	Πουμαχ	=	30	. . ου[.] .
	Ερεννις μεγ	S β =		. εωρ[.] .
	Ακης	S β χ ^l		= . ευ[.] .
15	Ηρων Αλεξ	S α F		γεγ[.] .
	Αμου-	S γ F		κν[.] .
	απο Πτο ^λ	S δ α S δ F	35	an erasure
	Πτολις	S β χ ^l		

PAPYRUS CCIII.—2nd or 3rd cent.

A SHORT account of money paid by a person named Gemella, in the third year of an unnamed emperor. The payments are made in every month except Phaophi, Phamenoth, Pharmouthi, and Pauni, and two payments are made in Pachon and Epeiph. All the payments except the last (in Mesoré) are of four drachmas. The purpose appears to be connected with the business of weaving, perhaps a tax or licence.

$\gamma //$ Θωθ \bar{a} Γεμελλα υπερ
 $\gamma\epsilon\rho^{\delta} < \delta$ Αθυρ $< \delta$ Χοιαχ $< \tau\epsilon[\sigma]$
 $\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma / < \delta$
 $\tau\upsilon\beta\iota$ δραχμας τεσσαρες $/ < \delta$
 5 $\mu\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ δραχ τεσσαρες $< \delta$
 $\pi\alpha\chi\omega\nu < \tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma / < \delta$

ο[^μ] τεσσαρες < δ Επιφ < τεσσα
 ρες / < δ ο^μ τεσσαρες / < δ
 Μεσορη < β //

PAPYRUS CLVI.—A. D. 208 (?).

THE following list is of the nature of an account, though its exact purpose is not clear. It consists of a list of names, each followed by the statement of a sum in drachmas. These sums are invariably multiples of 4,—8 and 12 being the commonest. The list is divided into sections, one being headed *πρὸς πόσιν*, which might = ‘for drink,’ but is more probably a proper name (*cf.* the next papyrus, Pap. CCCLXX, l. 1); another is headed *πρὸς Ἀβουν*, which is certainly a proper name, and others by the names of villages, Karanis and Heracleia, which tell us nothing as to the purpose of the account. The document is dated in January of the 16th year, and would appear from the handwriting to belong to the end of the second or beginning of the third century, which practically limits the choice to the reigns of Marcus Aurelius [= A. D. 175–6] or Severus [= A. D. 207–8]. The handwriting is in favour of the latter date.

	Λ ις //	Τυβι λ //	
	Εριως Ταγας	< ιβ	
	Στοτοητις ὕειος	< ιβ	
	Τεμας Ξιακίς	< ιβ	
5	Πακυσίς Πακυσσεως	< ιβ	
	Μελας αδελ	< ιβ	
	Ορσενουφίς Εριως	< δ	
	Αμουν Αμμωνιου	< ιβ	
	Σωτηριχος γερ	< ιβ	
10	Τεμας αδελ	< ιβ	
	Σωτας Πακυσσεως	< ιβ	
	Παβους Θακητος	< η	
	το εξ[. . .] . πε[.]ιε ^ω	< ιβ	
	Αμ[ουν] Απυγχεως	< ιβ	
15	Παβους Πακυσσεως	< ιβ	
	[Πετ]εσουχος . . του	< ιβ	
	Σωτα[ς] Σωτ[ου]	< ιβ	
	Ορσενουφίς Σωτηρι ^χ	< ιβ	
	Απυγχις Απ[υ]γχε ^ω	< λβ	
20	προς Ποσιν		
	Πτικινος γερ	< ιβ	
	Απυγχις Σαραπιων	< λβ	
	Ουητιπας Πατωτος	< ιβ	

	Σαταβους Μοιρου	< ιβ
25	Σαταβ[ους] Παβουτος	< ιβ
	Σαταβους Παβουτ ^{υπεμ} ο	< δ
	Παβους υειος	< ιβ
	Πανεσνηους Λαξος	< μη
	Ίουστος Παβουτ ^ο	< ιβ
30	Σωτας αδελ	< ιβ
	προς Αβουν	
	Πανι[ς] Πατητος	< ιβ
	Απυγ[χισ]	< μ
	Πλη[.]	< η
35	Πλα[.]	< η
	Πα[.]	< η
	Αμ[. . . .]	< ιβ
	Παν ιας	< ιβ
	Παβο[υς] Ψεν	< δ
40	[Π]ακυ[σις] Αλε .[. .]	< η
	(Col. 2.)	
	Συρος Παουητητος	< ιβ
	Ωριων Θασιατος	< μ
	Σωτας Σατ	< η
	Ατης Σαταβουτος	< ιβ
45	Στοτοητις λαξος	< κ
	Καλαβελ μητ Διοσκορ	< ιβ
	Σωτας Κητητου	< ιβ
	Οριων Σωτου	< η
	Πεκυσις Σωτου	< ιβ
50	Καρανις	
	Πακυσις Πολιουειτος	< η
	Πεθεους Πτολεμαιου	< η
	Πατης Πανατο[ς]	< η
	Ηρακ ^λ	
55	Ορσενουφισ [. .] βουκο[. .]	< η
	Σινας Παουητητος	< [.]
	Τεμας Αρπαλ[ο]υ	< η
	[Σ]αταβου[ς] . . ους	[<] η
	[Ο]ννοφρις Καταβωλεως	< η
60	Κανβελ μητ Ζωτηρι ^δ	< ιβ
	Ηρηναις μητ Ληνευς	< δ
	Πασκεπεις	< δ

Παειηους Εμ . ουτος < η
 65 [...]ο^λ ποιμενων Αβουτος < κ
 Γ το ζ δια ακιωνι
 < χξδ

Endorsed: απο κωμης Η^μ.

And, written in the reverse direction: απο κω Μητροδωρου

PAPYRUS CCCLXX.—2nd or 3rd cent.

THE meaning of this account is not quite clear. It is headed λόγος κληρίων Πόσιτος, and therefore purports to be a list of the debts of Posis in various places which are enumerated. In several cases mention is made of a μεσίτης, who may be the surety for the debt; and at the end the debtor states that he has given (qu. pledged?) a white ox and an ass in the field, apparently for 8 drachmas, a sum so small that the transaction must certainly be a pledge rather than a sale. The writing is rough and the grammar bad. The localities mentioned are otherwise unknown.

λογος κληριων Ποσιτος
 εν τοπω Τωναλμεις
 λεγ̄ οψονιω < η και
 μετρα σιτου η'
 5 και εν το^λ Χεσονομων
 οψονιων μεσιτων
 Παβο[.]κατος < κδ
 και Πεϊηους λαξος αλ^λ < η
 συν [.] μεσιτων Πακυσις < ιβ
 10 και [τον] αυτον το^λ Χεσονομων
 ο [.] η και λευγον
 βο[.]ν εδωκα Ωριωνι Παβουτος
 και ονω εις εν αγρω -η
 συν μεσιτων Διονυσιος < ις

Line 4. This line is a later insertion by the same hand.

Line 5. το^λ: τόπω.

Line 11. λευγον: λευκόν.

Line 12. βο[.]ν: apparently a corruption of βοῦν.

Line 13. ονω εις: for ὄνον ἕνα.

10. *Private Letters.*

PAPYRUS CCCLVI.—1st cent.

THE section of private letters, which follows, contains nothing of very great interest. None of them is dated, and most are mutilated. The first, the handwriting of which shows it to belong to the first century, is a request that some drugs, which are to be delivered to a friend of the writer for transport to Alexandria, may be of good quality. The writer, Procleius, warns his correspondent against trying to palm off on him a rotten article, which will not pass muster in Alexandria. The formula of the letter (the writer's name preceding that of his correspondent in the heading, and ἔρρωσο being used in the salutation instead of εὐτύχει) shows that it is written to a person of lower standing than the writer himself. See above, p. 165. At the same time, the greeting in l. 17 (ἀσπάσαι τοὺς σοὺς πάντας) seems to indicate that there can be no great inequality in station.

Προκληῖος Πεκνσεῖ τω
 φίλτατῳ χαιρεῖν
 καλῶς ποιήσεις ἰδίῳ
 κινδυνῶ το καλὸν πῶ
 5 λήσας ἐξ ὧν εἰαν σοὶ εἰ
 πῇ φαρμακῶν εἶεν
 χρεῖαν Σώτας ὁ φίλος
 μου ὥστε ἐμοὶ κατε
 νεγκεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀλε
 10 ξανδρείαν εἰαν γὰρ ἀλ
 λῶς ποιήσης ὥστε σα
 πρὸν αὐτῷ δοῦναι το
 μὴ χωρὺν ἐν τῇ Ἀλε
 ξανδρεία γεινωσκε
 15 σαυτὸν ἐξόντα πρὸς ἐμε
 περὶ τῶν δαπανῶν
 ἀσπασαὶ τοὺς σοὺς πάντας
 ἐρρωσσο

On the *verso* is written

Πεκνσεῖ

and another word, of which the ink has almost entirely disappeared, perhaps [ἀπο]δῶς (*sic*).

PAPYRUS CXLIV.—1st cent. (?)

A CURIOUS letter from a servant to his master, complaining that he has neither work nor food. The boy from the Arsinoïte nome (who should have brought his supplies) is sick, and he has not the necessities of life. He begs his master to take steps to relieve him, and not to leave him uncared for in a strange land. The most curious phrase in the letter is that in which the writer says he has been without food for two days, 'so that I did not even dine with the nomarchs' (line 5; *cf.* note on l. 7). The papyrus has been folded before the ink was dry, and the writing is consequently blotted.

Χαιροις κυριε μου Αθηνοδωρε
 Αλεξανδρος επασπαζομαι
 παρακαλω νωθρευσαμενον μου
 και ασειτησαντος ημερας δυο
 5 ωστε με μετα των νομαρχων
 μηδε συνδιπνησαι εξαιρετως
 και του παιδαριου μου απο του Αρσι
 νοιτου ασθησαντος μεχρι σημε
 [ρον μετα των] επιτηδειων μοι μη
 10 παρον[τος διο] παρακαλω προνο
 ησαι ο παι[. . .] ινα δυνηθη το παι
 δαριον μου ελθειν προ[ς μ]ε με
 τα των επιτηδειων δεομαι ουν
 κυριε μου μη αφειναι με επι
 15 ξενης αδιαφορηθηναι

Line 7. *απο του Αρσινουιτου*: probably = the boy who should have brought provisions from the Arsinoïte nome. The writer was perhaps out in the desert, and the nomarchs seem to have been the officials who superintended the transport of goods from

one village to another (*cf.* Grenfell and Hunt's *Greek Papyri*, II. xlv).

Line 8. *ασθησαντος*: for *ασθενήσαντος*.

Line 16. There are very slight remains of the salutation.

PAPYRUS CXC.—3rd cent. (?)

THE writer of this letter, who addresses his correspondent, Agrippinus, as 'brother' (though this does not necessarily imply relationship), is answering complaints which the latter has made as to his not sending certain due supplies of provisions. He answers (1) that he didn't send because Agrippinus wrote to say that he was himself coming, (2) that he did (subsequently) send; and he proceeds to establish the latter statement by giving a list of the provisions which he had sent. This occupies the second column of the letter. The formula of salutation, *ἐρρῶ(σ)θαί σε εὔχομαι*, suggests the fourth century as a probable date, but the writing hardly seems so late as that.

(Col. 1.)

- . . .]αν Αγριπεινω τωι
 [αδελ]φω πλειστα χαιρειν
 [επ]εμψας μοι Επιστολην εν
 [η γρ]αφεις μοι μεμφομενος
 5 οτι δια σεαυτου ουδε εν ημιν
 επεμψας Εγω μεν ηθελον
 π[ε]μ[ψ]αι καθ εκαστην ημε
 ραν αλλ επι υπο χεραν γραφεις μοι
 οτι αναβαινω τουτου χαριν ου
 10 κ επεμψα και καθως γραφεις
 μοι δ[ια τ]ης αυτης επιστολης
 οτι εξ[ε]τασον εν τη μητροπολει
 τι επρ[αξ]αν οι αντιδικοι ημων
 γεινωσκε οτι εξ ουτου εκομισα
 15 [υ]μιν τ[η]ν επιστολην παρα Μαρω
 νος π[ερ]ι τα επιμηνια η μην
 α μετε[γ]ραψας πεμφθηναι σοι
 επε]μψα δια Ευτυχη
 [τος]ν ευ[. .] δυν[.]
 20] . νε μοι αναβηναι εξε
]εως σοι πεμψω τι επρα
 [ξαν] γ[ειν]ωσκε οτι [.]παρκαν
 . . .] . σ[. . .] αρουρας κα[ι] τον ελε
 ωνα [. . .]ας των κατε[.]ιακαν
 25] . τους παρ[. . .]ων ηξοι
ερ]ρωθαι σε ευχομαι

(Col. 2.)

- γραφη επιμ' οψ[ω]
 νιων ων επεμ
 ψα δια Ευτυχητος
 30 αρτου χοινικια
 κ
 και αρτων [ζε]ν
 γη ια
 λαγανιων ζευ
 35 γη κ̄
 φοινι^κ $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{o}}$ α

Line 5. οτι κ.τ.λ.: the quotations from letters received are all given in direct narration after *οτι*, cf. ll. 9, 12.

Line 8. χεραν: = χείρα, cf. index of words in vol. I, s. v. χείρ. επι = ἐπεί, and ἦν must be supplied; 'when the matter was in hand.'

Line 27. επιμ': the last letter is doubtful; no doubt for ἐπιμηνίων, cf. l. 16.

Line 34. λαγανιων: probably = λαγάνων, cakes. λαχανίων, vegetables, would also be possible, but they would not be reckoned by ζεύγη.

αρτοφοινι^κ ζεν^γ κ^α
 ελεων ωμων $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{o}}$ ζ
 ελεων κερ[α]μια γ
 40 οξους κεραμιν α
 ελεου χουν α ζ
 σφυρις ε[λεω]ν τα
 ριχηρων περυσι
 νων
 45 χιλωμα οπ . . σ[εμι]
 δαλιν κ . [. . .]ς

Line 38. ελεων : = ελαιων, and so below.

Line 42. σφυρις : = σπυρίς.

PAPYRUS CLVII *a*.—2nd cent. (?)

LETTER from a master to some slaves, saying that they have been doing violence to the house of one of their fellow-slaves, a camel-herd, and commanding them to restore to him his property or else bring it to himself (the master).

παρα . . κελλου
 ιδετε τ[η]ν οικιαν του
 συνδουλ[ο]ν σου του καμη
 λειτρ[οφου] πρεσβυτου επη
 5 ρεα[ζ]ε[τε] και αποδ[ο]θητω
 αυτω τα αυτου η ενεγκε
 αυτα προς εμε

Line 7. This line is so faint as to be almost invisible, and there seems to be room for one or two letters between αυτα and προς.

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXIX.—3rd cent. (?)

LETTER on private affairs, but containing a reference to the requisitioning of camels for the service of the prefect. The formulas at the beginning and end of the letter resemble those of the fourth century, but the writing hardly seems so late.

Τιθισεις Ειρηνω[ν]ι
 τω φιλτατ[ω] χαιρε[ιν]
 Προ μεν παντων ευχομαι
 [σ]ε υγαινειν πανοικησια
 5 εβουλομην μεν εγω ελθειν

- εἰναι σοι κατα [π]ροσωπον
 διηγησομαι τα συνβαν
 τα μοι περι των καμηλῶ
 επεμψα μεν γαρ αυτα
 10 προς τας χριας του λαμ
 προτατου ηγεμονος
 ενεκα ουν χριας ανε
 [. . . .]εα . [. .]ει β[. . .]ν
 εχιν με και τας αυτης
 15 ε εν[. .]ασ αισχ .
 . [.]να σου [.]ηλωσαν
 μ[.]ια του αγαδιδους
 το . σοι το επιστολιον
 ασπασαι Αμμωναν
 20 και τα παιδια σου
 ερ[ρ]ωσθαι σε ευχομαι

PAPYRUS CCCI.—A. D. 138-161.

THIS fragmentary papyrus contains the end of a contract for the conveyance of a freight of merchandise by boat. The contracting party, evidently the captain of the boat, makes oath by the *τύχη* of the emperor Antoninus Pius to take all care of his cargo and to deliver it in safety at the weighing-house (*ζυγοστασία*) in the city (probably Alexandria). From the fact that a counter-signature in official form is added at the foot of the document it seems probable that the cargo was state property, presumably corn. Cf. p. 99.

-
 της εξ . [. . . .]νωι επι το[ν]
 εμβαλλομενου συναγοραστι
 κου πυρου ομνυω την
 αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Τιτου
 5 Αιλιου Αδριανου Αντωνινου
 Σεβαστου Ευσεβους τυχην αν
 τιλημψασθαι της χριας πισ
 τως και επιμελως και πασαν
 φροντιδα ποιησασθαι του πα
 10 ραμειναι τους επιπλους με
 χρι της εν πολει ζυγοστασιας
 και παραδω[σω] τον γομον

σωον και ακακουργητον
 τω ε[μ]αι[του] κινδυνω
 η ενσχ[ε]θειν τω ορκω

A[πο]λλ . . . σεσημ

II. Miscellaneous Documents.

PAPYRUS CCLXV.—1st cent.

THE most interesting among the miscellaneous documents of the Roman period is the mathematical papyrus of which the text is here given. It consists of rules for the conversion of amounts stated in one kind of artaba into the corresponding amounts in other kinds. It has long been known that the Egyptian measures underwent considerable variations, and that different standards for the same measure existed simultaneously; just as at the present time there are 'imperial' pints and 'reputed' pints, and pounds Troy and pounds avoirdupois. Much new information on the subject has, however, been given by the papyri; and the present document is a considerable contribution to it. It enumerates no less than six different kinds of artaba, known respectively by the names δρόμω, χαλκῶ, ἀνηλωτικῶ, Φιλίππου, Γάλλου, Ἑρμοῦ; and it gives rules for the reduction of amounts in one denomination to their corresponding values in each of the others. The method employed is in each case to take 625 as the figure to start from, and to show what it becomes in each denomination. *E.g.* take the first problem of the papyrus (ll. 1-5). 'Given 625 artabas of the standard δρόμω: How many will they be in χαλκῶ, at (*i.e.* the difference between the two denominations being) 28 per 100 artabas? Do as follows: Multiply the 625 artabas by the 28 which represents the difference per cent.; result, 17500 artabas. Divide this by 100; result, 175. Add this to the 625; result, 800 artabas of the standard χαλκῶ. Q.E.D.'

From these problems we obtain the relative values of each of the denominations given; and the result is as follows:

δρόμω : χαλκῶ	::	32	:	25	(<i>i.e.</i> 25 artabas of the standard δρόμω = 32 of the standard χαλκῶ)
„ : ἀνηλωτικῶ	::	168	:	125	
„ : Φιλίππου	::	7	:	6	
„ : Γάλλου	::	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	:	75	
„ : Ἑρμοῦ	::	5	:	4	

Somewhat simpler figures are obtained by adopting the denomination χαλκῶ as the basis of comparison; and it is to be observed that in the case of conversions between any of the other denominations it is usual to begin by reducing the given denomination to χαλκῶ

(e.g. l. 11, where $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\iota\sigma\omicron\nu$ = 'reduce to $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$,' and so *passim*). The ratios then stand as follows:

$\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega} : \delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$	::	25 : 32,	or	100 artabas $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$	= 128 $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$
„ : $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\lambda\omega\tau\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$	::	21 : 20,	„	105 „ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\lambda\omega\tau\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$	= 100 „
„ : $\Phi\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omicron\nu$	::	10 : 11,	„	100 „ $\Phi\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omicron\nu$	= 110 „
„ : $\Gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$	::	200 : 207,	„	„ „ $\Gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$	= $103\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ : $\text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon$	::	25 : 26,	„	„ „ $\text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon$	= 104 „

Or, finally, if arranged in order of size, and taking $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$ as the standard,

1 artaba $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$	
= $1\frac{1}{8}$ „ $\Phi\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\omicron\nu$	
= $1\frac{7}{30}\frac{1}{6}$ „ $\Gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$	
= $1\frac{1}{4}$ „ $\text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon$	
= $1\frac{7}{25}$ „ $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$	
= $1\frac{4}{12}\frac{3}{5}$ „ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\lambda\omega\tau\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$	

It will be observed that there is an inconsistency in the first two of the tables given above as to the value of the artaba in the standard $\text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon$. In the table on the basis $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$, it appears as slightly smaller than the artaba $\Gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, whereas in the table based upon $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$ it is slightly larger. See the note on l. 57.

Now of all these six names, only one is already known from the papyri, namely $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$, which occurs in documents at Berlin, Vienna, and the British Museum, in the form $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega \delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega \tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$ (cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCVIII, l. 13, Berl. Papp. 86 l. 16, 290 l. 14, Rain. Corp. Papp. XXIV l. 20, XXXI l. 15, XLV l. 21)¹; where it will be noticed that the stipulation is, in effect, that the loan shall be repaid in the standard in which the artaba was the largest. Three artabas are, however, mentioned in Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXV, one of them being unnamed, and therefore probably the artaba in common use at the time (4th cent.) and place (near Hermonthis) at which the papyrus was written, while the others bear the names $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$ and $\phi\omicron\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$ respectively². The ratios between these are thus given in the papyrus; the unnamed artaba : the artaba $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$:: 25 : 24 (*i.e.* 24 of the unnamed artabas = 25 $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$), while $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega} : \phi\omicron\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$:: 7 : 9. There are no ratios in the present papyrus which *exactly* correspond with either of these; but the ratio between $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$ and $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega$ is nearly identical (within a fraction of $\frac{1}{288}$) with that between $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$ and $\phi\omicron\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$, and the ratio between the unnamed artaba and the artaba $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$ is still more nearly identical (within $\frac{1}{576}$) with that between $\text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon$ and $\chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega}$. This double parallel justifies the conclusion that the respective standards are identical, viz. that

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega &= \phi\omicron\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega} \\ \chi\alpha\lambda\kappa\hat{\omega} &= \theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega} \\ \text{'}\epsilon\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon &= \text{the unnamed artaba;} \end{aligned}$$

¹ The form of the phrase, as given by the respective editors of these volumes, varies, the Berlin publication giving it as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega \delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omicron\nu \tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu$, the Rainer Corpus as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega \delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omega\nu \tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$. It is quite possible, however, that, in the very cursive characters of much 2nd century writing, $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omega\iota$ might be misread as $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omega\nu$, or even as $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omicron\nu$. In the British Museum papyri the reading $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omega\iota$ is certain.

² See vol. I of this Catalogue, p. 192, and compare Wilcken *Gött. gelehrt. Anzeiger*, 1894, p. 743, and Hultsch, *Drei Hohlmasse der römischen Provinz Ägypten*, in Fleckeisen's *Jahrbücher f. class. Philol.*, 1895, hft. 2, p. 81. In a recent article in the *Berichte der Sächs. Gesellsch. der Wissensch., philol.-hist. Cl.*, 1897, Prof. Hultsch argues that the artaba $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega \phi\omicron\rho\iota\kappa\hat{\omega}$ is identical with that in use at Pergamum.

and the identification receives a further confirmation by its providing an explanation of the name 'Ερμού, which, as it now appears from the comparison with Pap. CXXV, is the standard of Hermonthis. A similar local standard, belonging to a much less important place, is mentioned in Pap. CCXVI, l. 15 (p. 186), μέτρῳ τετάρτῳ θεοῦ Σοκνοπαίου. The names Γάλλου and Φιλίππου remain unexplained, but the former may be derived from the name of the first Roman prefect of Egypt, while the latter suggests a Macedonian origin. Further discoveries may hereafter elucidate this point, and also explain the remaining term, ἀνηλωτικῶ, which (the smallest artaba of all) may be the artaba of common currency, used when no stipulation was made requiring a higher standard. It is worthy of note in conclusion, that the standard χαλκῶ or θησαυρικῶ, in which (to judge from the latter name) payments were made to the Treasury, is the one with which all the others have the simplest and most easily calculated relations¹. The actual sizes of the several artabas are not stated.

An unusual mode of expressing fractions in this papyrus deserves notice, as an exception to the rule that fractions can only be expressed in Greek with unity for the numerator. That system is exemplified here also, e.g. l. 28 where $\frac{1}{12}$ is written as $\text{Υ γ ιβ} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$. But in a few places a fraction is expressed by writing the denominator above the numerator; e.g. l. 40, where $\frac{\rho\kappa\eta}{\rho} = \frac{100}{125}$. Cf. l. 49, $\frac{\iota\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{1}{11}$, &c. This method, as Prof. Hultsch has kindly pointed out in a private letter, is regularly used by Diophantus (cf. *Diophanti Alex. opera*, ed. P. Tannery, and Hultsch's review of it in *Berl. Philol. Wochenschr.* 1894, p. 805); but it has not hitherto been found in the papyri.

The papyrus is considerably mutilated at the end, but the missing sections can be restored with certainty. The date appears, on palaeographical grounds, to be in the first century, but it cannot be called certain.

(Col. I.)

δρομῶι $\frac{1}{10}$ χκε αἱ χαλκῶι ποσαι πρὸς κῆ
 ταις ρ $\frac{1}{10}$ ὡς δει ποιησαι ποιεῖ τας $[\frac{1}{10}]$ χκε
 ἐπὶ τας [κῆ] του διαφορου / $\mu\zeta\phi$ [του]των
 το ρ / ροε ταυτας προσθες ταις $\frac{1}{10}$ χ[κε]
 5 / χαλκῶι $[\frac{1}{10}]$ ω] δεδεικται
 ἀλλως ποιησαι λαβε το ρ των $\frac{1}{10}$ χκε / 5 d
 ταυτας ποιεῖ ἐπὶ τας κῆ του διαφορου
 / ροε ταυτας προσθες ταις $\frac{1}{10}$ [χκε / ω]
 και οὕτως δεδεικται
 10 δρομῶι $\frac{1}{10}$ χκε αἱ ἀνη[λω]τικῶι ποσαι
 ὡς δει ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκ[ισον ὡς]
 προ[κ]εῖται / χαλκῶι $\frac{1}{10}$ ω τουτων το κ

¹ Hultsch (*l. c.*) identifies this 'thesauric' artaba with one described in a fragment *περὶ μέτρων* (*Metrol. Script.*, I, p. 258) as being used in Roman times, which is said to contain $3\frac{1}{2}$ modii, whereas the 'old' artaba (presumably in Ptolemaic times) contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ modii. If the proportion is exact, the 'old' artaba was slightly larger than the artaba δρόμῳ (in the proportion of 135:128): but it is possible that the last-named

artaba is the one really meant, the difference being very slight.

Line I. *πρὸς κῆ ταις ρ $\frac{1}{10}$* : i. e. at 28 per cent. That is, 100 artabas δρόμῳ = 128 χαλκῶ, so that to convert artabas δρόμῳ into artabas χαλκῶ it was necessary to add 28 per cent. to the number of the former.

Line II. *χαλκισον ὡς προκεῖται*: i. e. convert into the standard χαλκῶ, as shown in ll. 1-5.

- / μ ταυτα[ς] προσθες ταις χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ω
 / ανηλωτικωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ωμ δεδεικται
 15 δρομωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι Φιλιπ^π ποσαι προς ις [β]
 ως δει ποιησαι ποιει τας $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε επι τας
 ις β του διαφορου / μνις β τουτων
 το ρ / ρδ ε ταυτας προσθες ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε
 / Φιλιπ^π $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ψκθ ε δεδεικται
 20 αλλως ποιησαι επει το διαφορον [ε]στιν [προς]
 ις β ταις ρ $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ο εστιν ε [προσ]θετον []
 (Col. 2.)
 .]ε αφαιρετον λαβε ου[ν τ]ο ε των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε
 [/] ρδ ε ταυτας προσ[θες] ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χ[κε]
 / Φιλιπ^π $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ψκθ ε κα[ι ο]υτως δεδεικται
 25 δρομωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι Γαλλ^λ ποσαι προς κγ [β]
 ως δει ποιησαι ποιει τας $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε επ[ι τας]
 κγ β του διαφορου / μδψγα β
 τουτων το ρ / ρμζ \cup γ ιβ ταυτας
 προσθες ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε / ψοβ \cup γ μβ
 30 δρομωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι Ερμου ποσαι προς κε
 ως δει ποιησαι ποιει τας $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε επι
 τας κε του διαφορου / μ̂εχκε
 τουτων το ρ / ρνς d ταυτας προσθες
 ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε / Ερμου $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ψπα d δεδεικ[ται]
 35 αλλως ποιησαι λαβε το d των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε / [ρνς d]
 ταυτας προσθες ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε / ψπα d
 και ουτως δεδεικται
 χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι δ[ρομω]ι ποσαι
 ως δει ποιησαι επει εστιν το διαφο[ρον]
 40 [πρ]ος κη ταις ρ $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ εστ[ιν] $\frac{\rho\kappa\eta}{\rho}$ μορια [ο]
 [γιν]εται / \cup [d] λβ λαβε ουν το \cup d λβ των [$\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε]
 / υπη d τ[ο]σανται χαλκωι δεδεικτα[ι]
 χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι ανηλωτικωι ποσαι
 [ως] δει ποι[ησαι λ]αβε το [κ] των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκ[ε]
 45 [/λα d προσθες] ταις $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ [χκ]ε / ανηλ^ω $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ [χνς] d

(Col. 3.)

χα[λκ]ωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε [αι] Φιλιπ^π ποσ[αι]
 ω[ς δ]ει ποιησαι [λα]βε το [κ] των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε
 / [νς κ] ταυτα[ς αφελ]ε απο των [$\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε]

Line 21. It is impossible to say whether a line is wanting at the foot of the column. So far as the sense is concerned it would be possible to go on directly from δ εστιν ε to λαβε ουν.

Line 29. μ̂β: a slip of the pen for ιβ, which is correctly given in the previous line.

Line 42. υπη d: should be υπη d λβ. χαλκωι: a slip of the pen for δρομωι.

- / φξη ^{ιά}_β τ[οσ]αυται Φιλιπ[π^ι δεδειακται]
- 50 χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι [Γ]αλλ^ι ποσαι πρ[ος γ \cup]
τα[ις] ρ $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ως δει ποιησαι πο[ιει τας]
[$\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε επι ρ] / $\mu\beta\phi$ και πρ[οσθες]
τας ρ ταις γ \cup του διαφο[ρ]ου / ργ \cup
τα[υτα]ς ει[ς] ημιση / σζ και τας $\mu\beta\phi$
55 εις ημιση / $\mu\hat{\epsilon}$ τουτων το σζ
/ χγ \cup γ $\mu\beta$ τοσαυται Γαλλ^ι δεδειακται
χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι Ερμου ποσαι προς δ
ταις ρ $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ ως δει ποιησαι ποιει
τας $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε επι ρ / $\mu\beta\phi$ και προσ
60 θες τας ρ ταις δ του διαφορου
/ ρδ λαβε ουν το ρδ των $\mu\beta\phi$
/ χ \cup d $\acute{\epsilon}$ ρ τοσαυται [Ερ]μου δεδειακται
ανηλωτικωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι χαλκωι ποσαι
ως δει ποιησαι [λ]α[β]ε το $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}$ των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε
65 / κθ $\frac{\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}}{\iota\varsigma}$ ταυτα α[φ]ελε απο των $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε
λοιπαι φρε $\frac{\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}}{[\epsilon]}$ [τοσ]αυται χαλκωι
δεδειακται

(Col. 4.)

- [ανηλω]τικωι [$\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι δρομωι ποσαι]
[ως δε]ι ποι[ησαι ταυτας χαλκισον ως]
70 [προκ]ειται [/ χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ φρε d τουτων]
[το] \cup d $\lambda\beta$ / [δρομωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ φμγ \cup d]
δεδειακται
[αν]ηλωτικωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χ[κε αι Φιλιππ^ι π]οσαι
ως δει ποιη[σαι τ]αυτα[ς χαλκισ]ον ως προ
75 κε[ιτ]αι / χ[αλκω]ι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ φρε d τουτων] ουν [αφ]ελε
το $\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}$ / νδ [θ] ταυτας αφ[ελε] α[πο] των
χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ φρε d] λοιπ^ι Φιλιππ^ι [φ]μα $\acute{\iota}\beta$
δεδειακται
ανηλωτικωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ χκε αι Γαλλ^ι ποσαι
80 ως δει ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον ως
προκειται χαλκωι $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$ φρε d ταυτας
ποιει επι ρ / $\mu\theta\phi$ και προσθες

Line 54. εις ημιση: = multiply by two.

Line 57. προς δ ταις ρ $\frac{\text{---}}{\circ}$: this ratio is, however, inconsistent with the figures given in the conversions from δρόμος; for if 100 δρ. = 125 Έρμ. (ll. 30-34), and 100 δρ. = 128 χαλκῶ (ll. 1-5), 125 Έρμ. should = 128 χαλκῶ, whereas here 100 Έρμ. = 104 χαλκῶ, or 125 Έρμ. = 130 χαλκῶ.

Line 70. φρε d: cf. l. 81. Throughout this section 595 $\frac{1}{4}$ is taken as the equivalent in χαλκῶ of 625 artabas in ἀνηλωτικῶ, instead of the more accurate 595 $\frac{5}{16}$ arrived at in l. 66. After reducing the original 625 artabas thus to χαλκῶ, the rest of the conversion is carried out according to the formulas used above in converting χαλκῶ to the other denominations.

- ρ ταις γ \cup του διαφορου του προς χαλκ^ω
 \cup ργ \cup εις ημιση / σζ και τας $\mu\theta\phi\kappa\epsilon$
 85 εις ημιση / $\mu\theta\eta\tau[\omicron]$ υτων το $\acute{\omicron}\zeta$ /
 Γαλλ^ι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ φοε $\acute{\epsilon}$ δεδεικται
 αιηλωτικωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χκε αι Ερμου ποσαι
 ως δει ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον ως προ
 κειται / χαλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ φρε d [π]οιει ουν
 90 χαλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ φ[ρε d αι] Ερμου [ποσαι] προς δ
 ταις ρ $\frac{1}{\circ}$ [ποιει] τας [$\frac{1}{\circ}$ φρε d] επι ρ

(Col. 5.)

- [/ $\mu\theta\phi\kappa\epsilon$ και προσθες τας ρ ταις δ του]
 [διαφορου / ρδ λαβε ουν το $\acute{\rho}\delta$ των $\mu\theta\phi\kappa\epsilon$]
 [/ Ερμου $\frac{1}{\circ}$ φοβ $\acute{\gamma}$ δεδεικται]
 95 [Φιλιππ^ι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χκε] αι χα[λκωι ποσαι]
 [ως δει ποιη]σαι ποιει το[υτων το $\acute{\iota}$]
 / ξβ \cup [ταυτ]ας προσθες [ταις $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χκε]
 / χαλκ[ωι] $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χπζ \cup δε[δεικται]
 Φιλιππ^ι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χκε αι δρομωι ποσαι
 100 ως δει ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον ως
 προκειται / χαλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χπζ \cup
 τουτων το \cup d $\lambda\beta$ / δρομωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ φλς \cup d ις $\lambda\beta$
 δεδεικται
 Φιλιππ^ι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χ[κ]ε αι Γαλλ^ι ποσαι
 105 ως δει [ποι]ησαι ταυτας χ[α]λκισον ως προ
 [κ]ε[ιται / χ]αλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χπζ [\cup ποιει ουν]
 [χαλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$] χπζ \cup αι Γα[λλ^ι ποσαι προς]
 [γ \cup ταις ρ $\frac{1}{\circ}$] ποιει τας $\frac{1}{\circ}$ [χπζ \cup επι ρ]
 [/ $\mu\eta\psi\eta$ και προσθες τας ρ ταις γ \cup]

(Col. 6.)

- 110 [του διαφορου / ργ \cup εις ημιση / σζ και τας]
 [$\mu\eta\psi\eta$ εις ημιση / $\mu\zeta\phi$ τουτων το $\acute{\omicron}\zeta$]
 Γαλλ^ι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χξδ d δεδεικται
 Φιλιππ^ι [$\frac{1}{\circ}$ χκε αι Ερμου ποσαι]
 ως δει [ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκι]σον ως
 115 προκε[ιται / χαλκωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χπζ \cup]
 ποιει ο[υν χαλ]κωι $\frac{1}{\circ}$ [χπζ \cup α]ι Ερμου
 ποσαι [προς δ] ταις ρ [$\frac{1}{\circ}$ π]οιει τας
 $\frac{1}{\circ}$ χπζ \cup [επι] ρ / $\mu\eta\psi\eta$ [κα]ι προσθες

Line 86. φοε $\acute{\epsilon}$: $575\frac{5}{207}$ is the exact result, so that $\acute{\eta}$ would be more accurate than $\acute{\epsilon}$. In several of the following calculations the fractions are very inexactly worked out.

Lines 90-94. For the reconstruction of these mutilated or lost lines cf. ll. 116-121.

- 120 τας ρ τ[αῖς δ] του διαφορου / ρδ
 λαβε ου[ν το] ρδ των μῆψν /
 Ερμου — χξα ἰβ̄ δεδεικται
 —
 Γαλλ^ι — χ[κ]ε αι χ^ι πο[σα]ι προς γ ∟
 ταις ρ — ως δει ποιησαι προσθες ρ̄
 ταις γ ∟ / ργ ∟ και ποι[ει] τας — χκε
 125 επι τας ργ ∟ / μδ̄[χ]πζ τουτων
 το ρ / χαλκωι — χμ[β] ∟ [γ] κδ δεδεικ
 Γαλλ^ι — χκε [αι δρομωι ποσαι]
 ως δει ποιησα[ι ταυτας χαλκισο]ν ως προ
 κειτα[ι / χαλκωι — χμβ ∟ γ κδ] τουτων
 130 το ∟ d [λβ̄ / δρομωι — φβ γ δ]εδεικτ[αι]

(Col. 7.)

- [Γαλλ^ι — χκε αι ανηλωτικωι ποσαι]
 [ως δει ποιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον ως]
 [προκειται / χαλκωι — χμβ ∟ γ κδ τουτων]
 [το κ / λβ̄ ε̄ ταυτας προσθες ταις χαλκωι —]
 135 [χμβ ∟ γ κδ / ανηλωτικωι — χοε κδ δεδεικται]
 [Γαλλ^ι — χκε αι Φι]λιππ^ι [ποσαι]
 [ως δει ποιησαι] ταυτα[s χαλκισον]
 [ως προκειται] / [χ]αλκωι — [χμβ ∟ γ κδ]
 τουτων [το] ια / νη ^{ια}_ε [ταυτας αφελε]
 140 απο των [χ]αλκωι — χμβ ∟ γ κδ /]
 Φιλιππ^ι [—] φπδ γ ἰβ̄ [δεδεικται]
 Γαλλ^ι — χκε αι Ερμου π[οσ]αι
 ως δει ποιησαι ταυτας [χ]αλκισον [ως]
 προκειται / χαλκωι — χμβ ∟ γ [κδ]
 145 ποιει ουν χαλκωι — χμβ ∟ γ κδ αι Ερ[μου]
 ποσαι πρ[ος] δ ταις ρ — ποιει τ[ας]
 — χμβ ∟ [γ κδ] επι ρ / [μδ̄]σπζ
 [και προσθες τας] ρ ταις δ [του διαφορου]
 [/ ρδ λαβε ου]ν το ρδ [των μδ̄σπζ /]
 150 [Ερμου — χιη] ε̄ δ[εδεικται]

(Col. 8.)

9 or 10 lines wanting.

[Ερμ]ου — χκ[ε αι ανηλωτικωι ποσαι]

Line 126. χμβ: this should be χμς, but the readings in ll. 140, 144, 145, 147, and the calculations in those sections show that χμβ is the figure actually taken.

Line 151. Only a small portion is left of the 8th column

which contained the conversion from the standard Έρμου. The first two sections, the conversions into χαλκῶ and δρόμῳ, are entirely lost, and it seems hardly worth while to reconstruct them; the results are, 625 artabas Έρμου = 650 artabas χαλκῶ,

- 155 $\omega\varsigma$ δει π[οιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον $\omega\varsigma$]
 προκει[ται / χαλκωι $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χν τουτων το κ']
 / λβ \cup [ταυτας προσθες ταις]
 $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χν [/ ανηλωτικωι $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χπβ \cup]
 δεδεικτ[αι]
 [Ερ]μου $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χκ[ε αι Φιλιππ^τ ποσαι]
 $\omega\varsigma$ δει π[οιησαι ταυτας χαλκισον $\omega\varsigma$]
 προκειτ[αι / χαλκωι $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χν τουτων]
 160 [το] $\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}$ / [νθ $\frac{\iota\alpha}{\alpha}$ ταυτας αφελε απο]
 [τ]ων χαλ[κωι $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ χν / Φιλιππ^τ $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$
 [φqa δεδεικται]

and 507 $\frac{13}{8}$ δρόμφ. The latter figure is obtained by conversion, as usual, through χαλκῷ, but if the conversion were made direct, as the ratio δρόμφ : Ἑρμοῦ :: 5 : 4, the result would be 500. The divergence is due to the inconsistency noticed above, on l. 57.

Line 162. One more section is needed to complete the docu-

ment, *viz.* the conversion from Ἑρμοῦ into Γάλλον, and this works out as 625 artabas Ἑρμοῦ = 628 $\frac{4}{7}$ Γάλλον. This result is, however, rendered uncertain by the doubt attaching to the ratio between Ἑρμοῦ and χαλκῷ. Calculated through δρόμφ, the artaba Γάλλον is slightly the larger of the two.

PAPYRUS CXCI.—A.D. 103-117.

THE following document is a *σκευογραφία*, or inventory of household furniture, delivered by Tertia Ancharenia, probably after her husband's death, for the purpose of a sale of the property. The purchaser is apparently Julius Agrippianus. Half the papyrus is lost; from what remains it is clear that the document belongs to the reign of Trajan, after his assumption of the title of Dacicus, and that the place of writing is in or near Karanis. The parties mentioned are Romans, which accounts for the number of Latin words occurring in the inventory (φολλατώριον, κελλάριον, φλαγέλλιον, λώρεικος, ἀμπούλλιον). Many of the words do not occur in any dictionary, and must be left unexplained. The writing is rather remarkable, several of the letters (especially κ) being oddly formed.

-] Γερμαν[ι]κο[ν] Δακικου Επιφ [. σκ]ενογραφ[ι]α
]ιανου η παραδ[οθ]εισ[α υπο τη]ς τουτου γυ[ν]αικος
 . . . Ιο[ν]λιωι Αγριππιανωι επει πρασι [τ]ου ολου ωνιου
]τιων λευκων εργων τριων
 5]ψω φολλατωριον κοκκινον καινον εν περιστρω
 . . κο[κκι]ν[αι] παλαιαι βαρυγ . . της κοκκινος πανδοσεις
]νατωριων ζευγος διφρος χαλκους γυναικειος σταμνος
]ξεστιων χαλκισκαριον ορινον ξυστρια τρια
 . . λυ]χνιας παστη χαλκη κελλαριον μεικρον συν λα

Line 1. The restored line would be Ἔτους x αὐτοκράτορος καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ κ.τ.λ., which shows that the lost part of the papyrus cannot have contained less than 45 letters, which is about equal to the part preserved.

Line 4. The end of this line is occupied by some obliterated writing.

Line 6. παλαιαι: *i.e.* παλαιαί. βαρυγ . . της: the remains of the letters favour βαρυγουτης, but a suitable word has yet to be found.

- 10]ουν γρεαγρα σκουτλια ξυλινα λελακκωμενα δυο
] φυλλια αργυρα οκτω φλαγελλιον καλαμου ινδικου
] αποτριπτον παλος ξυλινος δραγλαι λογχαι εννεα ξυλα
] περικνημειδων δερματινων ζευγος Αραβικω[ν] α
] ταβλιον γλωσσοκομιον λωρεικος σκοδισκος απο χρειας
 15] παλαια δυο οπισθια ονου υλιστηρ συν υλισταγιω . .
] πινακια νελα δυο οξυβαφα δυο αμπουλλιον εν κραβαττος
] ακοσιων και Αιβουτιου Απολλιναριου δραχμων εξηκου[τα]
]ος μιαν η δε Τερτια Αγχαρηνια την ετεραν και μετε
] Καρανιδι του Αρσινοειτου πηχων εμβατικων τριακ[οσ]ι
 20]ν Τερτια Αγχαρηνια μετα κυριου του εμου
]πιανω καθως προκειται Κυντος Αγχαρηνιος φροντιστ[ης]
] καθως προ]κειται

Line 10. γρεαγρα: *i.e.* κρεάγρα. σκουτλια: σκούτλον is given by Ducange as meaning a platter.

Lines 20-22. The subscriptions of Tertia and her brother (?), who acts as her guardian, are added in a rough, straggling hand.

PAPYRUS CCCLXIX.—2nd cent. (?).

A LIST of names, numbered in pairs, without any indication of object. The writing, which is very cursive, seems to belong to the end of the second century. Apparently it is incomplete, a number being left at the end without any corresponding names.

- α- Απυγχις Απυγχεως κ)
 Πιθιωρις Ιερεως
 β- Πακυσις Κινκιωλ . . [κ)
 Μελας Πουσιμεως
 5 γ- Παβουτ^η Παβουτος [κ)
 Κατητις Ιερεως
 δ- Απυγχις Ωριωνος κ)
 Μελας Πουσιμεως
 ε- Παβους Ψενησεως κ)
 10 Αμουνις Πανεφ'
 ε- Πετεσουχος Πωλιωνος κ)
 Καλλαπις Καλαμελ-
 ζ- Στοτοητις Εριεως κ)
 Ωριων Τασητος
 15 η- Παβους Ποξειους
 Ωριων Πεμβα
 θ- Οννωφρις Ωριωνος κ)
 Παλμις Μουλοτακος
 ι- Πακυσις Καννιτος κ)
 20 Αμουνις Κραλητος

ια⁻ Πετρωνιος Αρπαγαθου κ,
 Παρουφισ Πιωνος
 ιβ⁻ Ζηνας Παπειτητος
 Αμουνις ος
 25 ιγ⁻

PAPYRUS CCXII b.—A.D. 237.

IN conclusion may be given two fragments which contain nothing but the styles and titles of certain emperors who do not appear very often in the papyri. The first is from the reign of Maximinus and Maximus. The exact year is lost, but the occurrence of the title Dacicus, which was only assumed in A.D. 237, shows that it must belong to that year. The papyrus from which it is taken may have been a register of deeds, since remains of another document beginning with a date in the same reign are also discernible; but practically nothing is legible except the date. A similar date occurs in Grenfell and Hunt, *Greek Papyri*, II. lxvii, but the latter part of the titles of Maximus is mutilated. With the assistance of the present document it is possible to make out that the titles in that case were the same as in this. On the *verso* is a literary work of a theological nature, of which little is decipherable except the quotation of a verse from Genesis (xiv. 17).

[L γ] αυτοκρατορος καισαρος Γαϊου [Ιουλιου]
 [Ουη]ρου Μαξιμεινου Ευσεβους Ε[υτυχους]
 [Σεβασ]του Γερ[μ]ανικου Μεγιστου [Δακικου]
 [Μεγί]στου Σαρματικου Μεγιστ[ου και Γαιου]
 5 Ιουλιου Ουηρου Μαξιμου [Γερμανικόν]
 Μεγιστου Δακικου Μεγισ[του Σαρματικου]
 Μεγιστου του ιερωτατου [Καισαρος Σεβαστου]
 υιου του Σεβαστου Παννι [. .

PAPYRUS CCXI.—A.D. 259.

A DATE in the seventh year of Valerianus and Gallienus, with Saloninus as Caesar; from the end of an otherwise illegible fragment. A similar date occurs in one of the Rainer papyri (Rain. Corp. Pap. CLXXVI), the only difference being that Οὐαλεριανού is added after Κορνηλίου in line 4. Several of the names are mis-spelt.

Λ ζ αυτοκρατορων καισαρων Πουπλιου Α[ι]
 [κιν]γιου Ουαλεριανου και Πουπλιου Λικινου Ουαλεριανου
 [Γαλ]λιηνου Γερμανικων Μεγιστων Ευσεβων Ευτυχων
 [και] Πουπλιου Λικιννου Κορνηλιου του επιφαν[ε]στατου
 5 [Και]σαρος Σε[β]ατων. Θ[ω]θ κ̄

C. BYZANTINE PERIOD.

1. *The Correspondence of Abinnaeus.*

PAPYRI of the fourth century have been, until lately, very rare. It is true that there are several of that period at Vienna, which are still unpublished, and seem likely to remain so for a considerable time; and a few have recently been included among the published Berlin papyri. These, however, are not enough to place us in anything like the same position for dealing with the fourth century, either palaeographically or historically, as we hold in the case of the third and second centuries before, and the first three centuries after, the Christian era. It is therefore very satisfactory that a large group of documents belonging to this period should have been discovered; and they share with the Serapeum papyri of the second century B.C. the distinction of being a *connected* group, dealing with the affairs of a single person. That person is Flavius Abinnaeus, *praefectus castrorum* of the camp of auxiliary cavalry at Dionysias, in the southern portion of the Fayúm.

The papyri composing this group have been divided among different European collections, though not to the same extent as the documents from the Serapeum. Of the papers directly and certainly connected with Abinnaeus, twenty are at Geneva, and thirty-seven in the British Museum. These latter were acquired on two different occasions in 1893, and in each case they were accompanied by other documents of the same period, which it is only reasonable to suppose came from the same find, though there is nothing in their contents to connect them with Abinnaeus. These additional documents (Papp. CCXLIX—CCLIII, and CCCCXXI—CCCCXXXV) will be dealt with in the next section of this volume, along with other miscellaneous papyri of the same century; while the present section is concerned with the correspondence of Abinnaeus, and with the one account in which his name appears.

It should be added that one document of this series (Pap. CCCCXLVII) is in Latin. It is, unfortunately, very badly mutilated, so that its purport cannot be discovered; but it contains a mention of a 'praefectus castrorum Dionusiadis,' who may fairly be supposed to be Abinnaeus. One also of the papyri at Geneva is in Latin.

The texts of the Geneva papyri, with two exceptions, have neither been published nor catalogued; but a short summary of the whole correspondence has been published by

Prof. J. Nicole (*Revue de Philologie*, xx. 43-52), who had before him, not only the Geneva papyri themselves, but also the descriptions of the British Museum papyri published in the *Catalogue of Additions to the Department of Manuscripts*, 1888-1893. This article includes two of the Geneva texts in full, and the rest will follow in due course in the complete edition of the Geneva Papyri on which Prof. Nicole is engaged (*Les Papyrus de Genève*, 1896, &c.). A complete survey of the correspondence will only be possible when all the texts in both collections have been published; but the leading data in the Geneva documents have, no doubt, been indicated by Prof. Nicole, and these have been combined with the information contained in the British Museum papyri for the purposes of the following summary of the principal points of interest in the material thus presented to us.

The first point which has to be considered is the true form of the name of the person to whom this correspondence relates. He was a Roman officer, while all the documents but two are written in Greek, and that by writers whose spelling was neither correct nor consistent. Consequently his name appears in a bewildering variety of forms; Αβινναίος , Αμεινναίος , Αμινναίος , Αβιννεός , Αμιννεός , Αβιννεως , Αβεννεός , Αμειννεως , Αβιννεας , Εβεννίος , all occur among the British Museum papyri. A collection of statistics shows that the second consonant is β in 21 cases, μ in 7; the vowel which follows it is ϵ in 3 cases, ι in 23, $\epsilon\iota$ in one; while ν is followed by $\alpha\iota$ in 12 cases, ϵ in 15, and ι in one. Where, among these divergences, is the correct form to be found? Prof. Nicole regards the question as solved by one of the documents in his charge, which contains the official notification to Abinnaeus of his supersession in the command; and in this, which is a formal document, written in Latin with official precision, his name is spelt Abinnius. This is unquestionably a strong argument, as providing Latin evidence for a Latin name, under circumstances in which accurate orthography is to be expected. It is, however, questionable whether it counterbalances the other evidence, both Greek and Latin, which goes to show that the true form is Abinnaeus. The Greek evidence is contained in the foregoing statistics. As regards the first two syllables there can be no doubt that the evidence for b and i far outweighs that for m and e , though the considerable number of cases in which m appears is interesting as showing the approximation in sound between that letter and b in the fourth century. The evidence for ae is even more overwhelming, since (as is well known) ϵ is a very common variant for $\alpha\iota$ at this period, so that all the cases of ϵ and $\alpha\iota$ must be reckoned together as supporting the latter orthography; and there is only a single instance (Εβεννίος in Pap. CCCCXI) in which ι is found instead. It therefore seems certain that Ἀβινναίος is the correct *Greek* form of the name. There is also evidence that the correct Latin form is Abinnaeus. The name is not a common one, but it occurs four times in inscriptions (Abinnaeus Catti M. s(ervus), C.I.L. v. 704; Q. Fabius Abinnaeus, C.I.L. ix. 5664; C. Graius Abinneus, C.I.L. x. 8059 (185); Cn. Pacilius Abinnaeus, C.I.L. xiv. 1443); and here the vowel is thrice ae and once e , never i . As a *nomen* the forms Abinia (C.I.L. viii. 1227), Abenius and Abinius (C.I.L. xiv. 493) are found, but always with the single n , and never as a *cognomen*. On these grounds it is reasonable to conclude that the true Latin form of the name is Abinnaeus, in Greek Ἀβινναίος ; though the frequent substitution of ϵ for $\alpha\iota$ shows the weakening of the diphthong in actual pronunciation, so that the spelling

Abinnius in the document mentioned above represents the form towards which, in writing as well as in speaking, the name was tending to approximate.

It is noticeable that all the above-mentioned inscriptions containing the name Abinnaeus come from Italy; and it may therefore be concluded that the Abinnaeus of our correspondence was himself an Italian by birth.

The rank of Abinnaeus is given indifferently as ἑπαρχος εἰλης or πραιπόσιτος κάστρων, the former title appearing eight times in the British Museum papyri, the latter or some variant of it (πραιπόσιτος κάστροις twice, πραιπόσιτος alone five times) nine times in all. The Latin equivalents for these titles are plainly *praefectus alae* and *praefectus castrorum*. The latter is ordinarily the higher title, and in Egypt was even borne by the commanders of the legions (Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung* ii. 444); but when, as in the present case, the camp contained only a single *ala* of auxiliary troops, the commander of the *ala* was necessarily also the commander of the camp, and the *praefectus alae* could also be termed *praefectus castrorum*. It would, however, be a purely local rank, not recognized in the imperial army list.

The camp of which Abinnaeus was commander was at Dionysias, which is known from papyri of the Roman period (*e.g.* Pap. CCXCIII above, p. 187, Berl. Pap. 53) to have been situated in the division of Themistus in the Arsinoïte nome. Ptolemy (iv. 5) assigns it a position on the southern edge of lake Moeris, and reckons it as belonging to the Mareotic nome. The latter statement is certainly wrong, but the former is in accordance with what is known of the geography of the Arsinoïte nome. It was a place of sufficient importance to have a local bank (Berl. Pap. 70); and it is possible that it is the same as Dionysias ἡ πρὸς τοῖς χαλκωρυχίοις (Berl. Papp. 153, 197), which was in the same division, in which case there must have been copper mines in its vicinity. From the *Notitia Dignitatum* (Or. xxviii. l. 34 ed. Seeck) we learn that the corps stationed there about the end of the fourth century was the *Ala quinta Praelectorum*; and it is probable that this was the corps actually commanded by Abinnaeus, though no name is mentioned in his correspondence.

Not all the documents relating to Abinnaeus bear dates, but enough of them are dated to enable us to fix his period with sufficient precision. The extreme dates mentioned are A.D. 343 and 351, and there is no reason to place any of the undated documents outside these limits. Most of the dates are in A.D. 346. The Latin document at Geneva, already referred to, reveals an important break in his career. In A.D. 343, when the curtain rises on his history, he is already *praefectus alae* at the camp of Dionysias (Pap. CCXLV); but in 344 the above-mentioned document, which is an order from Valacius, the *Dux Aegypti*, signifies his supersession in that command and relegates him to private life. Accordingly in 345 he is addressed as *expraefectus* (ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων εἰλης), and is evidently contemplating a visit to the imperial court (Pap. CCXXXIII); and, whether in consequence of this visit or not, in the following year he is reinstated in his command, which he retains to the end of the chapter. As Prof. Nicole has noticed, it was at about this time that a new Dux came to Egypt, Flavius Felicissimus (*cf.* introduction to Pap. CCXXXIV); and the restoration of Abinnaeus may have been due to him. The latest document in the series (Pap. CCCCXII, of A.D. 351) shows him in the possession of the additional title of

ex protectoribus, which implies that he must have at one time been enrolled in the imperial body-guard, largely composed of veteran soldiers, known as the *Protectores Augusti* (on which see Mommsen, *Ephem. Epigr.* v. 121). This rank was also held by the officer appointed in 344 to supersede Abinnaeus as *praefectus castrorum*; but as the latter is nowhere else addressed by this title it may be concluded that he did not receive it until near the close of the period covered by his correspondence. Whether it implies a period of service at the imperial court seems doubtful. If he had there served as *protector* either before 343 or during his absence from Egypt in 345-6, we should have expected to find the title applied to him in some of the papyri of 346; while if we suppose any absence from Egypt between 346 and 351, it implies that he was a third time appointed to the command of the *ala* at Dionysias before the latter date. This is improbable, and it seems more likely that the rank of *protector* might be an honorary distinction conferred upon deserving soldiers after a long term of service.

The position of Abinnaeus may be gathered from his correspondence, and amounts to that of an independent command. His only directly superior officer (with whose displeasure he is occasionally threatened) is the Dux, the supreme military authority in Egypt¹; for though the commander of the legion at Memphis is apparently once alluded to (Pap. CCCCXI) as being of higher rank, as no doubt he was, it does not appear that Abinnaeus was directly under his command. The authority of Abinnaeus, like that of the centurions in earlier times (see p. 173), was not purely military, but included certain police functions and a jurisdiction (under the Dux) with regard to some species of crime. Thus petitions are addressed to him to compel the village authorities to search for persons who have committed a burglary (Pap. CCXLV), for redress against sheep-stealers (Papp. CCXLII, CCCCI), kidnappers (Papp. CCXL, CCXLI), thieves (Pap. CCCCXII), unlawful appropriation of an inheritance (Pap. CCCCVI), assault (Pap. CCCCXI), and the like; all, it will be observed, offences of violence against person or property. He is also apparently called upon to certify as a local magistrate to the Prefect with respect to an orphan entitled to an allowance from the state (Pap. CCCCI). Other documents are of a more military character, including a request to be on the watch to intercept natron smuggled into his district (Pap. CCXXXI), a requisition for a body of troops to help in the collection of the rents due on the imperial domains (Pap. CCXXXIV), and correspondence relative to the movements and supply of the troops (Papp. CCXXXV, CCXXXVI, CCXXXVII, CCCCV, CCCCXVI). Of a more private nature, though arising out of his military position, are the requests to him for favours to certain individuals (Papp. CCXXXII, CCXXXIX, CCCCX, CCCCXVII); while several letters are of an entirely private character, relating to the personal affairs of Abinnaeus and his friends (Papp. CCXLIII, CCCCXIII, CCXLIV, CCCIV, CCCCXVIII, and the single letter from Abinnaeus himself, Pap. CCXLVIII).

¹ The arrangement indicated in the *Notitia*, where there is a *comes limitis Aegypti*, who commands in the provinces of Aegyptus (in the limited sense), Arcadia, and Augustamnica, a *dux Thebaidos*, and a *dux Libyarum*, is of later origin. The officer in supreme command over the district of Heptanomis (the later Arcadia), in which Dionysias lay, is always called

Dux (though once with the honorary addition of Comes, Pap. CCXXXIV); and neither here nor in contemporary writers (e.g. Athan. *Hist. Ar.* 14, 51, *Fest. Ind.* xxviii, *Apol. ad Const.* 10), is there any sign of the existence of other *duces*, so that it is clear that he was the Dux Aegypti.

Of the personal character of Abinnaeus we do not have many indications among these papyri, though Prof. Nicole seems to have been more fortunate in this respect. The rank of *praefectus castrorum* was the highest to which a common soldier could rise, and was only reached after long service in the various grades of non-commissioned officers, as we should call them (*cf.* Wilmanns, *de Praefecto Castrorum* in *Ephem. Epigr.* i. 89). Consequently Abinnaeus must have been an elderly man at the time of this correspondence, with a long military experience behind him, and probably without much education or intellectual culture. Certainly if the one letter purporting to come from him (Pap. CCXLVIII) was written with his own hand, he could neither write nor spell Greek with any approach to correctness. It is true that we cannot be certain that it was not written by a slave; but it is open to doubt whether a slave belonging to the country would not have written better, if he were employed for writing at all, while it would be unreasonable to expect correct Greek from a Roman soldier who had risen from the ranks. To judge from Prof. Nicole's allusions, the Geneva papyri contain some records not altogether favourable to his private character; and in one of the documents of the present collection (Pap. CCCCVIII) he is expressly charged with forcibly removing from justice certain persons charged with acts of brigandage, and is threatened with a report to the Dux in case he will not give them up. In some of the other letters also, the possibility of non-compliance with orders is anticipated by a more or less explicit reference to the consequent displeasure of the higher authorities.

Various details of interest are dealt with in the notes and introductions to the several papyri; and the palaeographical aspect of the whole group has been considered in the Introduction to the present volume. In the arrangement of the texts which follow, the documents bearing precise dates (which are mostly petitions for redress of injuries) stand first; then those which relate to Abinnaeus in his military and official capacity; and finally those which relate to his private affairs. Three papyri (CCXXVIII, CCCCXIX, CCCXX) are too much mutilated for transcription.

PAPYRUS CCXLV.—A.D. 343.

THIS, the earliest dated document of the series, is a petition to Abinnaeus, as *praefectus alae*, from Flavius Priscus, a veteran who has been honourably discharged from the service, and Alia his wife, complaining of a burglary committed in their house by certain unnamed, and therefore presumably unknown, malefactors. The petitioners request Abinnaeus to compel the village authorities to produce the criminals, and conclude with the usual formula, asking that the petition may be brought to the knowledge of the Dux. The petition is dated in the consulship of Placidus and Romulus.

[Φλαου]ιω Αβινναιω επαρχω ειλης
[στρατι]ωτων καστρων Διονυσιαδος παρα
Φλα[ουιου] Πρισκου ουετρανου των εντιμωσ
[α]πολελυ[μενω]ν και Αλιας γυναικος Ηρωνος

Line 4. Before γυναικος the letters θυ have been written and erased, the writer having begun to write θυγατρός by mistake.

- 5 [. .] ωτου ε σομε[.]α του γεουχουν
 [τος ε]ν [κ]ωμη Ραλαικιδι [κ]ατα τ[ην] πεμπτην
 [και ε]ικαδα [του ο]ντ, μηνος Παννι κυριε
 [ε]μου μη παρ[ο]ντος αλλα της γυναικος
 [μο]νης μενουσης εν τη οικια τινες κακουρ
 10 [γο]ι νυκτος ληστρικω τροπω εισηλθα
 τη οικια και υπορυχμ[α] πεποιηκοτες
 και η τι και εγω αυτος και . νν . αι εβαταξαν
 δια αυτο τουτο [α]ξιω και [δεομ]αι σου της
 φι[λα]νθρωπ[ια]ς οπως τους της κωμης
 15 δ[η]μοσιους συνλαβωμενος και καταναγκα
 σης αυτους του την συλησιν πεποιηκοτας
 σοι παραστησε ειτα γραφ[ε]ντα υφ ημων εις
 γνωσιν του κυριου ημων δουκος ανανικης
 αυτου γαρ εστιν τα τοια[υτ]α τολμουντες εκδι
 20 κιν και τουτο τυχων χαριτα σοι ομολογησω
 μεν κυριε διευτυχει
 Φλαουιος Πρισκος και Αλιας επιδεδωκαμεν

 υπατειας Φλαουιου Πλακιδου και Φλαουιου
 Ρωμυλου των λαμπροτατων Παννι κθ

Line 10. εισηλθα: so MS. for εισήλθαν. Plural forms of the second aorist in -αν are common in these fourth century papyri.

Line 14. οπως . . . συνλαβωμενος και καταναγκασης: cf. Papp. CCXLI, l. 17, CCXLII, l. 14.

Line 16. του: for τοίς.

Line 17. ειτα: for είτα τά, cf. Papp. CCCCVII, l. 13, CCCCI, l. 19; from here to the end the petition follows a formula which is found in several documents of this group.

Line 23. Φλαουιου Πλακιδου: elsewhere the praenomen of Placidus is given as Marcus. See Clinton, *Fasti Romani*, i. 406. In Pap. CCCCXX, a small fragment of the same year, the names of the consuls are further perverted, the date being given as [υπατει]ς Φρο,ι[ο]ν Πλακίτου και Φλαβιου Φρομολλου; the missing letter in the name of Placidus has a long tail, like a ρ, and the word must be a corruption of Furius, which was one of the names of Placidus.

PAPYRUS CCXXXIII.—A.D. 345.

AT the date of this document (February 1, A.D. 345), Abinnaeus was evidently on the point of visiting the imperial court (τῷ ἱερῷ κομιτάτῳ). This by no means implies a visit of Constantius to Egypt at this time, since Abinnaeus was now free from official duties. In May of this year the emperor was at Nisibis (cf. Clinton, *Fasti Romani*, i. 409), and Abinnaeus may have travelled to Constantinople or Syria to meet the court. The document belongs to the period of his temporary supersession in the command at Dionysias, and he is consequently described, not as ἑπαρχος εἰλης, but as ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων εἰλης (= *expraefectus alae*). He evidently took advantage of his relief from duty to betake himself to the imperial court, and it may be due to this visit that in the following year he reappears as ἑπαρχος εἰλης (Pap. CCXL).

However this may be, others besides himself saw a chance of making some profit out

of his visit to court, and Aurelius Eulogius, who is described as *ἐναρχος πρύτανις προπολιτευόμενος τῆς Ἀρσινοϊτῶν πόλεως*, writes to desire him to do him a service there. The formula and style of the letter show that Eulogius, as the head (for the time) of the civil administration of Arsinoë, regarded himself as superior in rank to Abinnaeus, who was now merely a retired officer; and he makes his request in somewhat peremptory tones. It is to the effect that Abinnaeus is to obtain for him from the imperial government an *ἐπιστολὴ ἐξακτορίας*, which presumably means an appointment as tax-collector; and if Abinnaeus should find it necessary to spend any money for the purpose of securing the document in question, Eulogius binds himself to make the expenditure good. The position of *exactor* or *publicanus* must have been much sought after, if a civil functionary of high rank (apparently about corresponding to that of a mayor among ourselves) made interest with the imperial court to obtain such an appointment.

μετα την υπατ' Φλ' Λεοντιου κ) Ιουλιου Σαλουστιου των λαμπροτα[των]

Μεχιρ ζ

Αυρηλιος Ευλογειος Ανδρεω εναρχος πρυτανις
προπολιτευομενος της Αρσινοιτων πολεως ———

- 5 Φλ' Αβενναιω απο επαρχων ειλης χαιριν
Απαντουντι σοι εν τω ἱερῳ κομιτατω εντελλομ) σοι και
επιτρεπω κατα τηνδε την εντολην οπως επιστολην
εξακτοριας επ ονομα[τος] μου ενεγκης παρα της θιοτητος
των δεσποτων ημων αιωνιων Αυγουστων ει
10 γιγνωσκοντος ει τι αν απαξαπλως αναλωσης εις την
αυτην επιστολην τη ση πιστι εξεδομην σοι τοιγυν
τοδε το εντολικον επι συγγραφη μου οπερ κυριον
εστω πανταχου επι[φερ]ομενον κ) επερ) ωμο^λ
Αυρηλιος Ευλογιος πρυτανις εξεδομην σοι
15 την εντολ[ην] και εμμενω πασι ως προ^α

Line 1. Evidently at this date (Mecheir 7th=Feb. 1) the names of the new consuls, Amentius and Albinus, were not yet known.

Line 9. *Αυγουστων*: the plural is merely formal, the two emperors not being in fact together, and having divided spheres of rule.

Line 10. *γιγνωσκοντος*: the construction is not clear, but the sense is evidently an authorization to give the necessary 'baksheesh.'

Line 11. *τη ση πιστ(ε)ι*: apparently='at your discretion,' or 'on your own credit.'

PAPYRUS CCCCVII.—A.D. 346.

SEVEN of the papyri belonging to the correspondence of Abinnaeus are dated in the year of the fourth consulship of Constantius and the third of Constans (=A.D. 346); by which time he had been restored to the command of the camp at Dionysias. The earliest among these is the petition which here follows; but unfortunately a strip is lost from the right hand side of it and the ink is much faded. It is clear, however, that it is a petition, addressed to Abinnaeus as *praefectus alae* by a man whose name (except the

praenomen Aurelius) is doubtful, for redress of an injury (apparently the robbery of some pigs) done to him by certain evil-disposed persons. About half of it is taken up by the usual formulas, and can therefore be reconstructed.

- Φλαουιω Αβινναι επαρχω [ειλης στρατιω]
των καστρων Διονυσιαδ[ος παρα]
Αυρη['] Αρωνος απο κω[μης]
π . . . π . . δικαιου χρον[
5 απελασθησαν μου χοιρο[ι
δεκα υπο τινων κακοπ[ραγμωνων]
και εμου αναζητουντος τ[ην των χοιρων]
απελασ[ια]ν εν κωμη παρω[ν ευρον]
Ζωιλ[ον] υιον Διογενους δ[ια αυτο τουτο]
10 αξιω και δεομαι σου της φι[λανθρωπιας]
οπως τουτον συνλαβωμ[ενος κατανα]
γκασης αυτον τον συν αυτ[ω κακοπραγμονα]
ομολογησε ειτα γραφεντα [υπ εμου εις]
γν[ω]σιν του κυριου μου [δουκος]
15 αναγκης αυτου γαρ εστιν τ[α τοιαυτα τολ]
μουντες εκδικιν και τουτ[ο τυχων χαριτα]
[σοι] ομολογησω κυριε [διεντυχει]
Αυ[ρ]ηλιο[ς] Α επιδεδ[ωκα]

υπατειας των δεσποτω[ν ημων]
20 [Κωνσταντιου] το δ' [και Κωσταντος]
το γ' Α[γ]ουστων Π[.]

Line 1. Αβινναι: so MS.

Line 3. The name of the petitioner in l. 18 begins with Aurelius, but the second name is illegible.

Line 6. κακοπραγμωνων κ.τ.λ.: for the formula *cf.* the next papyrus, CCXLII, l. 6, &c.

Line 11. Perhaps συνλαβωμ[ενος και κατανα]γκασης, as in CCXLV, l. 15, CCXLI, l. 17, &c.

Line 18. It does not seem possible to read the second name

here as Αρων or Ααρων, and the reading in l. 3 is very doubtful.

Line 20. Of the two emperors, the name of Constantius appears in these papyri as Κωνσταντίνου, as often as not, and that of Constans regularly as Κώσταντος.

Line 21. Αγουστων: so spelt in many of these papyri; *cf.* CCXL, l. 13, note.

Π: Παχών or Παννί.

PAPYRUS CCXLII.—A.D. 346.

THIS is a somewhat similar petition to the last, dated at the beginning of the following month. The complainant is Aurelius Aboul, of the village of Hermopolis, and his petition is for redress against certain specified individuals who have killed eleven of his sheep, and, as he adds in a postscript, on a former occasion carried off an equal number of his pigs. Their ringleader, he states, is a soldier belonging to Abinnaeus' command. One, at least, of the offenders reappears in a similar capacity in another papyrus of this same year (Pap. CCXL).

- Φλα[ουιω Αβινν]αιω επαρχω ειλης στρατι
 ωτων κασ[τρων Διο]νυσιαδος του Αρσινουτου
 νομου παρ Α[νρ]ηλιου Αβουλ Διονυσιου ἀπὸ κω
 μης Ερμου[πολεως] του αυτου νομου Εκοφ
 5 θησαν μου π[ροβα]τα ογτος τον αριθμον
 ενδεκα υπο τ[ιν]ων κακουργων και εμου ανα
 ζητουντος [την] τ[ω]ν προβατων κουρα ηκουσα
 Παυλον τον σ[τ]ρατιωτην των υπο την [σ]ην φρον
 τιδαν και υπ[ε]βαλεν τους συν αυτω κακοπραγμο
 10 νας Πετρον [ν]ιον Σ[α]ραπιωνος και τον τουτου
 αδελφον Με[λα]ν στρατιωτην και Απιωνα υιον
 Ωριωνος εἰ[ρη]ναρχου απο τ[ης] α[ν]της κωμης
 δια αυτο το[ν]το αξιω] και δεομαι σου [της] φιλανθρω
 πιας ο[πως] τουτου]ς συ[ν]λα]βωμε[ν]ος και [α]νανκη
 15 σης [.] ὑπὸ των κακοπραγμονων
 τουτω[ν] ειτα γραφε]ντα ὑπὸ εμου εις γνωσιν
 του κυριο[ν] ημων δουκο]ς ανα[ν]ικ[η]ς αυτου [γα]ρ εστιν
 τα τοιαυτ[α] τολμουντ]ες εκδικιν και τουτο τυχων
 χαρ[ι]τα σοι ομολογη]σω κυριε διευτυχει
 20 Αυρηλιος [Αβο]υλ επιδεδωκα
 υπατειας των δεσπ[οτ]ων ημων Κωνσταντινου
 το δ' και Κωσταντος το γ' Αγουστων
 Επειφ ε
 και αλλοτε χ[ο]ιρους μου απηλασαν
 25 οι αυτοι ε[ν]δε]κα τον αριθμον

Line 7. την των προβατων κουρα(ν): cf. Pap. CCCCI, l. 12.
 There κουραν is coupled with απελασιαν, which would seem to
 indicate that it here has the sense of 'plunder,' 'theft,' being
 derived from κείρω in its sense of 'ravage.'

Line 11. Μελαν στρατιωτην: perhaps the same as the Μέλας
 οὔτετρανός of Pap. CCXL, l. 3.
 Απιωνα: cf. Pap. CCXL, l. 9.

PAPYRUS CCCCI.—A.D. 346.

THIS petition, which is dated only five days after the last, is of very similar nature.
 The petitioner is a woman, Aurelia Maria, daughter (or sister) -in-law of Abiar, a soldier quartered at Memphis under the command of the prefect Colluthus, but herself resident in the village of Theoxenis. Her complaint is that certain evil-disposed persons have carried off nine of her sheep; and on search being made by the village ἀγροφύλακες, suspicion fell on two persons of the name of John and Elias, against whom she consequently asks Abinnaeus to take proceedings. It is noticeable that all the parties mentioned, Maria, Abiar, John, Elias, bear Jewish names.

Φλαονιω Αβινναιω επαρχω ειλης
 στρατιωτων καστρων Διονυσιαδος παρα Αυρηλιας
 Μαριας γαμβρας Αβιαρ στρατιωτων των εν Μεμ
 φι διακιμενων υπο Κ[ρ]λλουθον πρεποσιτον
 5 γεουχο[υν]τι εν κωμη Θεοξενιδι κατα την δευ
 τεραν του οντος μην[ος] Επ[ει]φ [κυρι]ε ο[υκ] υδα τι
 ι[ι] λογ]ου κ[αι] λησ]τρικω τροπῳ [. . . .]ς χρησαμε
 νοι [τ]ινες κ[α]κ]ουργοι επηλθ[αν] . . . τῳ] αγρω των
 [π]ροβατων και [κε]ιραντες μου [π]ρ[οβατα] τον αριθ
 10 μον ενιηα αφηρκεναι αλλα τρια προβατα
 ζωντα και αγροφυλακων της κωμης Θεοξενι
 dos τη[ν τ]ων προβατων κουραν και απελασιαν
 αναζητουντων ευραν εν τῳ αγρω της Παρμου
 θεω[ς Ιω]αννην και Ηλειαν ω[ς] τουτων την
 15 κουρ[αν κα]ι απελασιαν πεποικεναι δια αυ
 το τουτο αξιω και δεομαι σου της φιλανθρωπι
 as οπως τουτους συνλαβωμενος και κατα
 ναγκασης αυτους την των προβατων κουραν
 και απελασιαν ομολογησε ειτα γραφεντα υπε
 20 εμου εις γνωσιν [τ]ου κυριου μου δουκος ανα
 νικης [αυτ]ου γαρ εσ[τι]ν τα τοι[αυτα] τολμουντε[ς]
 ε[κδικιν και τουτο τυχ]ω[ν χαριτα] σοι [ομολ]ογησῶ
 [κυριε] διεντυχει
 Αυρηλια Μαρια γαμβρα Αβιαρ στρατιωτου
 25 επιδεδωκα

 υπατειας των δε[σπ]οτων ημων Κωνστ[αν]τινου
 το δ' και Κωσταντος το γ' Αγουστων
 Επειφ ια'

Line 4. πρεποσιτον: *i. e.* *praefectus castrorum* in command of the legion quartered at Memphis, which at the date of the *Notitia* was the Quinta Macedonica. Cf. Pap. CCCCXI, l. 22.

Line 6. ουκ υδα, κ.τ.λ.: υδα=οἶδα. For the formula cf. CCXL, l. 5.

Line 7. The word after τροπῳ may be [πονηρῳ]ς, or some similar adverb.

Line 10. αφηρκεναι: the infinitive appears to have no construction, but that is not an uncommon phenomenon in these papyri. Cf. l. 15.

Line 11. αγροφυλακων της κωμης: it would appear from this that each village had a force of watchers to protect its fields and their contents.

PAPYRUS CCXLVI.—A.D. 346.

THIS document is addressed to Abinnaeus with the title of *praefectus castrorum*, and contains an undertaking by a party of the name of Julius to produce a certain Ammonius, son of Soouk, when he is required. The undertaking is first written in the third person and is then repeated in the first person. The last part should have been

in the autograph of Julius, but as he is said to be ἀγράμματος it is written for him by Paulus, the scribe of the first part, who, however, was hardly less ἀγράμματος himself, making many mistakes in both grammar and orthography, besides writing a very rough hand.

Φλανιω Αβιννεω πρεποσιτω
 καστροις Διονυσιαδος του Αρσῑ νομῶ
 παρα Αυρηλιου Ιουλις Διονυσιου
 απο κωμης Διονυσιαδος
 5 ωμολογω εγω Ιουλις εν
 γνουμε Αμμωνιν υιον
 Σωουκ απο κωμης Ταυρινῶ
 ωποταν ζητηθη εγω αυτος
 Ιουλις παραστησω αυτω
 10 ως προκιται και επερωτηθεις
 ωμολογησα

 υπατιας των δεσποτων ημων
 Κωσταντιῶ Αγουστω το δ και
 Κωσταντος το γ Αουστοῦ Μεσορη
 15 κη Ιουλις ενγνου
 με Αμμωνιν Σωουκ ωποταν
 ζητηθη εγω αυτος παραστησω
 αυτων ωσπερ προκιται Πανλος
 εγραψα υπερ αυτου αγραμματοῦ

PAPYRUS CCXL.—A.D. 346.

THE two next documents are duplicate copies of a petition, addressed to Abinnaeus as *praefectus alae* by the daughter of a retired soldier, living in the village of Hermopolis. Her complaint is against a debtor (apparently named Pollio, see note on l. 8) who, on being requested to pay his debt, seized her and shut her up in his house; and would have killed her, she alleges, if she had not succeeded in escaping. The two copies of the petition are not entirely identical, and both are written with such a disregard of grammar and orthography as to make decipherment and reconstruction difficult in the more damaged passages of the papyrus. They are written in quite different hands, and on different days. The outrage occurred on the third of the intercalated days at the end of Mesoré (= August 26, A.D. 346), and Pap. CCXL was apparently written on that day; while Pap. CCXLI is plainly dated on the 1st Thoth (= August 29).

Φλανι[ω] Αβιννεω επαρχω ειλης στρατιωτων
 διακιμενων εν καστροις Διονυσιαδος

παρα Αυρηλιας Αταρις θυγηρ Μελανος ουετραν^ο
 γεουχουσα εν κωμη Ερπουπολει κατα την
 5 τριτην των Επαγωμενων ουκ υδα τι̅νι λογ[ω]
 [κ]αι λιστρ[ι]κω τρωπω χρησαμενοι προς ωραν δε
 κατην εμου α[π]ετουντος μου τω χρεωστω χρεως
 τι μοι απεκλισεν με εν τη οικια αυτου Πολειον
 αμα του υιου Ωριω[ος] του ηρηναρχου Απειον
 10 και της αδελφης του Πολ' Κυριακης και απεκτινεν
 με τε ει̅ μη γ̅ ες φυγην εχρησαμην απο της οικιας αυτου
 και απεβαλα . . την απανωθεν απο της υ̅βρεως
 αυτων και της βιας ην επαθα απο ατων και
 προς θανατων ανακιμαι δι αυτων τω αξιω και
 15 δεωμαι σου της φιλανθρωπιας κυριε τουτους συνλα
 βεσθαι και παραπεμ[ψαι] αυτους του κυριω μου δουκως
 αυτου γαρ εστιν τους τα τοιαυτα τωλμουντες εκδικιν
 και τουτω τυχων χαριτα σοι ωμολογησομε κυριε
 διευτυχει
 20 Αυρηλια Αταρις επιδεδωκα
 υπατειας των δεσπ[οτ]ων ημων Κωσταντιου
 το δ' και Κωσταντο[ς το γ'] Αγουστων
 [Επ]α[γομεν]ων γ

Line 3. *θυγηρ*: so MS. for *θυγάτηρ*, in Pap. CCXLI, which should be *θυγατρός*.

Line 5. *υδα*: *ἴ. ε. οἶδα*, as in CCXLI below and in CCCCIII, l. 6, above.

Line 6. *λιστρικω τρωπω*: *ληστρικῶ τρόπῳ*.

Line 7. *απετουντος*: *ἀπαιτοῦντος*.

Line 8. *Πολειον*: the reading is certain but the meaning obscure. There is nothing corresponding to it in CCXLI. Probably = *Πολίων* or *Πολλίων*, in which case it is the name of the aggressor, and is repeated in abbreviated form in l. 10. Cf. *Απειον* in the next line.

Line 9. *του ηρηναρχου*: so MS. for *εἰρηνάρχου*. Cf. CCXLII, l. 12, where this same person is mentioned as a *κακοπράγμων*. There is a considerable space between the *ν* and the *α* caused

by a fault in the papyrus.

Απειον: *Ἀπίων*, for *Ἀπίωνος*.

Line 10. *απεκτινεν*: possibly *απεκτιναν*, = *ἀπέκτειν' ἄν*.

Line 12. . . *την*: possibly *ατην*, = *αἰτήν*, cf. next note; the traces, however, rather resemble *με*, in which case *την* is unnecessary. *απεβαλα* is an aorist of the same form as *επαθα* in the next line.

Line 13. *ατων*: *α* for *αυ*, as in *Αγουστων* in l. 22, and often in other papyri of this period.

Line 14. *δι αυτων τω*: *ἴ. ε. δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο*.

Line 23. *Επαγομενων γ*: the date is not quite certain, but the remains after the lacuna suit *-ων* better than *Θωθ*, which is the only alternative; and there seem to be slight traces of ink before the lacuna, which would be decisive in favour of the longer word.

PAPYRUS CXLI.—A.D. 346.

Φλαουιω Αβ[ι]νναιω επαρχω ειλης
 στρατιωτων καστρων καστρων Διονυ
 σιαδος παρα Αυρηλιας Αταρις θυγατηρ
 Μελ' ουετρανου γεουχουσα εν κωμη
 5 Ερμουπολεως κατα την τριτην Επαγο

Line 2. *καστρων*: repeated by mistake.

μενων ουκ υδα τιμι λογον και ληστρικω
 τροπω χρησαμενοι προς ωραν δεκα
 εμου απαιτουγτος μου το χρεως τι μου
 χρεως απεκλισεν τη οικια αυτου αμ'
 10 του υιου Ωριονος του ονομα Απιων
 και ο αυτο[ς] Πολ επικλην Οβελλου και η
 τουτου αδελφης Κυριακη και φυγην
 εχρησ[αμη]ν απο της οικιας αυτου
 σαν εμ[αυ]την προς θανατον εκκλασασ
 15 ον ανακιμε δια αυτο τουτο αξιω και
 δεο[μαι σου τ]ης φιλανθρωπιας
 οπως τουτους συνλαβωμενος και παρ
 απεμψης προς τον κυριον μου ημων
 δουκαν αυτου γαρ εστιν τα τοιαυτα τολ
 20 μουντες εκδικιν και τουτο τυχων
 χαριτα σοι ομολογησα κυριε διευτυχει
 Αυρηλια Αταρις επιδεδωκα

 υπατειας των δεσποτων ημων
 Κωνσταντινου το δ' και Κωσταντος
 25 το γ' Αγουστων Θωθ α

Line 7. δεκα: a slip of the pen for δεκάτην.

Line 8. το χρεως τι μου χρεως: a blunder for τῷ χρεώστω (so CCXL) μου χρέως τι.

Line 11. The contents of this line are clearly different from

the corresponding passage in CCXL, but the exact readings are doubtful.

Line 14. σαν: apparently the termination of a participle, the first part of which has been accidentally omitted.

PAPYRUS CCCCXII.—A.D. 351.

THIS is the latest dated document in the correspondence of Abinnaeus. It shows him to have still retained the office of *praefectus alae* in the camp of Dionysias, but it shows that he had also passed through the honorary rank of *protector*, or member of the imperial bodyguard. It is uncertain whether it was necessary actually to serve as *protector* before receiving the title of *ex protectoribus*, which Abinnaeus is represented as holding at this time (see above, p. 270). None of the undated papyri mention him under this title, which makes it probable that they belong rather to the period of the earlier dated papyri than to a date near this.

The document itself is a petition of the ordinary kind, though with some differences in formula. The lower half of it is considerably mutilated. It is observable that, although Abinnaeus is described as *ἐπαρχος* at the head of the petition, he is addressed as *πραιπόσιτε κύριε* in l. 13.

- Φλαουιω Λβιν[ναι]ω ἐξ αποπροτηκτωρων επαρχ[ω]
 ειλης καστρων Διονυσιαδος Παρα Αυρηλιου
 Ηρωνο[ς] Δ . . κ s απο κωμης Βερνικειδος του αυτου
 νομου χαιρειν ει μη υπηρχεν ημειν η των
 5 νομων αληθει[α] παλαι δ αν υπο των κακου[ργων]
 αναιλουμεθα Ευπορος τοινην υιος Ερμεια
 απο κωμης Φιλαγρειδος του αυτου νομου
 εσυλησεν με ενδων της οικειας επιβας
 ληστρικω τροπω και πασαν την εσθηταν
 10 συνελαβετο και ε[ις] το ιδιον ανεστιλε τω μεχρεις
 δ[.]ω σνναι[.]] μου και τ[.] . . .] . διξ . . [.] . . .]ειν
 ως τουτου τηνδε την [κα]κουργιαν π[επ]οιημενου
 διω αξ[ι]ω πραιποσιται κ[υρι]ε απραγ[.] .]νος . .
 α αφηροτας εν μου [.]α . . [.] . εθηναι μ[.] .]διακων γαρ
 15 [τ]ετ[ευ]χηκα της [.]]λικης ε[νεργε]σias και του[το]υ
 τυχων εισαιεν σοι ευχαριστησω διευτευχει
 [μετα την υπατ]ειαν Φλ' [Σ]εργιου και Νειγρειναι[ου]
 [των λαμπροτατ]ων Μεχειρ ιζ

Line 1. ἐξ αποπροτηκτωρων: see Introductory Note, and p. 270. The word is quoted by Ducange (*Gloss. med. et inf. Latinitatis*, s. v. Protector) from the life of S. Eudocia, c. 12.

Line 7. Φιλαγρειδος: this village, Philagris, is mentioned in Berl. Pap. 20, l. 1.

Line 15. λικης: apparently not φιλικῆς.

Line 17. μετα την υπατειαν, κ.τλ.: the termination -ειαν makes the restoration certain. There were no regular consuls of A.D. 351; cf. Socrat. *H. E.* ii. 29 μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν Σεργίου καὶ Νιγριανοῦ (*sic*), καθ' ὃν ἐνιαυτὸν διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων θορύβους (the war between Constantine and Maxentius) οὐδεὶς ὑπατος τὰς συνήθεις ὑπατείας ἐπέτελεσε.

PAPYRUS CCCCVI.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE remaining documents among the correspondence of Abinnaeus contain no definite dates, but may fairly be placed within the extreme limits of the dated documents, *viz.* A.D. 343–351; and for the reason stated in the introductory note to the last papyrus it seems probable that they belong rather to the earlier than the later part of that period. They may therefore be most conveniently described as *circ.* A.D. 346. The dated documents, as has been seen, consist (with one exception) of petitions, and with these may be classed the present document, which would have a date if it were complete. The rest, which even when perfect contain no date, consist of private and semi-official correspondence, to which no chronological order can be assigned.

The petition which follows is from a woman, Aurelia Maria, apparently not the same as the petitioner in Pap. CCCCI, being a resident in Hermopolis instead of Theoxenis and described by a different relationship. She petitions Abinnaeus, as *praefectus alae*, to recover for her the property of her parents, which had been left to her but had been seized and sold by her brother. The lower part of the papyrus, containing a schedule of the property and (presumably) the date, is lost.

[Φ]λαουιω Αβινναιω επαρχω ειλης
 [στρατ]ιωτων καστρων Διονυσιαδος
 δεησις
 [παρα] Αυρηλιας Μαρίας θυγατρος Πειρηου
^{Ερμουπολεως}
 5 [των α]πο κωμης των γωνεων μου τελευτη
 [σαντ]ων κατελιψαν παντα τα ανθρωπια
 [ο δ α]δελφος μου Ωνωφρις παντα κατε
 [. . .]τα τινα επωλησεν δια αυτο του
 [το αξ]ιω και δεομαι σου της φιλανθρωπι
 10 [ας ο]πως καταναγκασης αυτον παν
 [τ ενε]γκεναι ως προειπα εξ ισου δια
 [δικα]σθηναι και τουτο τυχων εισαι σοι
 [. . .]χη χαριτα σοι Ομ[ολογησω]
 [κυρι]ε
 15 [εσ]τιν δε

Line 5. Ερμουπολεως : added above the line.

PAPYRUS CCCCXI.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE following document is something between a letter and a petition. having the substance of the latter without its form. The writer of it, Demetrius, who describes himself as 'assistant of Ision,' and who may have been a tax-collector (*cf.* l. 7 and note), complains to his 'master and patron,' Abinnaeus, of an assault committed upon him by a soldier named Athenodorus. He begs Abinnaeus to summon the offender to camp and punish him, intimating at the same time that his first impulse had been to carry his complaint to the commanding officer ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως, but that on second thoughts he had decided to appeal to Abinnaeus first. By the πόλις one would naturally understand the capital of the nome, but it does not appear that any troops were quartered at Arsinoë. In any case it was not the station of a legion, and the commander of another *ala* would be no higher in position than Abinnaeus. Probably therefore the πόλις is the capital of the province of Heptanomis, in which the Fayûm was situated under the Diocletian organization; and that was, no doubt, Memphis, where the Fifth Macedonian legion was quartered (*Notit. Dig. Or.* xxviii, l. 14). The end of the letter is lost.

τω δεσποτη μο' και πα
 [τρ]ωνι Εβεννιω
 [Δη]μητριος βοηθος Ισιωνος
 πλιστα χαιρει[ν]
 5 γνωσκιν σε θελω κυριε
 ο ο

- μοῦ πατρων οντι μοι προς
 απαιτησιν του σιτου εν
 Ιβιωνι επηλθεν μοι τις
 στρατιωτης Αθηνοδωρος
 τα
 10 λεγομενος ον υπο την σην
 φρουριδα και ουχ ολιγας
 ὑβρ[ις] μοι πεποιηται ο᾽ μονον
 εμο[ι] αλλα και παρ εκαστα τοις
 αγροις εκβεινι οينوθεις και
 15 την κωμην πρεδαν ποιει
 εγραψα σοι ουν τη χρηστοτη
 τι ως ειδοτος μοῦ οτι μετακα
 λη αυτου εν τοις καστροις
 και εκδικις με εν πασει
 20 εμελλον γαρ ανελθιν επι της
 πολεως και αποδυρασθαι τω
 εμω γεουχω και τω πραιποσι
 τω των στρατιωτων Καστινω
 προς το εκδικηθηναι με αλλα
 25 πρωτοτυπως σοι τω εμω
 δεσποτη εγραψα εκδικηθηναι
 μει[.] ωμμενον πενθα . . .
 νοις [.] φυλαξι εν . . . οικι

Line 7. *απαιτησιν του σιτου*: this must have been for either rent or tax, and the phrase in l. 3, *βοηθὸς Ἰσίωνος*, suggests that Demetrius was an assistant tax-collector, and that Ision was his superior.

Line 8. *Ιβιωνι*: two places of this name are mentioned in the Berlin papyri, *Ἰβίωνος Ἀρσαίου* (or *Ἀργαίου*, as given in the Index), Berl. Pap. 328, and *Ἰβίωνος Εἰκοσιπενταρούρων*, Papp. 91, 286. The former was in the division of Polemon, the latter in that or in the division of Themistus, where Dionysias was.

Line 10. *οντα*: the letters *τα* are written in faint ink above the line.

Line 14. *εκβεινι οينوθεις*: *ἐκβαίνει οἰνωθείς*.

Line 15. *πρεδαν*: it is noticeable that the diphthong *ae* of the Latin is represented by the short vowel *ε*.

Lines 22, 23. *τω πραιποσιτω, κ.τ.λ.*: *i. e.* the *praefectus castrorum* of the legion at Memphis (see Introductory note). The name of this officer is not the same as in Pap. CCCCIH, and the date must consequently be different.

PAPYRUS CCCCXV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE following document is so fragmentary that it would be hardly worth printing, but for the possibility of the rest of it being extant among the Geneva papyri, and for its use of the very rare verb *ἀγκυλοκοπεῖν* (l. 15). It appears to relate to some outrage, but from the form of address (*κύριέ μου ἀδελφέ*) it cannot be a petition from the injured party, but is probably a letter from another official (named Plutammon) calling Abinnaeus' attention to the occurrence, and perhaps (see l. 17) threatening him with the displeasure of the

Dux in case of remissness. It is therefore connected in subject with the group of petitions, as illustrating the police jurisdiction of the *praefectus castrorum*.

Αβιν]νεω
] Πλουταμμων
]ς κυριε μοῦ ἀδελφε
] . ν επι ουν της
 5] . φορους παρ[
] φορους οφ[. . .]
] φορους υποδ[. . .]
]τιν επι της πολεως
] τι τε και ελλαν
 10]ς αγαγιν παρα
]ν εξουσιαν . .
] εκ περιδρομης
] νιωνον γαρ τριακοντα
] πολεως οιτινες και [. .]δει
 15]κακιν και αγκυλοκοπιν
]τους χιρωσασθαι και παρα
 τοῦ κυριου μοῦ δουκος και γαρ και προ
]αρας η εξουσια αῦτου γραφη το
] γραμματα εχει
 20]ς κατεπικει . [. . .]
 ερρωσθαι σε πολλ]οις χρονοις ευχομ[αι]
 κυριε μου αδελ]φε

Line 3. Perhaps [καλῶς ποιήσει]ς or, as in the next document, [οὐ καλῶς ποιεῖ]ς.

PAPYRUS CCCCVIII.—*circa* A.D. 346.

THE official conduct of Abinnaeus, in respect of the powers of police committed to him, does not seem to have been always immaculate. The present document, at any rate, contains a vigorous remonstrance against his action in removing from justice some persons alleged to have been guilty of certain acts of brigandage. The writer of the letter is Chaeremon, who speaks of himself as a member of the *βουλευτήριον* of the place in which the outrage occurred, which may have been Theoxenis (l. 5). He charges his 'brother' Abinnaeus with having violently abstracted the criminals and let them go, instead of ordering an inquiry into their conduct; and he asseverates that if Abinnaeus does not send them back to be tried by himself and his colleagues, they will report the matter to the Dux. 'It only remains,' he concludes, 'for you to do what you know to be most expedient for your own interest; and you presumably know best whether you choose to send them back or not.' The case, then, is apparently one of conflict between the

jurisdiction of the civil and military authorities, in which the latter forcibly interfered to remove some prisoners from the power of the former; and it is tolerably clear from the tone of the letter and the confidence with which the threat is made of appealing to the Dux (the supreme *military* authority, who might be expected to favour his own subordinates), that Abinnaeus' action had no sort of legal justification.

[κυριω μου α]δελφω Αβινναιω
] Χαιρημων
 [ου καλως] ποιεις τοιαυτα πραττων αλλα
 [.] κινδυνον κακουργων συνλημ
 5 [φθησεσθαι επι] της Θεοξέ[νιδος] απεστιλας τους
 [.] οτες υπο σε και απεσπασας αυτους
 α[.]^{τοσουτων}ων γεναμενων εν τη κωμη οιδας
 γαρ οτι η οικια του Ατρη εσυληθη εχοντος αυτα
 και τοσαντα αλλοτρια εν παραθεσι και απελασιας
 10 κτηνων γεγονασιν και ουκ επεγραψας εξε
 τασιν αυτων γενεσθαι αλλα ηρπαξας αυτους
 ως εν ανομια μα τον γαρ θεον η τουτους αποστιλον
 ινα γνῶμεν τα πραχθεντα υπο αυτων η παν
 τες οι απο τοῦ βουλευτηριοῦ αν ανεγκωμεν επι
 15 τον δεσποτην μοῦ τον δουκα περι τοῦτοῦ
 και γαρ^οαπο εξοικιοῦ κτησεως ενγραφα επι
 δεδωκαν καμοι και Αταμμωνι τω πραιποσιτω
 αυτων κατε σου λοιπον ο οιδας συμφορον σοι
 ειναι ποιησον και ει θελις αποστιλαι
 20 η ου συ αν ειδιης ερρωσθαι
 ευχομαι κυριε
 αδελφε

Line 4. Some such word as ἀναλαμβάνον must be supplied in the lacuna.

Lines 6, 7. απεσπασας αυτους, κ.τ.λ.: this passage has been rewritten. Originally τοσουτων stood at the end of line 6, but it has been cancelled and αυτους written above, while τοσουτων appears above in l. 7. The letters ειας are also written above the termination of απεσπασας, but the meaning of the correction

is not evident.

Line 9. απελασιας: so MS., for ἀπελασίαι. The ε is a correction from η.

Line 13. γνῶμεν: so MS. apparently, for γνῶμεν.

Line 18. κατε: κατά.

Line 19. At the end of the line is an erasure of οious υ . . ., and at the beginning of the next line αν ιδιης, also erased.

PAPYRUS CCXXXI.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

I N the next two documents the military force under the control of the *praefectus castrorum* is shown to have been at the disposal of the civil power for the purpose of the collection and protection of the revenues. The following letter is addressed to Abinnaeus (who is styled πραιπόσιτος in the address written on the *verso*) by an official named Demetrius. The style and title of the writer are not given, but it is evident that

he was in charge of the revenue derived from the monopoly of natron. He was himself apparently at Alexandria, but he speaks of his subordinates in Terenuthis, the headquarters of the natron industry, and the object of his letter is to request Abinnaeus to be on the look-out for any natron that might be brought into Arsinoë or other places within his jurisdiction, and to arrest the smugglers and their beasts of burden. He writes with much urgency, saying that he has already written on the subject, but since he has received no answer he supposes that his letter has miscarried. He addresses Abinnaeus with respect, but the tone of the letter is not that of either a superior to an inferior, or *vice versa*, but that of one equal to another holding an independent position.

[κυριω μου] ἀδελφ[ω]

Ἀμινναι[ω]

Δημητριος

Και δὲ ἑτερων γραμμάτων ἐδηλώσα τῇ εὐγενίᾳ σου
 ὥστε τὰ νίτρα καταλαμβάνεις εἴτε δια Μαρεωτῶν εἴτε
 5 δια Αἰγυπτειῶν κατερχομένα ἐν τῇ Ἀρσενοειτῶν ἡ καὶ
 ἐν ἑτεροῖς τοποῖς ταῦτα ἐπεχειν καὶ νομίζω μὴ δεδεχθαι
 σὲ τὰ γράμματα Οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐσχον παρὰ τῆς εὐγενίας σου
 περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως ταύτης γράμματα καὶ νῦν δὲ δια
 τοῦ ἡμετέρου παιδὸς Σαραπιωνοῦ ἀνερχομένου ἐν τῇ οἰασεῖ
 10 τὰ αὐτὰ δῆλῳ ἵνα μετὰ πάσης ἐπιεικειᾶς τὴν φρουρὰν
 τῶν ταμειακῶν νιτρῶν ποιήσῃ καὶ πάντας ὅσους καταλαμ-
 βάνεις ἐπισχῇς μετὰ καὶ τῶν κτηνῶν αὐτῶν σπουδαζέ-
 δε δὲ δῆλοι ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ Τερενοῦθει τοῖς ἡμετέροις ἡ
 ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ κέλευε περὶ ὧν εἰς βούλει
 15 κυρίᾳ ἀδελφεῖ ἵνα καὶ ἡμεῖς τὰ κελευόμενα παρὰ τῆς διαθε-
 σεως σου μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας ὑπουργῶμεν ἐρρωσθαι
 σὲ εὐχομαι πολ-
 λοις χρόνοις
 κυρίᾳ ἀδελφε

20

Τυβὶ α

Endorsed—

[κυριω] μου ἀδελφω

Ἀμινναιῳ πραιποσίτῳ

Δημητριος

Line 4. τὰ νίτρα: according to Mahaffy (*Petrie Pap. II.* p. 85) natron still comes from the Nitrian lakes to the Fayûm, and the tax upon it formed a part of the royal revenue in the third century B.C.

εἴτε δια Μαρεωτῶν, κ.τ.λ.: Ptolemy's description brings the Mareotic nome up to the shores of lake Moeris, and even includes Dionysias in it (though in this point he is certainly wrong). The natron therefore might be smuggled into the Fayûm either from the side of the Mareotic nome, through the desert, or from that of Egypt proper.

Line 5. ἐν τῇ Ἀρσενοειτῶν: *sc.* πόλει. ἐν with the dative=εἰς with the accusative, as in l. 9.

Line 9. τῇ οἰασεῖ: presumably the Lesser Oasis (the modern Wah el-Bahrieh), to which there is a route across the desert

from the Fayûm.

Line 13. ἐν τῇ Τερενοῦθει: Terenuthis is the nearest point on the Nile to the Nitrian valley, and the inhabitants of it at one time farmed a monopoly of the collection and sale of natron (Smith, *Dict. of Geog.*, s.v.). τοῖς ἡμετέροις='my subordinates,' and seems to imply that Demetrius himself was not at Terenuthis, but at the place next mentioned, Alexandria. He was presumably the head person (whether tax-farmer or government official does not appear) connected with the natron revenue, and had his own residence in the capital. As there was a desert route from the Nitrian valley to the Fayûm, the latter was a natural channel for illicit exports.

Line 20. Τυβὶ α: added in faint ink, perhaps by a different hand.

PAPYRUS CCXXXIV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE chief interest of this document lies in the titles of the officials mentioned in it. These (besides Abinnaeus himself, who is described as *praefectus castrorum*) are the δοῦξ, the καθολικός, and the ἐπίτροπος δεσποτικῶν κτήσεων,—the highest military and financial officers under the Diocletian organization. Under the system established by Augustus, as is well known, the normal organization of an imperial province included a *legatus*, who was the chief administrative officer, a *procurator fisci*, who controlled the finances, and a *procurator patrimonii Caesaris*, who had the charge of the private domains of the emperor within the province. In Egypt, however, the functions of the *legatus* and the *procurator fisci* were combined in the prefect, who, as the direct servant of the emperor, united in himself the administrative and financial control of the province, while the *procurator patrimonii* was represented by the ἰδιολόγος. The Diocletian organization altered these titles and subdivided the functions of the prefect, even beyond the usual Augustan pattern of provincial administration. The civil government of the province remained with the prefect, who is called Praefectus Augustalis; the military command was given to the Dux, the financial control to the καθολικός (a title elsewhere given to the chief financial officer either of the empire or of a province, *cf.* Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung*, ii. 298); while the ἰδιολόγος was replaced by the ἐπίτροπος δεσποτικῶν κτήσεων. The latter appears to speak of himself in the present document as subordinate to both the Dux and the Catholicus (ll. 4, 5 τοῦ κυρίου μου . . . τοῦ διασημοτάτου κόμιτός τε καὶ δοῦκος, ll. 15, 16 τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ διασημοτάτου καθολικοῦ); but these may be only the customary official formulas. He writes as the superior in rank to Abinnaeus, placing his own name first in the salutation; but he yet calls the *praefectus castrorum* his 'brother,' and quotes the Dux as his authority for the demand which he is making. On the other hand he shares with the Dux and the Catholicus the honorary title of διασημότατος.

The purport of the letter, which is written by Flavius Macarius, the ἐπίτροπος δεσποτικῶν κτήσεων, is to inform Abinnaeus, as prefect of the camp of Dionysias, that the Dux, Flavius Felicissimus, has authorized him to requisition the services of a detachment of soldiers to assist in the collection of the revenues due from the imperial estates. Abinnaeus is requested to hand over the necessary body of troops to the official who has been appointed for the purpose by the Dux and the Catholicus, and is politely informed that he will be reported to the Dux as ill-affected to the imperial house if he refuses compliance.

The Dux, Felicissimus, is known to us from Athanasius (*Hist. Arian.*, c. 51) as having held that post in the year 350. The exact duration of his term of office is unknown, but it is certain that Valacius was Dux in 344–5 or later, being contemporary with the prefect Nestorius (Athan. *Vit. Ant.*, c. 86), who became prefect in that year (Athanasius, *Festal Letters*, *Index* c. xvii); while Syriacus was Dux in 355–6 (*ib.* c. xxviii). Felicissimus' period of office (and consequently the date of this letter) must therefore fall within the years 345–355, and includes certainly the year 350. It will be observed that he is designated Comes as well as Dux (l. 5), but this is only an honorary title.

Φλ· Μακαριος διασημ̃ επιτ̃ρ δεσποτικ̃ κτησεων̃
Φλ· Αμιννεω πρ/ καστρων Διονυσιαδος

η εξουσία του κυρίου μου Φλ· Φηλικισσίου του

ουμένη του δεσποτικού οίκου προσεταξεν

10 τιδα στρατιωτων σπουδασον ουν κατα
τα γραφεντα σοι υπο του αυτου κυριου μου
του διασημ̃ δουκος στρατιωτας αποστιλαι

15 του διασημ^ο δουκος ου μην αλλα και του κυριου
μου του διασημ^ο καθολικου γεινωσκων

[δο]υκος ως σου την απαιτησιν του δεσπο

φε πολλοις χρονοις

ευχομαι

Endorsed Φλ' Μακαριος Φλ' Αμιννεω ππ

XCIX in vol. i. of this Catalogue, p. 158.

Line 14. $\phi/\colon \phi\phi\kappa\iota\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon$.

Line 2. $\pi\rho/$: $\pi\rho\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\omega$.

Line 16. του διασημ^ο καθολικου: cf. C.I.G. 4892, l. 2, τῷ διαση-

Line 9. *κανονων*: the revenues regularly payable, *cf.* Pap.

μοτάτῳ καθολικῷ.

PAPYRUS CCCCIX.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

A QUITE different function of the *praefectus castrorum*, as a general local authority, seems to be indicated by this letter. Jovinus, whose greetings to Abinnaeus' household (ll. 27-30) prove him to have been a personal acquaintance, writes to Abinnaeus to ask him, with all convenient speed, to recommend the *πραιπόσιτος*, the *πρίγκιψ*, the *ἀκτουάριος* and the other officials, to supply *τὰς τοῦ λαχανασπέρμου τοῦ ὀρφανοῦ ἀρτάβας δέκα*. With regard to the officials named, the *πραιπόσιτος* can hardly be other than the Praefectus Augustalis, the Prefect of Egypt, whose Greek title is ordinarily *ἡγεμών* or *ἐπαρχος*; for it was only magistrates of high rank that included a *princeps* in their staff. That the

Prefect of Egypt had a *princeps* is shown by the *Notitia Dignitatum* (Or. xxiii. 16, ed. Seeck); and there is no other among the higher magistrates whose title would be at all likely to be represented by *πραιπόσιτος*. The *πρίγκεψ* will then be his *princeps*, the chief of his staff; and the *ἀκτουάριος* will be, not (as in Pap. CCXXXVII) an inspector of stores, but the official *ab actis*, who also appears among the Prefect's staff in the *Notitia* (*l.c.*, l. 20). The request which is made to them seems to imply that the state provided orphans with a supply of vegetable seed; but whether this was an annual grant during the period of childhood, or a special grant when they passed out of guardianship and began to make their own living, there is nothing to show. In any case, it must be presumed to apply only to those orphans who had no natural guardian, and who therefore passed into the charge of the state. Such orphans had guardians appointed by the governor of the province; and this indicates the explanation of the reference to the officials above enumerated. The order for the grant had to emanate from the Prefect, who, no doubt, acted on the report of the local officials, such as Abinnaeus was, and through the agency of his own staff, such as the *princeps* and *actuarius*.

The latter part of the letter (ll. 19-27) seems to indicate that there had been some delay in making the recommendation, and that the orphan had threatened to complain to the Dux (as being Abinnaeus' official superior); but Jovinus, wishing to be at peace with all men and to allay quarrels, had restrained him so far. This will account for the injunction of haste in l. 10.

Κυριω μου αδελφω Αμεν
 νεωτι Ἰοβινος
 του προσειπειν σαι εσπενσα
 δια τουτων μου των γραμ
 5 ματων ευχομενος τη θεια
 προνοια υγιαινωντι σοι
 και ευθυμοντι αποδοθη
 ναι τα παρ εμοῦ γραμματα
 επιτα γραφω τη ση χρησ
 10 τοτητι οπως σποῦδασης
 και συμβουλευσης τω πραι
 ποσιτω και τω πριγκεπι και
 ακτουαριω και τοις λοι
 ποις υπευθυνοις παρασ
 15 χωσι τω ἴδιω ρογατω
 τας τοῦ λαχανασπερμοῦ
 του ορφαγοῦ αρταβας δεκα
 εμοι τα μεγαιστα χαριζο
 μενος αει γαρ εγω χαρειν

Line 1. Αμεννεωτι: an unparalleled variant of Abinnaeus' name.
 Line 3. σαι: for σε, cf. Pap. CCCCXIV, l. 32 (p. 292).
 Line 4. μου: for the way in which the letters are formed cf.
 ll. 24, 28.

Line 14. οπως must be supplied before παράσχωσι.

Line 15. τω ἴδιω ρογατω: apparently = 'at his (*i.e.* the orphan's) request.'

- 20 εχω φιλειασειν πασι και
μη εχθραν εχειν προς
τινα εβουλετο γαρ ο ορφα
ν[ος] απελθειν προς τον
κ[υρ]ι[ον] μου τον δο[υ]κα κ[αι]
25 δι περι το'το' και αχρεις
δευρ[ο] επεσχον το πρα
γμα προσειπε παρ εμου
την κυριαν μου την συμβιον σο'
και τα παιδια σου και παντας
30 ηδεως κατ ονομα ερρωσθαι
σε ευχομαι πολλοις χρονοις
κυριε αδελφε

The following postscript is written along the left-hand margin, from the top to the bottom :

πολλα ασπαζεται υμας η συμβιος μου και Σατορνιλος και παντες οι ημετεροι.

Endorsed

κυριω μου αδελφω (the rest has disappeared).

Line 24. The κ after δουκα is written over δι.

Line 25. δι : perhaps διδάξει.

αχρεις : so MS. apparently, for ἄχρης.

Line 30. ηδεως : probably for ἰδίως.

PAPYRUS CCXXXV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE next group of documents relates to Abinnaeus in his purely military capacity, in charge of the troops at Dionysias. The first is a letter from Eulogius, a *χιλίαρχος* or *tribunus militum*, to Abinnaeus, his superior officer. The first part of it is plain enough, and contains an acknowledgement of an order received from Abinnaeus for the dispatch of a body of soldiers to the camp, and a statement that the order was promptly executed. The rest of the letter relates to the delivery of certain corn, but unfortunately the writing in this part of the papyrus has suffered so much from rubbing that the exact purport of it remains doubtful. There is nothing to show where Eulogius was stationed, but he was evidently in command of some outlying division of the troops.

τω δε[σπ]οτη μο' και πατρωνι
πραιπο[σ]ιτω Ευλογιος χ εν κω χαι'
καθως απεστιλας Συρον τον στρα
τιωτην προς με ενεκεν των ημετερων

Line 2. χ : *χιλίαρχος* = *tribunus militum* (Polybius, Plutarch, &c., see L. and S.). On his functions under a *praefectus castrorum* cf. Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung*, ii. 445, and the quotation there given from Macer, *De Re Militari*. The

inscriptions quoted by Wilmanns (*Ephem. Epigr.*, i. 82 ff.) show that the *tribunus militum* was a grade immediately below that of *praefectus castrorum*.

- 5 στρατιωτων και τον επιμελητην
 απεστιλα ευθεως τους στρατιωτας
 επι τα καστρα ο δε επ[ιμε]λητης ευρον
 αυτον οφφικιαλιον του ηγεμονο[ς]
 κατεχοντα αυτον δι[οτι] παν του
 10 σιτο' ου υπεδεξατο και απ ι
 εγραψεν και ο εξακτ[ω]ρ με . . δ . . . ιο .
 δυο και ουτως ηρται επι της
 δια την επιδημιαν του Ισι . βωνος
 και μετα δυο ημερας φερω αυτον
 15 επι τα καστρα και εποιησα αυ[τον]
 δουναι γραμματα προς τους . . . Θεο
 ξενιδους δια την εμβολην της κριθης
 απεστιλα δια Κιαλη σακκους δεκα
 και αντιγραψαν μοι δια τη[ν ε]μβολην
 20 της κριθης και εαν κ[ελευσ]ης
 ανελθιν μοι επι τα καστ[ρα]
 Ερρωσθαι ευχ[ομα]ι
 πολλοις χρο[νοις]
 κυριε πατρων

Endorsed :—τω δεσποτη μου και πατρωνι πραιποσιτω Εὐλογιος χ

Line 5. The second halves of the following lines, especially
 ll. 5-12, are much defaced by rubbing.
 Line 7. τα καστρα : *sc.* at Dionysias.
 Lines 16, 17. Perhaps τοὺς [ἀπὸ] Θεοξενίδος, the last syllable

being written -δους by mistake.

Line 18. Κιαλη : a proper name, *cf.* p. 34.

Line 21. μοι : or μαι=με. *Cf.* Pap. CCCCXIV, l. 32.

PAPYRUS CCXXXVI.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

A LETTER from Aetius, reporting the sending of certain quantities of wheat, oil, goat-skins, sacks (of barley?), and other things. It is addressed simply *κυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ*, without a proper name; but there can be no doubt that Abinnaeus is the person intended. At the end of the letter the writer asks for orders with respect to some soldiers who have lately arrived; and there is another letter among this group of papyri (Pap. CCCCXIV, which follows) addressed by Aetius to Abinnaeus. The latter officer appears from ll. 12-14 to have been at this time at Theoxenis, a place mentioned several times in this correspondence. Aetius speaks of sending some oil from Hermopolis, but it is not certain that he was himself writing from there.

Κυριω μο' ἀδελφω Αετιος
 εν κυριω θεω πλειστα χαιρειν
 απεστιλα προς σε δια των Λυβι

κων σιτου αρταβας δεκαεξ $\frac{1}{10}$ 15
 5 και ελαιου σπαθιον εν εσφρα
 γισμενον και δερματα αιγινα
 οκτω και σακκους οκτω δεξαι
 παρ αυτων και ζωκτηρας
 τρις και επεμψα δια αλλο
 10 στρατιωτο^ν απο Ερμοπολεως
 ελαιου σπαθια δυο και την σαργα
 νην και σπονδασον μετανεγκαι
 τον σιτον και την κριθην απο της
 Θεοξενιδος επιδη εφανιζεται
 15 και επληρωσα τους Λυβικους τας δε
 κατεσσαρες ημισου αρταβας της κριθης
 και ηλθαν τινες στρατιωται προς υμας
 μετα οστρακων εαν κελευσης
 αυτους λαβειν αφ υμων αντιγραφου
 20 Ερρωσθαι ευχομαι
 πολλοις χρονοις
 κυριε πατρων

Endorsed :

Κυριω μου αδελφω

Αετιος

Line 8. ζωκτηρας : qu. for ζωστήρας ?

Line 14. εφανιζεται : for ἀφανίζεται. Cf. Pap. CCCCXIV,
l. 25.

Line 17. υμας : apparently miswritten for ἡμᾶς, as often.
Line 19. υμων : corrected from ημων, or else *vice versa*.

PAPYRUS CCCCXIV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS letter, which is apparently from the same correspondent as the last, though written in a different hand (of the same thick type as those of Papp. CCXLI and CCCIII), contains nothing of an obviously military nature. It relates, however, to the supply of hay, which was no doubt required for fodder, and the words τοῖς ἡμῶν ἀνθρώποις in l. 29 probably refer to the soldiers under Abinnaeus' charge, in which case Aetius must be one of his subalterns, in immediate command of the men in question. The main purport of the letter is to inform his chief that the inhabitants of the village in which he was quartered declare themselves unable to supply the hay required of them, and offer corn instead. He also reports a dispute with the villagers on another point, apparently the ownership of a certain plot of land, and asks for orders as to supplying his men with a little barley. This letter and Pap. CCXXXV show that the whole *ala* was not concentrated in the camp of Dionysias, but that parts of it were quartered in the surrounding district. There are a good many mistakes in orthography throughout the document.

- τω κυριω μου
 αδελφω Αβινναιω
 Αετις εν θεω
 χαιρειν
 5 προ μεν παντων ευχο
 μαι σε ολοκληριν παρα
 τω κυ[ρ]ιω ημων θεω
 γεινωσκειν σε θελω περι
 του βρεουιου το μοι δε
 10 δωκες ουδισ μοι ουδεν
 τιτικε περι του χορτου
 Πειηου και Ευλογειου
 ειπαν οτι ουκ εχωμεν
 χορτον εαν ουν θελη
 15 σιτον αντι του χορ
 του διδουμεν και περ
 ι της αρουρης του μα
 λιτου επηξαν μεν
 εριχα[ν] αγριν και συκα
 20 [ηλ]θαν οι κωμηται λε
 γοντες οτι κωμητι
 κον εστιν και αποστι
 λει μοι τους σακκους
 εινα γομοσω τον σι
 25 τον επιδη εφανισθη
 εαν θελησης δουναι επι
 θ . . ηαν ολιγα κριθα
 ρα τοις ημων ανθρ
 ωποις γραψον μοι
 30 εν ταχι ασπαζομαι
 παντας τους εν τη οι
 κια ερρωσθαι σαι
 ευχομαι

Endorsed :

μετα . . κα αποστιλον
 τω κυριω μου αδελφω Α[βι]νναιω [Αε]τις

Line 3. Αετις : = Ἀέτιος, a common form of mistake.
 Line 9. βρεουιου : βρεούιον = *brevium* or *breve*, meaning a memorandum or letter of instructions. Cf. Papp. CCL, CCLII.
 Line 16. διδουμεν : for δίδομεν.
 Line 17. μαλιτου : perhaps a proper name.
 Line 19. εριχαν αγριν : i. e. ἐρέικην ἀγρίαν.

Line 21. κωμητικον : village property.
 Lines 22-25. The meaning of these lines is not quite clear, and some of the readings are a little uncertain.
 Line 25. εφανισθη : = ἠφανίσθη, cf. Pap. CCXXXVI, l. 14.
 Line 27. The first word may be θερην, for θερείαν. κριθα : so MS. apparently, for κριθάρια.

PAPYRUS CCXXXVII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS is a letter to Abinnaeus from Agathus, an ἀκτουάριος, or inspector of the corn supplied by the contractors for the service of the troops (*annona*). He complains of being repeatedly bothered by a Government official named Julianus, and apparently it is that which has impelled him to write this letter. It appears that, in accordance with the orders of the Dux, all the annual supply of corn for the troops ought to be shut up in the store-houses on the application of the *actuarii*, and then inspected by an ὀφφικιάλιος. Agathus has been informed (perhaps by Julianus, but this is not clear) that the corn at the camp (presumably of Dionysias) has not been thus shut up. He appears to have already written to the subordinate official, Uranius, who ought to have seen to this being done (this part of the papyrus, ll. 7–12, is not quite clear, but such seems to be the sense); and he now begs Abinnaeus to have the regulation properly carried out. He writes in a tone of much annoyance at the action of the ‘official,’ and intimates that he is only obliged to make this request in order to get quit of his vexatious interference. The letter gives, however, an interesting glimpse of the official routine of the period.

Another document in this correspondence (Pap. CCCCXIX) is written by a person named Flavius Agathus; but it is too much mutilated for decipherment, and it is uncertain whether he is the same as the writer of the present letter.

τω δεσποτη μοῦ Αβιννεω
 Αγαθος
 Και αλλοτε εγραψα προς την
 σην χρηστοτητα δεσποτα
 5 οτι κατε[χο]μαι υπο Ιουλιανοῦ οφφ
 ετερων γραμματων ενεκα
 και επ επεδοθη μοι οτι Ουρα
 [ν]ιος . . . ην εις τα καστρα
 τας αν[ν]ωνας ου συνεκλισεν
 10 εποιησ[α το]ν εξακτορα γραψε προς
 αυτον ινα υποδεξηται παρα τῷ
 απο Ταυρκου και μη τουτων
 απολυ[σ]ης εως αν απαλαξω τον
 οφφ και ελθῶ επι τα καστρα
 15 και ποιησω προς αυτον τον
 λογον μου ουτως γαρ εκελευ
 σεν ο [κυρ]ιος μοῦ ο δουξ ολας τας

Line 5. κατεχομαι: possibly of actual detention, but not necessarily. ἀπαλλάσσω (l. 13), which represents the converse, is equally vague. Cf. Pap. CCXXXV, l. 9 (p. 292).

οφφ: ὀφφικιαλίου. No indication is given of the precise office in which Julianus served, but, as the matter relates to the service of the troops, it was probably that of the Dux.

Line 7. επ: some such word as ἐπιστολή is required, but the slight remains visible do not support this.

Line 8. The missing word is probably either ἐπεί or ὅτε.

Line 9. συνεκλ(ε)ισεν: apparently=locked up the corn in the granaries.

Line 10. εξακτορα: the *exactor* is usually the tax-collector. Here he would seem to be the assistant of the *acturius*, superintending the proper delivery of the *annona*.

γραψε: =γράψαι.

Line 13. απαλαξω: the ω here and elsewhere (ελθω, l. 14, ποιησω, l. 15, ανω, l. 20, and in other papyri) most resembles an ο open at the top; but when ο is intended, the letter is closed at the top.

αννωι[α]ς του ενιαυτο^ν ενκλισαι
 επι τα καστρα εξ εντυχιας τῶ
 20 ακτουαριων της ανω Θηβαιδος
 και εκελευσεν μετα την συνκλι
 σιν του σιτο^ν οφφ αποσταληναι
 και συνθεωρησαι τον εν αθετω
 σιτοκριθον τουτο^ν ενεκα εσπεν
 25 σα γραψαι προς την σην χρη
 στοτητα δεσποτα ινα ποι
 ησης το παν του σιτο^ν και κρι
 θης ενκλισαι και μη σε μια
 μ[εμ]ψις επακολουθησει
 30 [.]τι εαν σοι
 δοκουν εστιν αποστιλον επι της πολεως τον νυν θεραπευθεντα τιρωνα της Διοι[υσ]ι
 αδος Απολλωνα αγα υλα επειδη κατεχομαι υπο του οφφ του ενεκα ερρωσθαι ευχομαι
 κυριε π[ατρων]

Endorsed

Αβι]ννεω

Αγαθος ακτουαριος

Line 20. της ανω Θηβαιδος: it is not clear why this authority should have been in the hands of the actuarii of the Thebaid, unless it was from there that the *annona* was taken for the Fayûm, which seems improbable. It may however mean simply that the regulation was made at the request of the actuarii of the Thebaid (taking εξ εντυχίας with εκελευσεν), the regulation itself relating to the whole of Egypt.

Line 23. τον εν αθετω σιτοκριθον: the corn (wheat and barley)

rejected by the ἀκτούαριος as unfit for food.

Line 30. Most of this line is lost through the mutilation of the papyrus.

Lines 31, 32. Written on the left-hand margin of the papyrus, along its entire height.

Line 32. The writing at the end of the line is cramped and difficult. του is written by mistake for τούτου.

PAPYRUS CCCCXV.—*circ.* A. D. 346.

THIS letter is from a Roman, named Lupicinus, who transmits to Abinnaeus the orders received by him from the ὀφφικιᾶλιος of the Dux Felicissimus. Unfortunately the lower part of the papyrus is lost, so that the instructions are incomplete. Lupicinus speaks of receiving orders from a βουλή, and this (see note on l. 13) points to Arsinoë as the probable place from which the letter was written.

Κυριω μο^ν αδελφω Αβιννεω
 Λουπικινος
 προηγουμενος ευχομε τη θια προ
 νοια οπως ευθυμουντι σοι απο
 5 δοθηνε σοι τα παρ εμου γραμματα
 αναγκη μοι γεγενηται δηλωσε

Line 2. ευχομε: the substitution of ε for αι is regularly made in this letter; cf. l. 5 αποδοθηνε, l. 6 δηλωσε, l. 11 απαντησε.

Lines 4, 5. οπως . . . αποδοθηνε: a curious mixture of constructions, cf. Pap. CCXLIV, l. 4.

τη ση καλοκαγαθια τα γραφεντα
 υπο του οφ/ του κυριω μου δουκος
 Φλανουϊου Φιλικισσιμου οπως
 10 παρ αυτα λαβον μου τα γραμματα
 ποιησης αυτους απαντησε
 εν τω λευκοκιου καθος τα γραμμα
 τα περιεχ[ει] και περι ων βουλη
 κελευεν μοι ει δεος εχοντα προς

Endorsed :

Κυριω μου αδελφω [Αβιννεω]

Line 8. οφ/ : ὀφφικιαλίου.

Line 9. Φλανουιου Φιλικισσιμου : cf. Pap. CCXXXIV, l. 4.

Line 10. λαβον : λαβών, cf. l. 12, καθος for καθώς.

Line 11. αυτους : presumably the Dux and his train. The object of the letter would therefore appear to be to announce an impending visit from the commander-in-chief.

Line 12. λευκοκιου : so MS., probably for λευκοικίω.

Line 13. βουλη : Marquardt (*Staatsverwaltung*, i. 293) mentions only Ptolemais, Antinoë, and Naucratis as towns possessing a βουλή in Egypt; but it is clear from Pap. CCCXLVIII, l. 4 (p. 215), and Berl. Pap. 96, l. 15, that Arsinoë also had a βουλή and in all probability that is the βουλή here referred to.

PAPYRUS CCCCXVI.—*circa* A.D. 346.

THIS document also is mutilated, only the beginning being preserved. This, however, is of some interest, as it contains the announcement of a visit from an imperial *Notarius* on the occasion of the conscription or enrolment of the recruits. The *Notarii*, as is well known, formed the imperial secretariat and were not unfrequently entrusted with missions of inquiry and inspection to the various provinces of the empire (cf. Pauly, *Realencyclopädie*, s.v.). One of them was now, apparently, on a visit to Egypt, and the announcement that he was about to inspect the recruits suggests that the object of his visit may have been to report on the condition of the military establishment in the province. The writer of the letter, Sambas, who uses the usual form of address from one official to another not directly superior or subordinate to him (κυρίω μου ἀδελφῶ), was probably a member of the staff of the legionary commander in the province Heptanomis (see note on l. 4).

Κυριω μοῦ ἀδελφῶ Αμιννεω

Σαμβας

Επιτη ο κυριος μοῦ ο δεσποτικος

νοταριος εντυχως σημερον

Line 3. επιτη : ἐπειδή, cf. l. 5, επιτημιν=ἐπιδημεῖν.

Line 4. σημερον : this does not necessarily mean that the conscription was to take place on the day on which the letter was written, which (since Abinnaeus is directed to do something in reference to that event) would imply that Sambas was writing from some place quite close to Dionysias; it only means that the notarius was expected to arrive that day for the shortly impending conscription. Probably the conscription was

of the recruits of the province (of Heptanomis) in which Dionysias was situated: and this letter may have contained instructions to Abinnaeus to bring his contingent of recruits to the headquarters of the province, Memphis. It will be observed that the use of ἡμῖν implies that the conscription was not at Dionysias, and therefore did not relate only to the *ala* commanded by Abinnaeus.

5 επιτημιν ημιν μελλει της
των τιρωνων συλλογης
ενεκα καλως ποιησης κυρι[ε]
[μο]^v αδελφε εκδεξασθαι τας
.

PAPYRUS CCXXXII.—*circ.* A. D. 346.

THE four documents which follow next contain requests to Abinnaeus, in his capacity as commanding officer, for favours of various kinds. The writer of the first, of whom no description is given beyond his name, Clematius, after an elaborate introductory flourish, asks his 'lord' Abinnaeus for a favour of a somewhat indefinite character. Ision, a soldier in the force under Abinnaeus' command, has a difference with him, and also with Paulus, the adjutant (*cornicularius*) of the camp, to whom he (Ision) is distantly related (and the relationship is oddly referred to as if it were the explanation of the difference) through being the father-in-law of Paulus' brother, Timotheus. The request which Clematius has to make of Abinnaeus is simply that he will allow Ision to attend to the affairs of himself and the other persons concerned; but he does not state what these affairs are, nor what Ision has to do with them. The tone of Clematius' appeal to Abinnaeus suggests that he was not a soldier in the camp of Dionysias, but a civilian resident in the neighbourhood.

τω δεσποτη μου

Αβιννεω

Κληματιος

παντας τους φιλους αι ευχομεθα εν μιζοσιν προκοπτοντας πραττειν ινα και
ημεις της πραξεως εκεινων απολαυειν δοκωμεν επ ουν και τουτο μοι εστιν
5 δια γραμματων παρακαλεσαι την σην χρηστοτητα κυριε απαραβλητε και ινα μη νομισης
δια τι κερδος τουτο με ποιειν γνωριζω τη ευγενια σου το πραγμα Ισιων τις προμωτος
εκ των υπο την σην φροντιδα διαφερι μοι διαφερι δε και τω κυριω μου και αδελφω
Παυλω τω κορνικουλαριω της παρεμβολης πενθερος γαρ τυγχανι Τιμοθεου ουετραν[ου]
του εν παρ . . οναι κεκτημενου οντος ομογνησιου αδελφου του προειρημενου

Line 4. επ: *i. e.* ἐπει.

Line 5. παρακαλεσαι: apparently for παρακαλέσω.

Line 6. προμωτος: the term *promotus* seems to be rather vaguely used; cf. Ducange (*Gloss. med. et inf. Lat., s. v.* *promoti*).

Line 7. των υπο την σην φροντιδα: simply = the troops under your command; cf. Pap. CCXXXIV, l. 9.

Line 8. κορνικουλαριω της παρεμβολης: adjutant of the camp, presumably of Dionysias; cf. Smith, *Dict. of Antiquities, s. v.*, and Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung*, ii. 528. Apparently he was not *cornicularius praefecti castrorum*, since then we should have had σου instead of τῆς παρεμβολῆς, but *cornicularius castrorum*. The latter title is not found among the inscriptions quoted by

Marquardt, whereas the former is; on the other hand, the titles *cornicularius legionis* and *cornicularius legati legionis* seem to be used indifferently. It is noticeable, however, that in the case most parallel to this, the *cornicularius* of a cohort of auxiliary troops (*Corn. coh. I Flaviae Damascenorum*, Orelli, 4979), he is again described as *cornicularius* of the cohort, not of the officer commanding it; and it may be that it was only in the case of the higher officers, such as the legate of a legion, that the adjutant was described as attached to him personally, whereas in the case of inferior commands he was regarded as attached to the camp or cohort.

Line 9. παρ . . οναι: apparently a place-name. The two middle letters have disappeared.

- 10 Παυλου Επει ουν ουδέμια διαφορά εστιν μεταξύ εμου κακεινων δια τουτο
 παρακαλεσαι σε εσπενυσα Οπως συνχωρησης τ[ουτ]ω τοις πραγμασιν ημων
 προσεχειν δυναμενον σου οπου τις ανα[γ]κη κατε[πειγ]ει τουτον μετακαλεσασθαι και παλιν
 ευθεως ποιησαι ως προειπον τοις πραγμασιν ημων προσεχειν Ινα δε γνωμεν οτι τη
 αξιωσει ημων επενευσας καταξιωσον δεξαμενος μου τα γραμματα κυριε μου
 15 αντιγρα[ψ]αι μοι περι τουτου ερρωσθαι σε
 ευχομαι [πολλοις]
 χρονοις κυριε

Endorsed—

τω δεσποτη μου

Αβιννεω

Κληματιος

Line 10. κακεινων: sc. Paulus and Timotheus. Ision apparently had a difference with Timotheus, because the latter was his son-in-law (πενθερός γάρ τυγχάνει), and Paulus was involved

in his brother's quarrel. As Timotheus was a veteran and Paulus a non-commissioned officer of some standing, Ision must have been an elderly man.

PAPYRUS CCXXXIX.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE interpretation of this document is full of difficulties, many of which must be left unexplained. In general outline it is a letter of recommendation addressed to Abinnaeus, as *praefectus castrorum*, by Thareotes on behalf of his son Surion, with an intimation that he is sending a present of various delicacies in the way of food. The concluding part of the letter, however, contains many words which are difficult either of decipherment or interpretation.

- τω δεσποτ[η] μου και πατρωνι πραιποσιτω
 καστ[ρ]ων Διονυσιαδος
 Θαιρεωτης εν θω χαιρειν
 πρωτον μεν ευχομε σοι ευθυμουντα απολα
 5 βιν τα παρ εμ[ου] γραμματα ευχομε γαρ και παρα τω κω
 την ολοκληρ[ι]αν Κωσταντιου και Δομνου
 παρακαλω σ[ε] δε δεσποτα μο' παρατιθομενος
 σοι τον υιον το' αδελφου μου Συριωνα ητι σε δε
 και αξιοι κατηχευσεν αυτω ως εμοι ουτως γαρ εγω
 10 ειπα οτι τινος εαν χριαν εχης ο δεσποτης μο'
 παρεχετε σοι εκει απεστιλα σοι δε δια Αμμωνι°

Line 6. Κωσταντιου: probably not the emperor, since there is then no satisfactory explanation of the name Domnus, which is coupled with this; moreover there is no particular reason why Thareotes, in asking a favour of Abinnaeus, should pray for the prosperity of the emperor. Constantius appears in Pap. CCCIV (p. 305) as the son (probably) of Abinnaeus, and it is likely that

he is the person meant here, and that Domnus is another son.

Line 7. παρατιθομενος: so MS.

Line 9. και: added in the margin.

κατηχευσεν: so MS. apparently, for κατηχέουσιν, or, since no such form as κατηχέω seems to occur elsewhere, κατηχήσιν. εγω: or perhaps ευτω for αὐτῷ.

- σκούτεως χεννιω βίκους β̄ γάρου μαυρα ᾱ
 γλυκοιδίων ομφακήρα ᾱ ἐπιστολήν δε αὐτῷ
 οὐκ ἐποίησα τοὺς δε στρουθοὺς ἀρραβωνα δέδω
 15 κα θάρσι αὐτοὺς ἐγούσιναι στρουθὸν ἐπιδὴ οὖν ἐτι
 μικκοὶ εἰσιν καὶ λεικοὶ λειδῶδ[. . .]ῃ ἀφες γέγοντα
 με . . . καγὼ ἐρθῶ μετὰ σοὶ πρ[ο]ς τὸν Φαμενωθ
 ἐν ἐτ[ε]ρῷ δε εἶχε τὰς σιππία φέρω γὰρ τοῦς κοινῇ
 γούς ἐρχομένου ἵνα τὰ λῖνα ποιήσωμεν ἀποστελλῶ δε
 20 πρὸς σε καὶ τὰ καμήλια τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης μετὰ γράμμα
 τῶν ἀναδιδασκόντα σοὶ ἂν τι χρίαν ἐχῶσιν οἱ τὰ στρω
 τία εἶνα αὐτοῖς ἀπογ . λῆς πολλοὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς κακὸ παρ
 χουσι . . . ε . τι τὰ βεγ . κέπ . α καγὼ οὐκ ἀφῶ αὐτοῦς
 [.]
 25 ἐρρῶσθαι σε [εὐχομαι]

Endorsed—

τῷ δεσποτῇ μου

πραιποσίτῳ Θαρρωτῆς

Line 12. χεννιω: for χεννίων, 'two jars of quails.' γάρου is a kind of fish-pickle; but μαυρα seems to be unknown.

Line 13. γλυκοιδίων: presumably = γλυκυδίων, but the word does not occur elsewhere. Its combination with ομφακήρα seems to show that it has something to do with wine.

Lines 15-18. These lines are at present incomprehensible. A consultation of the facsimile will best show the various readings which are possible of some of the letters.

Line 18. κοινηγους: οἱ for υ, as in l. 13.

Line 22. ἀπογ . λῆς: perhaps ἀπογέλης, for ἀπαγγέλλης.

PAPYRUS CCCCX.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

IN this letter a woman, who describes herself simply as 'the mother of Moses,' beseeches Abinnaeus to release from service a person named Heron, who may be presumed to be another son. He had apparently been requisitioned for service for a year, and the year was within five days of expiring; but his mother, if mother she is, cannot wait for that length of time, and appeals to Abinnaeus most urgently and illiterately to let him off these few days. Her letter is carried by a servant named Athioeis, to whom she asks that the answer may be given.

τῷ δεσποτῇ μου
 καὶ πατρὶνι πραιποσίτῳ
 ἡ μητὴρ τοῦ Μουση
 ἐπεμψας ἐπὶ Ἡρώνα
 5 κυριε πατρὶν ἀπηλθεν
 οὖν μετὰ τὸν βαρβαρον
 μετὰ τὸν θεὸν Οὐδιναν
 ἐχομεν ἡμῆς βοήθον

Line 7. Οὐδιναν: = οὐδένα, but written with a very large ο. μετὰ τὸν θεόν must belong to these words which follow: 'after (*i.e.* except) God, we have none to help us.'

υμων επεμψα σου ουν
 10 κυριε μου τον Αθιοειν
 αξιω τους ποδας σου
 κυριε πατρωνι επιδη
 οιδης και συ οτι η πεντη
 ημεραι ο ενιαντος ολος
 15 εισι αξιω σε και παρακαλο σε
 κυριε ινα συνχωρησης
 αυτου τας ολιγας ημερας
 η τι κελευσις κ[υρι]ε ειπον
 του Αθιοει
 20 Ερρωσθαι σε ευχομαι
 κυριε πατρωνι

Line 12. πατρωνι: cf. l. 21.

Line 13. η πεντη ημεραι, κ.τ.λ.: 'within five days it is a year.'

PAPYRUS CCCCXVII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS is a letter to Abinnaeus from the Πάπας, or bishop, of Hermopolis, whose name seems to be the strange one of Caor. There is nothing to show whether Hermopolis Magna or Parva is meant; both of them were bishops' sees and both about equidistant from the Fayúm. The letter is with reference to a soldier named Paulus, who had deserted; and the bishop asks that he may be forgiven 'just this once.' He apologises for not being able to come in person to see Abinnaeus, on the ground of want of leisure. His language and spelling are extremely illiterate, but he writes on terms of equality with his correspondent.

τω δεσποτη μο^υ και αγαπητω
 αδελφω Αβιννεω πραι^ν
 Καορ παπας Ερμουπολεως χαιρειν
 ασπαζομαι τα πεδια σου πολλα
 5 γνωσκιν σε θελω κυριε
 π[ερι] Παυλω του στρατιοτη
 περι της φυγης συνχωρησε
 αυτου τουτω το αβαξ
 επειδη ασχολω ελθιν προ[
 10 σεν αυτε ημερε και παλειν
 αμ μη πευδεται ερχεται

Line 3. Καορ: it does not seem possible to read anything else, though the name is badly written. No name resembling this appears among the known bishops of either Hermopolis.

Line 4. πεδια: = παιδια.

Line 8. αβαξ: = ἄπαξ, and so in l. 12.

Line 9. There are traces of what seems to be another letter after προ, above the line, but apparently what is intended by this word and the next is πρὸς σε.

Line 11. αμ μη πευδεται: so apparently MS., presumably for εἰν μὴ ψεύδεται.

εις τας χειρας σοῦ αλλω αβαξ

15 Ερρωσθαι σε ευχο
μαι πολλοις χρο
νοις κυριε μοῦ
αδελφε

PAPYRUS CCXLIII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

IN addition to his military and police functions, Abinnaeus had various private affairs and interests; and it is with these that the remaining papyri of this group are concerned. Three letters are written to him by Apamius, all on private affairs. The first announces that, in accordance with a request of Abinnaeus, and having two or three camels to spare for the purpose, he has sent him a consignment of wine. He begs Abinnaeus to pay the men and let them go at once, as it was a time of holiday and they had been very unwillingly persuaded to go. The letter ends with various civil expressions. Apamius writes quite as his correspondent's equal in rank. In the present letter he places his own name first in the salutation, in the next he reverses the order. He signs his name in rough capitals at the foot of both letters, spelling it in both instances *Απαμιως*, while the scribe (presumably a slave, and evidently an only moderately well educated one) spells it *Απαμιος*.

Απαμιος τω αγαπητω
αδελφω Αμιννεω εν κ̄ω χαιρει
προτον παντων ευχομαι τω
θ̄ω περι της σωτηριας σου
5 καθως εγραψας περι σπαθι
ων οινου ως δυο καμηλ̄ω
η τριων ευκεριαν ευρων
τους περι Απολ'λωνιον
ηξιωσα αυτους και ηναγ
10 κασα αυτους και επεμψα
σοι ἵνα ουν πληρωσης
αυτους την τιμην και
αυτης της ωρας απο
λυσης αυτους διοτι οιδας
15 και αυ[τος οτ]ῑ εωρτη εστῑ
και εδεεθησαν με πολ
λην μη κατασχης ουν αυ
τους δια αλλην ημεραν
ουχ ιχον εμαυτω [υ]ποκιμε

Line 6. *ως*: apparently correlative to *καθώς* above.

Line 7. *ευκεριαν*: for *εὐχέρειαν*.

20 να οσον ουν εμαθα οτι ου
κ εχis περιμῶ εᾶ
ε[λ]θουσι προ σοι αδελφοι
ποιησης αυτοις το ζμη
μα γενεσθαι και π[εμ]ψης
25 [α]σπαζομαι [σε και] παντας
[τ]ους εν τω οικω σου και ε
[α]ν ευσχολις ελθε προς ημας
ινα σε [ε]ιδωμεν ο $\overline{\theta\varsigma}$ δε
διαφυλαξη σε ΑΠΑΜΙΩC

Written along the left-hand margin, from top to bottom, is the postscript:

30 ασπάζομαι Σύρον και παντας τους εν τ[η] οικ[ια] αυτου.

Endorsed—

τω αγαπητω αδελφω Αμιννεω Απαμιος

Line 22. ἐλθουσι: no other restoration seems possible, so a colloquial present ἔλθω must be supposed. For εἰάν with indicative *cf.* l. 27, εἰάν εὐσχολεῖς.

προ σοι: σε is written above σοι, in fainter ink. Evidently

πρός σε is intended.

αδελφοί : for ἀδελφές.

30. Συρον: perhaps the Σύρος δομειστικός of Pap. CCCCIV,

l. II.

PAPYRUS CCCCXIII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS second letter from Apamius, which is apparently not in the same hand as the first, though the signature is the same, after an elaborate and pious preface, asks Abinnaeus to send some nets to catch the gazelles which are spoiling the writer's crops. He also mentions that he has sent him some hyaena skins, and ends with greetings and more pious aspirations.

τ[ω αγαπ]ητω αδελφω Αμι[ν]ι[εω]
Α[παμ]ειος εν κω χαι[ρειν]
ε[υχομ]αι σ[.]ω τω θεω περι [τη]ς
σ[ωτ]ηριας ινα ρυσει σαι απο . .
5 σαι ον οίδαμεν το σπου[δαι]
ον [σου κ]αι την αγαπην σου εις ημας
δια [τ]ον θεον ταυτα ποιεις και εγω
ευχ[ο]μαι αυτω ινα ανταποδωσει
σοι [την αγ]απην την ποιεις δι αυ
10 του γαρ ποιεις επιτα γραψω
σοι [α]δελφε ηκουσα γαρ οτι κιται
εις τα σιγνα λεινα ει δυνατον

Line 4. *να ρυσει* : cf. l. 8, *ἵνα ἀνταποδώσει*.

Line 12. *εἰς τὰ σιγγα*: apparently a local description, presum-

ably=the place where the colours were kept.

λεινα : λίνα, nets.

εσ[τιν] αποστιλον μοι αυτα
 ολ[ιγ]ας ημερας επιδη τα δορκα
 15 δι[α] αφανιζουσιν το σποριμα
 ει δ ουκ εχεις εις τα σιγνα
 ταχα ε[υ]ρεισκεις εις αλλο
 χου απαξ απλως πεμψον
 μοι ολιγα και εν τιχι π[ε]μ
 20 πω σοι αυτα οίδα γαρ οτι ποιεις
 πλεον τα ειρηκα σοι επεμ
 ψα σοι δερμα υ̐ναζια . . ι
 ρεως ασπαζομαι παντες
 τα [ε]ν τη οικια κατ ονομα
 25 ο κυριος ο θεος διαφυλα
 † ξι σαι ΑΠΑΜΙΩC
 ερρωσθαι σαι εν κω

Line 15. αφανιζουσιν το: for αφανίζουσιν τά.

Line 19. τιχι: so MS., apparently for τάχει.

Line 22. δερμα υ̐ναζια: apparently for δέρματα υ̐αίνια (or

υ̐ανίδια?). The next letters are rubbed, but rather resemble σαι.

Lines 23, 24: παντες τα: for πάντας τούς.

PAPYRUS CCCCXVIII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE interpretation of this document presents considerable difficulties. It is badly written, full of grammatical and orthographical mistakes, contains several unknown words, and is disfigured by several small mutilations. Indeed the defectiveness of the writer's grammar even leaves it doubtful whether the letter is to or from Abinnaeus, since, certainly in the endorsement and apparently in the salutation, the names of both sender and recipient are in the nominative. The order of the names, however, makes it probable that the recipient is Abinnaeus, as usual, while the writer is the Apamius who has already appeared as the author of the two preceding epistles. It is true that the remains in the salutation are hard to reconcile completely with this name, but there is no doubt about the endorsement; and the long recitation of pious sentiments at the beginning of the letter is quite in accordance with Pap. CCCCXIII. What the writer, after his preliminary disquisition, actually wants, is rather difficult to decipher; but it is clear that he wishes to have an interview with Abinnaeus. In the latter part of the letter he apparently sets forth the subject on which he wishes to speak to him; but here the mutilation of the papyrus and the obscurity of the language prevent a clear comprehension of his purpose. A line or two are wanting at the end.

[τω] αγαπητω και αγ[α]θος αδ[ε]λ[φ]ω Αβιννεας
 [Α]παμι χαιρειν

Line 2. Απαμι: in the endorsement on the *verso* the name is plainly Απαμιως, but here it seems to be longer, though the traces are too faint to be determined with certainty.

- εἰη θεω περὶ [τ]ῆς ολοκληρα σε
 και [.]δην σου ἵνα περισσευῇ το φοβο[ς]
 5 τοῦ θεοῦ [ε]ν σοι δια το φοβος γαρ παντα γινε[τα]ι
 καλλισ αρι ουν γραφωμεθα σοι δια την καλη[ν]
 σου [καθ]εξιν ἵνα περὶ σσευῇ η ἀγαπη σου και
 το τοχοι αληθος Αβιννεας κατα παν
 τα τροπον γραφωμεθα σοι αγαπουσιν το θελη
 10 μα τῆς ψυχῆς σου ηθελω γαρ απαντησῃσαι ἐπι
 δη αναγκη προς με ηλθε και εσπουδησα ηλθα
 ε ω εξητησα ουν περὶ σου και ηκουσα οτι εἰς τα
 μερη του Ανδρομαχιδα και παλιν ηκουσα οτι
 ανηλθεν εἰς [. . .]καιοτερα και δια τας χριαντας εγρα
 15 ψα σοι οιδ[α]ς αυτα [τ]αυτα ἴσιων . . . η τεληση νυν
 εδωκα [ο]υν Μαξιμου σπατια τεσσαρες δοθηναι σ[ο]ι
 και δυο τουπλας και εν τουκερον και ουχ ε .
 ρι σι Ερμας εἰς Διονυσιαδος εἰ μη εδιδι σοι
 αλλα γαρ διαβλεπομεθα πεμψε αυτα κα
 20 ητι [σ]υνθηκια ποιησει γραψον μοι και α
 μικκα ζ [α] π[οι]ησον αυτα [γε]νεσθαι και πεμ
 [ψον] εμε π[αντ]α οἶδα γαρ οτι εασης αυτοις την ε
 [ξ]ουσιαν τ θη ἰν αἰν η αμελησις α

Postscript down left-hand margin :

[ασπαζομαι τα] πεδια και παντες τούς σου

Endorsed :

Α[β]ιννεας . . . Απαμιως

Line 10. απαντησῃσαι : perhaps not a mere dittography of ησ, but for ἀπαντῆσαι σοι.

Line 13. Ανδρομαχιδα : for Ἀνδρομαχίδος. The place is mentioned in Pap. CCCCXXVII, but is otherwise unknown.

Line 14. χριαντας : the reading is quite plain, but the word is unknown.

Line 16. σπατια τεσσαρες : σπαθία τέσσαρα.

Line 17. τουπλας : τοῦβλον is given by Ducange as meaning a brick, and τουβλάς a brickmaker ; but it is impossible to say whether the word here has anything to do with these. τουκερον appears to be wholly unknown.

PAPYRUS CCXLIV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS is again a letter to Abinnaeus upon private matters. The writer, Apollos, who is evidently a dependant or subordinate of some kind, reports that, in obedience to orders, he has been to Alexandria and obtained a report from Abinnaeus' steward as to the condition of his money affairs there. He quotes the total sum which the steward says he has received, and states that he encloses the steward's account. The latter part of the letter is mutilated and only partially intelligible.

- Κυριω μου πατρ[ωνι] Αβιννεω
 Α[π]ολλως πρ[ο] μεν π[αντ]ων
 ευχομε τον παντοκρατ[ορ]α θεον
 [ο]π[ως] υγιενοντι σαι μετα [τ]ο^ν υ
 5 κο^ν απολαβης τα παρ εμου [γρ]αμματα
 καθως εγραψας μυ ἴσβ[ην]αι επι
 τη[ς] Αλεξανδριας και μαθ[ιν] τι υπε
 δε[ξ]ατο ο αειμνηστος ε Απυγχ[ις]
 ο επιτος της υκias σου και ευρον
 10 [αυτο]ν λαβοντα εξ επιστολης εις
 [μυ]ριαδας διακοσιας τριακοντα
 [δυ]ο και δεδωκεν αυτον χιρια
 τη οσπιτι ἴδου ουν α επεστιλας
 και την χιρα την δεδωκεν ἴσας
 15 [τ]ων διακοσιων τριακοντα δυο μυ
 ριαδων και ολον το λογαριν της υ
 κias και^{των} ψομιων απο δε του Φαρ
 μουθι μηνος Πιστη παρελαβεν
 την ὑκιαν σου και τους αρτους μεχρι
 20 του δειν[ρο] προσεθηκεν γαρ ο ἴσας
 τυς εν αγρυσ και παρεδω[κ]εν αυτῇ
 . . την . και ὑπεδεξατο [κ]αι παρα
 . . αλει . εξης επιστολης παλιν^{της σης}
 . . υ τας [πα]σας μ[υ]ριαδας πεντη
 25 [κο]ντα [κ]αι ὑνου κεραμια δυο
 ασπα[ζο]μαι ημας παντας κατ ονο
 μα
 ερρωσθε σαι
 ευχομαι πολλυς χρονυς

Endorsed :

αποδ[ος]

Αβιννεω

Απολλως

Line 4. σαι : so MS. apparently. The writer has confused two constructions, ὅπως ὑγιαίνοντί σοι ἀποδοθῇ and ὅπως ὑγιαίνων ἀπολάβῃς.

υκου : = οἶκου. Cf. l. 6 μυ, l. 9 &c. υκias, l. 21 τυς εν αγρυσ, l. 29 πολλυς χρονυς.

Line 9. επιτος : so MS., presumably for ἐπίτροπος.

Line 10. εις : the reading is very doubtful.

Line 11. μυριαδας διακοσιας τριακοντα δυο : sc. δηναρίων, cf. Pap. CCXLVIII, l. 20. It will be remembered that this belongs to the period of the enormous depreciation of the copper coinage, consequent on the disorders of the third century (cf. Mom-

sen, *Gesch. des röm. Münzwesens*, p. 832). An account on the same sort of scale, relating to Abinnaeus, is contained in Pap. CCXLVII. In one of the Geneva papyri of this group, two cows are sold for 1200 talents, so that the amount in the text is considerably less than the price of one cow.

13. τη οσπιτι : so MS. apparently. οσπιτι may be a corrupt form of ὀσπίτιον, but even so the meaning is obscure.

14. την χ(ε)ιρα : the certificate or receipt.

20. προσεθηκεν : προσέθηκεν. The following lines are somewhat rubbed, and the sense is a little obscure.

26. ημας : for ἡμᾶς.

PAPYRUS CCCCIV.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

A LETTER from Sarapion to his 'lord and patron,' Abinnaeus, referring to some work that he had undertaken to do, and saying that if Abinnaeus will come and see him, he will find that he has been as good as his word. There is nothing to show the nature of the work in question, and nearly half the letter is taken up by greetings to Abinnaeus and his household, which are detailed on almost as generous a scale as in a Pauline epistle.

τω κυριω μοῦ και πατρωνι Αβεννεω πραι᾽
 Σαραπιων πλειστα χαιρειν
 προηγουμενως ευχομαι τη θια προνοια περι
 της υγias σου και ολοκληριας καθως εξηλθα
 5 απο σου κυριε λεγων ο τι καταλαμβανω σοι
 και ποιω εαν σοι ουν δοκι κυριε ελθιν προς
 ημας και ευθεως γεινεται το εργον
 εξετακα γαρ και λεγουσιν οτι δυνατον εστιν
 ασπαζομαι την Νονναν και τον γλυκυτατον
 10 Κωνσταντιν ασπαζομαι Μαρτυριον ασπαζομαι
 Ευφρογιον ασπαζομαι Συρον δομεστικον
 [και] την μητεραν αυτου και τον πατεραν
 ασπαζομαι Μαξενθια και Κυρακος
 και Σαμπαθια και παντας τους εν τη
 15 οικια ολους κατ ονομα ερρωσθαι σε
 ευχομαι πολ
 λοις χρονοις
 κυριε πατρων

Endorsed—

αποδ' τω κυριω μοῦ και πατρωνι Αβεννεω

Line 1. *πραι* : *πραιποσίτω*.

Line 9. Nonna is presumably Abinnaeus' wife, and Constantius his son, no doubt so named out of compliment to the emperor. There is nothing to show the status of Martyrius and Euphronius. Syrus has perhaps occurred already in Pap. CCXLIII, where a person of this name is greeted in a post-

script.

Line 12. *μητεραν* . . . *πατεραν* : accusatives of this form are common in late papyri.

Lines 13, 14. The forms of the proper names are odd, but the readings are practically certain.

PAPYRUS CCXLVIII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THIS document is unique among the correspondence of Abinnaeus as being a letter *from* him instead of to him. Presumably it is a draught of a letter which was not sent, and therefore remained among his papers. Whether it is in the hand of Abinnaeus himself, or of a clerk, cannot be determined, but for the sake of his credit it may be hoped

that it is the latter; for the writing is bad and the grammar extremely indifferent. The object of the letter is to remind certain of his friends (and debtors) to discharge the accounts due to himself and his son for dates and barley. The prices charged for these are noteworthy, the cost of an artaba of dates being 15 talents and of an artaba of barley 30 talents. Similarly in Pap. CCCCXXVII, ll. 11, 16 (p. 312) an artaba of wheat costs 50 talents. When it is remembered that in A.D. 78 an artaba of wheat cost about 12 drachmas (see vol. i of this Catalogue, p. 168), the stupendous depreciation in the coinage caused by the troubles of the third century can be appreciated (*cf.* Pap. CCXLIV, note on l. 11).

κυριω μοῦ ἀδελφῶ Μηνᾶς π . . ὦν
καὶ ἀλλῶι Μην[α]ν καὶ Ἀπολλῶν καὶ
παντὰς [τ]οὺς φίλους Ἀβ[ι]ννεῶς
χαιρεῖν

- 5 σπουδ[ασ]ατε . . πληρωσέτε α
δελφοί μου καὶ τὸν υἱὸν μου
εἰ τι οφίλει[τ]ε ἀπο τοῦ λόγου
ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀμελήσ[ατ]ε δύναι εἰ
τι οφίλει[τ]ε ἀπο τοῦ λ[ο]γῶν φυλικῶν
10 ἀρταβῶν τεσσερακ[ο]ντα πεντε
ἐκαστ[ης] ἀρταβ[ης] πρὸς ταλαν[τ]α δέ
καπεντε γ' ομ[ο]υ τ[ων] φυνι
κῶν [χ]οε καὶ κριθ[η]ς ἀρταβῶν
τριῶν ἐκαστ[ης] ἀρτ[αβ]ης τάλαντα
15 τριακοντα ὁμοῦ τάλαντα ἐν
νη[κο]ντα καὶ το ὦ . α ἐνναρ
μοὺν ρκ . . καὶ ἐρ . . ν
τιτρῶν [.]
μυριαδες ἑκατον τεσσαρακοντα
20 γινοντα[ι] ὁμοῦ ὁλοῦ [π]αντος δηνα
ριῶν μυριαδες ἑ[ετ]ρακοσιε πέν
τη[κο]ντα εἰ[ν]ηα

Lines 16-18. These lines are too much mutilated for satisfactory decipherment.

Line 21. This total, 4,590,000 denarii, is the sum of the 675 + 90 talents given in ll. 13 and 15; but the explanation of the 1,400,000 denarii in l. 19 is not clear, being presumably lost

in the mutilation of ll. 16-18. It will be observed that the term *denarius* replaces that of *drachma*, which was regularly in use before the time of Diocletian; the Neronian denarius re-introduced by Diocletian being reckoned as equivalent to the drachma, and as $\frac{1}{6000}$ of the talent.

PAPYRUS CCXLVII.—*circ.* A.D. 346.

THE following account mentions the name of Abinnaeus, and may therefore be included in this group. It contains, however, little of interest, and is imperfect, as the first words show. At the top of the papyrus are about four lines of washed-out writing of

a similar kind. Several letters in lines 3-9 are so much rubbed as to be illegible, which renders most of the objects to which the account relates uncertain.

παντος λογου γεναμενο^υ
 στιχ . ιων β^ν μ ρνδ
 Και δερματων Βαβυλωνικων δ^ν μ ρκ
 και δρ κης μ οα
 5 και β α . ο^ν μ νη
 και ω δεσμιων β^ν μ κβ
 / γε[ναμενο]ν του λογου
 οφ . . . Αβινναιος μ οε
 και δ αγρου μ λ
 10 ως ειναι μ ρε

Line 2. The sign after β rather resembles an υ, but it may be merely intended for two parallel strokes, indicating a numeral. It recurs in ll. 3 and 6.
 μ: = μυριάδες (δηναρίων).

2. Miscellaneous Fourth Century Documents.

PAPYRUS CCXLIX.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

BESIDES the correspondence of Abinnaeus, there are a number of other documents which are plainly shown by their handwriting to belong to the fourth century of our era. Many of them were acquired at the same time as the Abinnaeus papyri, and may very probably belong to that officer's papers, although there is no mention of his name among them. These have accordingly been kept apart from the rest (Papp. CCXLIX-CCLIII, CCCXXI-CCCXXV), and the texts of some of them are printed here.

The first in numerical order among these is an account for wine, and this there is every reason to suppose is one of the papers of Abinnaeus; for several of the parties mentioned are soldiers, another is an *actuaris* (see p. 293), and, according to a very probable restoration of a defaced passage, there is even a reference to the *πραιπόσιτος* himself. The original account, which occupied only 20 lines, has been amplified by various hands, and is continued in a rather irregular manner on the *verso*. The amounts of wine are given in *σπαθία* and *κεράμια*, the former being a measure unknown to the lexicons, but occurring in other papyri (CCCXXVIII, l. 16, CCCXXIX, l. 5). There are a few items stated in money, and these are given in talents, though, as shown above (p. 306), this does not imply any very large purchasing value.

Εχθεις οινου
 Ο αριθμος
 Καμπολ

σπαθ' δ κεραμ' γ και ͵ξ και αλ ͵π
 σπαθ' δ

Line 2. σπαθ' δ: the numeral is corrected from β. αλ ͵: ἄλλαι πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι.

	Καννας	σπαθ' δ
5	Ο αυτος	σπαθ' β
	Ο αυτος και Καμπολ	σπαθ' β
	Ο αυτος μονος	κεραμι' β
Ζ	Ο αυτος και Ατρης εις λογον αποχης	σπαθ' β
		και δελφακ' α
10	Ο αυτος και Πωλιωχ και Πολεουη και Χρηστος	σπαθ' α S κεραμ' α
	Ο αυτος μονος	κεραμ' α
	πληρ' Καπιτων και Παυλος ουε)	σπαθ' η
	Αππιανος εν τω κηπω	σπαθ' γ
	Αγαθος ακτουαριος	κερ' α
15	Αλεξανδρος και Βονωιος	σπαθ' α
	πληρ' Ασκληπιαδης	σπαθ' α
	Πολ και Κανηρων	σπαθ' ιε
	Χρηστος Επιμ)	κερ' α αλ σπαθ' α
	Πανισκος	κεραμ' α
20	Παυλος Καπιτωνος	σιτ ^ο $\frac{\text{—}}{\text{o}}$ ις
Η	Αλεξανδρος S Απολλω S Αγαθος	κερ α
	Κα[ν]νας	κερ α
	Πωλιων χ	κερ' α και σπαθ' α
	Μελας και Αγουσας και Σαρματης	κερ' β
25	Ο αυ[το]ς Μελας αλλο	κερ' α
	τ]οις απο Μελaidος	
col. 2.		
	Πολευη σπαθ' β	
	ταλαντων ν	
	Καπιτων και Καμπολ σπαθ' α	
30	ταλαντων εικοσι πεντε	
	Ο αυτος Πολευη εν τω	
	αιγιαλω σπαθ' α $\overline{\Lambda}$ κς	
	Ταμεφορτι τεθυρ	
	Παυλος ουετρανος	

Line 8. A large erased ζ is prefixed to this line, apparently in a different hand. Similarly an η is prefixed to l. 21.

Line 10. S: =καί.

Line 12. Before this line and l. 16 the word πληρ' has been written in the margin in a different hand, perhaps denoting 'paid in full.'

ουε): ουετρανοί, cf. l. 34.

Lines 14, 15. These lines have been erased.

Line 21. The original document ends with the preceding line, and the rest of the column consists of additions in various hands. This line is perhaps in substitution for the cancelled lines 14 and 15.

Line 26. It is uncertain whether this line was completed by a figure, the papyrus being torn.

Line 27. In this column ll. 27-30 are apparently in the same hand as the greater part of col. 1. The rest is in different hands; one scribe has written ll. 31, 32, another l. 33, a third ll. 34-36, and a fourth ll. 37-39.

Line 32. The sign for 'talent,' though developed from the original $\overline{\Lambda}$, is now not unlike that for πυροῦ, but with a large loop at the top on the left side.

Lines 34-39. These lines are separated by a wide interval from those which precede, being written at the bottom of the papyrus.

35 *υπερ των ουετρανων*
 ελαβι κερ' α
δι' Συρου στρατιωτ
 ποκους ερεω ι
 αιγιδιον εν

verso

40 *απο λογο' ων χρεωστι*
 Καννας σπαθια θ
 δεδωκι ταλαντα ρε
 δεδωκι σπαθ' δ

πληρης
 Καπιτων οιν' σπαθιον
 45 *Ασκληπιαδης δεδωκι δια*
 Καννατας σπαθιον α

At foot of column

Οι δεδωκωτε[ς] απο λογου
 οινου Ουεναφ[ρ]ιου στρα,
 αδελφου Σαρμ[ατου]
 50 *Παυλος Καπιτωνος*
 Μαρων
 Καννας

$\overline{\Lambda}$ 5
 $\overline{\Lambda}$ 5
 $[\overline{\Lambda}]$ 5'

col. 2]

. 5 τω πραι
 π[οσιτω] απο λογου
 55 *κ[.] τριων*
 ρος βαφεως
 ελαβα δια . . μελα
 τρα . . κος $\overline{\Lambda}$ λ
 τριακοντα

Line 36. *ελαβι*: this odd termination is quite clear in the MS. Cf. ll. 42, 43, *δεδωκι*, and Pap. CCCCXXVII *verso*, ll. 3, 10.

Line 43. This line is in a different hand.

Line 44. *πληρης* is added above the line in the same hand as has prefixed the same word to ll. 12, 16.

Lines 45, 46. These lines have been cancelled, and are preceded by one which has been completely washed out.

Line 53. *τω πραιποσιτω*: if the restoration is right, as it seems to be, the prefect is no doubt Abinnaeus.

Line 56. A *Διάσκορος βαφεύς* occurs in Pap. CCL, l. 25, but it is difficult to reconcile that name with the traces here.

PAPYRUS CCL.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

THIS is a list, headed *βρεούιον κτη[νῶ]ν*, which, if the restoration is correct (and no other seems possible), probably means a record of the horses owned by the persons named. It consists solely of a list of names, followed in each case by the numeral *α*.

Several of the names (Πόλ, Καμπόλ, Ἀππιανός, Παῦλος, Καπίτων, Μάρων) occur also in the account just given (Pap. CCXLIX), where it has been seen that they are either certainly or probably soldiers; and, since we know that the troops at Dionysias were cavalry, it seems reasonable to conjecture that this is a list of the men in a certain troop, with the number of their horses.

	Βρεουιον κτη[νω]ν	
	Πεκυσις Πισ[αιτος]	α]
	Σοπηβης	α
	Ανουφίς	α
5	Πολ λιθι	α
	Λους	α
	Μουσης Κουθιουει	α
	Ιεραξ	α
	Αβηους	α
10	Πανινος	α
	Κουτ τ . . ς	α
	Ναυ	α
	Δημητριος	α
	Καμπολ	α
15	Κανιας	α
	Ανινος	α
	Απεπας	α
	Ζωίλος	α
	Αππιανος	α
20	Απεπας Παυλοῦ	α
	Παυλος Καπιτ'	α
	Ασηλ Κο'πη	α
	Εσουρ	α
	Σακαων Αρτεμα	α
25	Διοσκορος Βαφεις	α
	Διοσκορος Ευδαιμον[ο]	α
	Μαρων	α
	Κανσουρ	α
	Παλας	α
30	Βελεμος	α

Line 1. βρεουιον: Lat. brevium or breve.

Line 15. Κανιας: perhaps miswritten for Καννας, whose name occurs frequently in Pap. CCXLIX.

PAPYRUS CCLII.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

SIDE by side with the last account may be placed another *βρεούιον*, this time for water. The amounts are given in *ξέσται* (*sextarii*), of which the symbol is a ξ with a slanting stroke drawn through it. The only names which are identical with any in the two preceding lists are *Σαρμάτης* and *Μάρων*, while *Ἡοῦς* may be a variant of *Ἄοῦς* in Pap. CCL.

	Βρεονιον ὕδατο[s]	
	Παησις ελαιου χρη[. .]	ξ [.]
	Αμητας Αλιτιοῦ	ξ λβ
	Μελας Ερμεια	ξ κβ
5	Αλων Ερμεια	ξ κβ
	Θαισαριον	ξ κβ
	Ωριων Δ[ι]οσκορο[ν]	ξ ιθ
	Απεστι[. . .]	ξ ιβ
	Αλων Κοπρη	ξ ιδ
10	ο αυτος Αλων	ξ ιδ
	Ατρης Ευπορα	ξ δ
	Σιλβανος . . σουρ	ξ ιδ
	Σαβελσοτερα	ξ ιγ
	Ακουεις Μι[. . .]	ξ ιβ
15	Σαρματης	ξ γ
	Πιθιους	ξ γ
	Αυνιων Νινν[ου]	ξ γ
	Ισακ Ηρα	ξ γ
	Αυγις και Μαρω[ν]	ξ γ
20	Ηους Παησιοῦ	ξ δ

PAPYRUS CCCCXXVII.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

THIS sheet of papyrus has writing on both sides. That on the *recto* is an account relating to corn, and consists of portions of two columns. The first column is, however, too badly mutilated to be worth transcribing, nothing being legible except some of the numerals. The second column is divided into two sections, each headed by the name of a place, in the one case Andromachis, in the other Hermopolis. In each section there are a few names, followed by varying amounts of corn expressed in artabas.

The *verso* contains the account of one Dioscorus, likewise relating to corn, roughly written, and subsequently cancelled by lines drawn across it. The lower part of the column is rather damaged and the ink is faint.

	Ανδρομαχίδος	
	Σαρματης	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \theta$
	Αγουσα	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \gamma$
	και ει σποραν	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \kappa \alpha$
5	Ερμου πολ ^ε	
	Σανσας	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \theta$
	Μαξιμος	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \theta$
	Πολιον και Σερηνος	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \delta \zeta$
	Ηρων και Κυριλ	
10	λος	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \gamma \zeta$
	Σαννευς	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \gamma$
	Ηρων	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \gamma$

Line 2. Σαρματης: cf. Pap. CCXLIX, l. 24, where the same name recurs in conjunction with that of Αγουσα or Αγουσας.

Line 4. ει σποραν: for εις σποράν.

verso.

	Μεχειρ	
	λογος Διεσκορο ^ν του Σακκα	
	ελαβι τριχια λιτρας	$\lambda \sigma \nu$
	σακκων εικοσι πεντε	
5	προς λιτρας δεκα απ ουσιας	$\lambda \iota$
	ως εκαστο ^ν σακκου προς $\lambda \zeta$	
	τ ¹ του σακκου	$\epsilon \lambda$
	ωσαρι τελο ^ν σακκα κατ ^α	
	σακκων ταλαντα δεκαπεντε	$\epsilon [\iota \epsilon]$
10	ων ελαβι ο Σακκας	
	σιτου αρταβας τρις	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \gamma \epsilon \rho \nu$
	αλλην ταλα[ντ]α . .	
	επλη . . . θυμ . . σακκα . .	
	παρα $\epsilon \lambda$ ε λογο . ον σακκ . .	
15	ελαβι Απουτις μ . . . δ	
	ο αυτος Απουτις	$[\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}] \alpha \epsilon \nu$
	ο αυτος σιτου	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \alpha$
	ο αυτος αλλην	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ} \alpha$

Line 2. Διεσκορον: so MS., no doubt for Διοσκόρον.

Line 3. τριχια: it is not clear whether this is the name of a person, the subject of the verb, or of a substance, the object of it.

λ : i.e. λίτρας, repeated.

Line 5. In the margin opposite this line is some writing, too faint to be deciphered.

Line 7. τ¹: τιμή or τέλος.

ϵ : apparently a symbol for τάλαντα, but not otherwise known. Cf. Pap. CCCCXXIX.

Lines 11, 16. From these entries it appears that an artaba of wheat cost 50 talents; cf. Pap. CCXLVIII (p. 306), introductory note.

PAPYRUS CCCCXXVIII.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

AN account for corn, including a considerable number of names. The object for which the corn was purchased is expressed in a phrase which is not intelligible. The amounts are given in artabas and some smaller measure, indicated as *ματ'* or *μετρ'*. These cannot be metretae, since a metretes and an artaba are usually identical, whereas these are $\frac{1}{15}$ of an artaba. A second account, in which several of the names are repeated, is inserted in the middle of the first, between the column of names and that of figures, in a smaller hand.

λογος των πραθεντων σιταριων			
εις γευριαο'			πγ ματ δ
εστι δε			
	Ζωσιμος	Αννιανος	ε
5	Απολλων	κϛ	δ
	Ανουφισ	Ατρης ιβ	β d
	Παυλος	Ζοειλος α	ς
	Ισακ	αυτ β	β λ
	Ωριων	Ασηφ δ	ε
		Ηρων γ = δ	γ
		Λας γ	β ματ δ
10	Ιωαννης	Απενευς β	α ματ γ
ρλδ	Ηρων	Ατρης γ	α
μετρ' η	Ηρακλας	Μουσης β	α
υ Ατρε		Χρυσας ς	α
	Αμμης	Διδυμος α	α
	Σοιρος	Ευπορας α	α
		Σοιρος ς	α
15	Σαβινος	Γερωντ γ	γ
	Απωνεχ	οινου κερ' ι μ οε	δ d
	Αβους		γ μετρ β
	Γερωντιος		θ μετρ δ
	Ευλογιν		α
20	Ηλιας		α μετρ ς
	Ιωαννης		β
	Λης		α λ
	Τηριχος		β λ
	Χαιρας		γ
25	Διδυμος		β
	Σουχαμμων		α
	Σοιρος		β

Line 2. *ματ*: so written here and in ll. 11, 12; but in ll. 17, 18, 20, and the repetition of the total in l. 35, it is written *μετρ*, which must presumably be *μέτρα*. The total of the items comes to 82 artabas and 19 metra, which only harmonizes with the total if 15 metra = 1 artaba.

Line 11. It is not clear what connexion the marginal note has with the account, nor what is the meaning of the symbol in the third line of it.

Line 15 (middle column). *κερ' ι μ οε*: i. e. 10 *κεράμια* or 75 *μέτρα*. A *κεράμιον* is equal to half a metretes or artaba, and since the artaba contains 15 *μέτρα*, the *κεράμιον* would contain $7\frac{1}{2}$. It is observable that the items above come to just 75, but this must be only a coincidence. It is impossible that the symbol $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ should in the main account denote an artaba and here a measure containing $\frac{1}{15}$ of an artaba. The total in this line must consequently be dissociated from the preceding items.

	Μουσης	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ α
	Ευδαιμων	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ α
30	Απωναι	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ α
	Γεροντιος κ . .	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ β Ϛ
	Παυλος	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ α
	Πισαης	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ α Ϛ
	Ααιτιν	$\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ Ϝ
35	γ' ομο' $\frac{\text{—}}{\circ}$ πγ μετρ' δ	

PAPYRUS CCCCXXIX.—*circa* A. D. 350.

AN account of provisions and perfumes received by a woman named Helen on behalf of her daughter Dexa or Dexia. The account is kept by another Helen, sister of Dexia. The gifts appear to have been made on the occasion of various festivals, ranging over a period of three years (ll. 47, 56). Their precise object is not stated; but probably they are temple offerings (*cf.* ll. 37, 41, and note on former passage). The account is continued on the *verso*.

recto

	λογος ων ελαβεν Ε[λε]νη υπερ Δεξας	
	της θυγατρος αυτης δι εμου Ελενη[s]	
	της αδελφης μου	αλημ εορτη
	πρωτη Δεξια οινου κνι[] θ	[ο]ινου κνι β
5	κ) σπαθιον	αρωματων Ϛ β
	κ) σιτου αρταβη α Ϛ	καθαρων ζ' ε
	εις καθαρα . αια . . λα[χα]να	λα[χ]ανων Ϛ β
	κ) δελφακι[ο]ν τελιον	αλλη εορτη
	κ) ελεου ξ α	οινου κνι β
10	κ) αρωματων Ϛ δ	αρωματων Ϛ β
	κ) κορδικιον α Ϛ ε	λαχανων Ϛ β
	κ) σακκου δια κ) [.]τηνιον Ϛ α	καθαρων Ϛ ε
		ομοιος αλλη
	κ) τα εψικαν και σακ) πλε	εορτη οινου κνι . .
	ελεου ξ γ	αρωματων Ϛ β

Line 1. Δεξας: so MS., but probably the correct form is given in l. 4, Δεξια.

Line 3. There is a space between μου (if that is the true reading) and αλημ εορτη, and the latter is intended to go with the entry which stands beneath it in the second column. The two columns on the *recto* run into one another very much. The phrase αλλη or αλη εορτη is repeated several times in the account.

Line 4. κνι: *i.e.* κνίδια, a measure of wine which occurs in some of the following papyri, and also in some of those at Berlin. Its content does not seem to be known.

Line 5. Ϛ: This symbol is used in Pap. CCCCXXVII, apparently for τάλαντον. If so, it must mean the same here. It might be taken as a weight, but in ll. 15, 19 it seems to indicate a money value, and must presumably be the same throughout. *Cf.* l. 33, where it is applied to ἀργύριον, and l. 35, where τάλαντον is apparently given as its synonym.

Line 6. καθαρων: there is nothing to show what this means. ζ = ζείγη, *cf.* ll. 21, 24.

Line 9. ελεου ξ: = ἐλαίου ξέστης.

Line 11. κορδικιον: the word seems unknown.

15	τ' λαχανον κ, ικχθουν ε κ, τιμήμα της εορτης	καθαρων ε λαχανων ε β αλη εορτη οινου κν' β καθαρων ζ' ε αρωματων ε β λαχανων ε β αλλ' εορτη
	οινου κν' β κ, ζευ . . . κα και αρωματων ε . τ' λαχανων ε γ	οινου κν' β καθαρων ζ' ε αρωματων ε β λαχαν[ων] ε β
20	και ομοιως αλλη εορτη οινου κν' β κ, καθα ζευ ε και αρωματ[ων] ε ε κ, λαχαν ε β αλλη εορτη οι[νου] κνι, β και ζευ καθαρων ε	(col. 2.) και δι εμου Απιωνος εδωκα
25	και αρωματων ε . και λαχανα . .	50 τω πατρι αυτης οτε κατεκλισ Ζοει λος δια την ονην Θεοδωρου ε ν ομοιως τω πατρι
	<i>verso.</i> αλλη εορτη ζ' καθαρων ε και οινου κν' β και αρωματων ε β 30 λαχανων ε β	55 εις τιμην οξους ε δ και των γ' ετων φυνικων αρταβας β και οψαριδια ις
	ομοιος αλλο δωρον οι κνι β και αργυριν ε γ και ομοιως αλλο 35 δωρον ταλαν ε μ. και οινου κνι β και ομοιως οτε οιφαν ται το κιθονιον σπα α και ψομια ζ' ε 40 και δαπανης ε ε και εις το ειματιον οινου κν' β και ψομιων [ζ'] ε και δαπανης ε ε	60 γ' οινου κνι λγ και σπαθια β
45	και κατα ημερας διδω . . . ιη των γ' ετων σιτου ο γ	

Line 37. οιφανται : i. e. ὕφανται. The weaving of the χιτῶνιον and ἱμάτιον (l. 41) is probably a religious ceremony, like the weaving of the peplos at Athens.

Line 48. This column is in the same hand as the rest of the account, though a different name is attached to it.
Lines 51-53. The event referred to in these lines is obscure.

PAPYRUS CCCCXXXI.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

A SHORT account for corn. The symbol for 'artaba' is noticeable for its unusual shape. The writing occupies less than half of the length of the papyrus.

	εχθειςις σιτο ^ν	
	Αννετος	∂ _ο λθγ
	οχ Παλαλις	∂ _ο ρ ⁵
	Ακιαρ Συρου	∂ _ο κ
5	Ατρης	∂ _ο γ
	Πρικιπος	∂ _ο θ
	Ηλιας τυλ	∂ _ο ιγ ㄥ
	Πλας δι Ηρωνος	∂ _ο ι
	Χαιρας	∂ _ο ς

PAPYRUS CCCCXXXII.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

A SIMILAR corn-account, not in the same hand, but employing the same form of the symbol for 'artaba.' In the last two lines the symbol for 'talent' (as in Papp. CCCCXXVII, CCCCXXIX) appears instead. The larger part of the papyrus is again blank.

	σιτο ^ν	
	Ἰσιων Μαρωνος	∂ _ο ι
	Ωριων γραμματευσ	∂ _ο ι
	Ωριων Τλαλεως	∂ _ο κδ
5	Σιλιππιοις	∂ _ο ι
	Ατια Ζακαωνος	∂ _ο ιγ ㄥ
	Αννευσ Παυλο ^ν	℥ ν ⁵
	Ελλ[ας στ]ρατιοτης	℥ ν[.]

PAPYRUS CCLI.—A. D. 337-350.

THE last papyrus closed the section of accounts among the documents which may belong to the papers of Abinnaeus. There are also a few miscellaneous documents, but most of these are too much damaged to be worth publication. The most perfect is that which is here given, containing the latter portion of a deed of sale of two slaves. The vendors are two brothers, Aurelius Petrus and Aurelius Zenon; the purchaser is a woman, Aurelia Nonna, *alias* Polyetion; the slaves who are the subjects of the

transaction are brothers, Metirus (*alias* Ptilionas) and Primus. The purchase-money amounts to 2400 talents, the vendors certifying that the slaves are trustworthy, not runaways, and free from certain bodily ailments. A certain Marcus Aurelius Ptolemaeus signs, after the vendors, as *βεβαιωτής* or guarantor of the sale; and there are also two witnesses. The writing is in one broad column across the fibres of papyrus, after the fashion common in later Byzantine documents.

] . α . Πετρον

] σε υιον και οποτερον αυτων

- [.] εν αλληλων αποδ[ω]σιν και εκδικησιν παραχρημα τοις ἴδιοις
αυτων δαπανημασιν [εα]ν δε μη εκ[τ]ε[ισιν] αυτους και οποτερον αυτων
5 τη Α[υρ]ηλια Νοννα τη και Πολυετιω παραχρημα την τειμην διλην και τα βλαβη και δα
πανηματα πα[ντα] κ . α [. . . .] δε . . αναδεδωκαν δε οι αποδομενοι τη
εωνημενη ην πεπονηται επι [της δι]καιο[δ]οσιας [τ]ων οικετων ανακρισιν ου
σαν τη ενεστ[ω]ση Περι δε του ταυτα ουτως ορθως καλως γενεσθαι
επηρωτησεν η καταγραφομενη Αυρηλια Νοννα η και Πολυετιον εχουσα
10 δικαιον τεκνων· Ωμολ[ογησ]αν οι τε αποδομενοι Αυρηλιοι Πετρος και Ζηνων
και ο βεβαιωτης [Μαρκος Αυρηλ]ιος . . και Αυρηλιοι Πετρος και Ζην[ω]ν αμφο
τεροι Πετρον υιο[ι]] και κατεγραψαμεν Νοννα τει τη και Πολυ
ετιω δουλα εαυτω[ν] σωματα Μητιρον] τον και Πιλλωναν και Πριμον
α[δελ]φ[ον] αυτου] Αλεξανδρ[ο] . .] διποκω χρηματει πιστους και αδραστους και
15 καλιτερεσις και οντας εκτος ιερας νο[σου] και επ[α]φης και απεσχομ[εν] παρ αυ
της την υ[περ] αυτων τιμην αργυριου Σεβαστων νομισματος ταλαντα
δισχιλια τετρακοσια πληρες δια χειρος και αναδεδωκαμεν αυτη ην πε
ποιημεθα αυτων επι της δικεοδοσιας ανακρησιν και επερωτηθεντες
ωμολογησαμεν ως π[ρο]κειτ[α]ι εγω δε ο Πετρος εγραψα και υ[περ] του αδελ
20 φου μου τα πλιστα Α[υρ]ηλ[ιος] Ζηνων συνκατεγραψα αμα τω αδελφω μου Πετρω
τα δουλα σωματα Μητιρον τον και Πιλλωνα και Πριμον και συνπεσchon την
τιμην και επερωτ[η]θεις ωμολογησα ως πρωκιτε Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Πτολεμος Ερμια
του Λουκιου Σωσικοσμιοσ ο κα[ι] Αλθεουσ βεβεω την των δουλων σωματων Μη
τιρο[υ] του και Πιλλωνος και Πριμου αδελφ[ων] κα[τα]γραφην τη εμη πιστι και
25 εντο . . και παρεξω την καταγραφην καθαραν απο πασης αντιποιησεως

Line 5. Αυρηλια Νοννα: perhaps the wife of Abinnaeus, whose name we gather from Pap. CCCIV, l. 9 (p. 305) to have been Nonna.

διλην: so MS. for διπλην.

Line 8. After ενεστωσθ a blank is left for the date.

Line 9. εχουσα δικαιον τεκνων: this phrase is in explanation of her not acting through a κύριος. In earlier documents (of the Roman period) the full phrase runs χωρὶς κυρίου χρηματίζουσα κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη τέκνων δικαίῳ (Berl. Papp. 96, l. 15, 131, l. 5).

Line 12. τει: apparently a miswriting for τη, which is correctly written afterwards.

Line 14. αδραστους: cf. Herod. iv. 142.

Line 15. εκτος ιερας νοσου και επαφης: cf. Berl. Pap. 193, a deed of sale of a slave, in which it is expressly stated that the bargain is not to be cancelled (ἀναπόριφον), πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ ἱερᾶς

νόσου. This sense of ἐπαφή is not in L. and S.

Line 16. Σεβαστων: elsewhere we generally find σεβαστοῦ (Berl. Papp. 69, 87), which might be an epithet of νομισματος (and is so understood by the Berlin editors). The plural here seems to show that this is not the case, that it means 'in money of the emperor,' and that the present document belongs to the reign of Constantius and Constans (A.D. 337-350). Cf. Berl. Pap. 578, l. 12, where the plural recurs.

Lines 16, 17. ταλαντα δισχιλια τετρακοσια: this price (1200 talents apiece) is exactly the sum paid for two cows in the Geneva papyrus mentioned in the note to Pap. CCXLIV, l. 11, above (p. 304).

Line 18. ανακρησιν: so MS. for ἀνάκρισιν.

Line 25. εντο . . : perhaps ἐντολή, though the phrase does not seem to occur elsewhere.

και επερωτηθης ωμολογησα [ως] προκειται Αυρηλιος Σεραπολων Ρω[. .]
 Τριφερειου οι[κων] εν τω Μενδιδιω εν τοις ηδίοις μαρ
 τυρω Αυρη[λ]ιος Κυ[ρο]ς Διοσκορω οικων εν τοπω γ . . [.]διω εν τοις
 ηδίοις μαρτυρω

30

Αυρηλιος Πეტρος απελυσα τας ωνας [πληρ]ωθεις την τιμην
 Αυρηλι[ος Ζ]ηνων απελυσα τας ωνας πληρωθεις την τιμην

Line 27. ηδίοις : *i. e.* ιδίοις.

PAPYRUS CCCCXXII.—*circ.* A. D. 350.

THIS fragment contains the end of a letter, apparently from one official to another, in which the writer requests his correspondent to arrest a certain individual and put him in irons (σιδηρῶσαι αὐτόν). He adds that the culprit is 'wanted' in respect of a charge of selling stolen camels, and that his wife has already been arrested. The names of the writer and his correspondent are given on the *verso*, but in a mutilated form.

.
 σιδηρῶσαι αὐτον και παρασωση σοι
 δια το και ενταυθα ευρεθη πωλησας
 καμηλια κλειψιμεα και ενταυθα κατε
 χεται η γυνη αλ ορα μη αμελησης
 5 Ερρωσθαι σε ευχομαι αδελφε

Endorsed :

]κηναριου προς Γειαδιον κοντα[

Line 1. After σοι the word αὐτον, written partly at the end of this line and partly at the beginning of the next, has been erased.

Line 2. δια το . . . ευρεθη πωλησας : a curious mixture of constructions.

PAPYRUS CLIII.—4th cent.

THE remaining fourth century documents included in this volume were acquired at different times from the correspondence of Abinnaeus and from different persons, so that there is no reason to connect them with his name. The first is an acknowledgement by Sergidius, son of Dioscorus, who appears to subscribe himself as *singularis* or member of the bodyguard of the Prefect of Egypt, of the repayment of a deposit of 1000 drachmas which he had entrusted to the care of a certain Serenus, also named Ptolemaeus. The repayment is made through an intermediary, Julius (?) Marianus, to whom the receipt is addressed. The document is not dated, except by a reference to the month Phamenoth, but the handwriting is of the fourth century.

- Σεργιδιος Διοσκορου σιν[γουλα]
 ρις αιπαρχου Αιγυπτου Γα
 ριω Σεργηνω τω και Πτολεμεω
 ει και ω[ς] χρηματιζει δια Ιου[λιου]
 5 Μαρειανου χαιριν απεχ^{ομολογω}[ιν] εμ[ε]
 παρα σου του Μαριαν[ου] τας [το]υ αρ
 γυρειου δρακμας χειλ[ιας] ας
 εσχεν παρ εμου εν παρα[θη]κ[η]
 ο προκειμενος Πτολε[μ]εος [ας π]α[ρε]
 10 θηκα τω παρωχημενω μηνι
 Φαμενωθ ι κατα χειρογραφον

Line 2. Γα: apparently not Γαίφ, but probably Γάλλφ. 356, l. 5.

Line 4. και ως χρηματιζει: cf. Berl. Papp. 18 l. 27, 124 l. 9, Line 5. ομολογω: added above the line.

PAPYRUS CCCCLIII.—4th cent.

THIS is a private letter from a father, named Marcus, to his son Sabinus. It is considerably defaced, especially at the beginning and end, and is not very intelligible even where it is legible, since the stylè is illiterate and the allusions obscure. The writing appears to be of the early part of the fourth century.

- Μα[ρκ]ο Σαβεινω τω
 νιω χαιρ
 ε[ιν] ελαιον των
 συμπολειτων σου . .
 5 καλεις αυτο και εισελθε
 πλησον κεραμιον σινα
 πικς χλωρου εαν ην Θεο
 δωρα μη δουσα τους τεσσα
 ρας στατηρας τω ανθρωπ[ω]
 10 εαν εξελθη αλλ ι τε διδω αυ
 τω ινα ενεγκη σοι τα ελα
 βατε απο Σαρατος ναυτικου
 γραψατε μοι οτι τι και τι ελα
 βα τη μητρι ευκευτ
 15 νηκες πεμψαι μοι επιστο
 λιον περι της σωτηριας
 καλως πεποιηκε πολειτας

Line 5. καλεις: or βαλεις.

Line 7. ην: for η̃.

. . . μηδε

 20
 τον αμα

Postscript down left-hand margin :

ἐπιμελησατω σοι περι των πεγχυτων ων λετρ

Endorsed :

αποδος Σαβεινω νιω απο Μαρκ[ου]

Line 18. The remaining lines are hopelessly damaged.

PAPYRUS CCCCLIV.—4th cent.

THESE fragments seem worth giving for the sake of the rare words *καθαουργός* and *γενηματογράφος* which occur in them. Neither word is found elsewhere among published texts, though the verb *γενηματογραφεῖν* occurs in the Berlin papyri. The first fragment contains an order to furnish something for the prefect of Dionysias, which at once suggests the name of Abinnaeus, though there is no reason to suppose that it belongs to his correspondence. The second fragment is apparently from the Athribite nome.

- (a) Αμμωνιος και Αβρινικος
 Ζακαωνι καθαουργω . .
 παρασχου τω πραιποσιτω
 της Διονυσιαδος

- (b)] Ισιδωρου Ισιδωρου επι
] του νομου Αθριβειτου
] ροστομος . θ . εισκεψεω
 ο]ν γενηματογραφου
 5 τω]ν υπαρχοντων της
 Ι]ουλιου επιτροπης
] Αυρηλιου

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXX.—4th cent.

A PRIVATE letter from Clematius to Sabinus, whom he calls his brother. This may only be the customary title of respect, but a third party is spoken of as 'our brother,' without his name being given, which looks as if a real relationship was meant.

The subject of the letter is an urgent appeal to hand over some money to the brother, who was presumably the bearer of the letter.

Κυριω μοῦ ἀδελ[φω]
 Κλε[μα]τις
 Σαβινῶ
 ἀπεστιλα πρὸς σαι το[ν]
 5 [α]δελφόν ημῶν ἀσκη-
 εῖν περὶ τοῦ ὀλοκοτ-
 τίνου [ο]πῶς σποῦδα
 σῆς τ[οῦ]τον παρασχῇ
 αὐτῷ ἐπιδῇ παν . . .
 10 ἀναγκαῖοῦ χρεῖα ἐστὶν
 ἐπιστημιοῦ ἀπεστιλα
 Ἀἰλῶνα πρὸς σαι
 καὶ οὐχ ευρεθῆς
 μόνον μὴ ἀμελήσῃ
 15 κυριε ἀδελφε περὶ
 τοῦτοῦ Ἐρρωσθαι
 σε εὐχομαι πολ-
 λοις χρόνοις
 κυριε ἀδελφε

Line 2. Κλεματις: for Κλημάτιος, if the conjectural restoration is right. p. 198.

Line 6. ὀλοκοττίνου: a Byzantine name, of doubtful derivation, for the *solidus*, the standard coin of the period; see vol. i,

Line 8. τοῦτον: it is doubtful whether there is room for the two letters supplied, but the ν may have been written above the line, as often

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXXI.

THE papyri of the fourth century may be closed by the following fragment of a Latin-Greek glossary, which was found and presented to the Museum by Prof. Flinders Petrie in 1894. It is written on both sides of the papyrus, and one column is preserved, more or less perfectly, on each side; but there are slight traces on the *recto* of an adjoining column, so that it is impossible to estimate how large the work was when perfect. The Latin words precede the Greek, and are written in Greek characters; and this, together with the frequent misspellings and other mistakes with respect to the Latin, shows that the writer must have been a Greek. There is no principle evident in the arrangement of the words. Sometimes two or three words of similar or associated meanings are put together, but often the transitions are very abrupt, as when *passeres* is followed by *luna*, or *patiens* by *fenestra*. Perhaps it is a vocabulary to some particular literary work.

The writing on the *verso* is considerably damaged.

recto

	φακγνολες	μανδυ[α]
	κολουνβος	περιστερος
	ανσαρες	χινε[s]
	πασαρες	στρ[ουθοι]
5	λουνα	σεληνη
	στηλας	αστερες
	σῶλ	ηλιο[s]
	κηλως	ουραν[os]
	ειβερνος	χιμον
10	στι[βος]	θερεα
	βεντος	ανεμος
	ουας	σταφυλιν
	καρκας	συκα
	νοκαι	καρυδιν
15	ουα ποια	σταφ[υλη]
	δακτυλους	φυνικιν
	βιλα ποια εστιν	κωμη
	κιβιτας ποια εστι	π[ολις]
	βινια [
20	νοκα[ι	
	φικ[os]	

verso

	κου . [
	μαν[. . . .]	βρ[
	μελε . ρ ους	ρ[.]α[
25	λουππ[ιν]ους	θερμ[os]
	ραδικες	ρεφ[α]ν[ιδες]
	πατιενς	παθ[ων]
	φενεστρα	θυρ[ις]
	ναβες	πλ[οιο]ν
30	ρεμους	κοπη
	βιλος	ωμ[ολινον]

Line 1. φακγνολες: *i.e.* φαινόλης, the Greek form of the Lat. *faenula*. It is curious that the word should be given in its Greek form, when appearing as a Latin word in the Latin column of the glossary. *

Line 3. χινες: so MS. for χήνες.

Line 6. στηλας: for στηλαι, = *stellae*. So also *ouas* for *uvae* in l. 12. Cf. the rule that French words are derived from the accusatives of Latin words, because that case was oftener heard by the provincials than the nominative.

Line 8. κηλως: a curious representation of *coelum*.

Line 10. στιβος: only the first three letters are preserved (with a trace of a fourth, which might be a β), but this seems

the most probable restoration, as a corruption of *aestivus*, which is given as equivalent to *θερέα* (*i.e.* *θερεία*), just as *hibernus* is to *χειμών*.

Line 12. σταφυλιν: for σταφύλιον. Cf. *καρυδιν* in l. 14, and *φυνικιν* (for φοινίκιον) in l. 16.

Line 13. καρκας: it is not clear what Latin word this stands for. *Ficus*, which one would expect, seems to occur in l. 21.

Line 14. νοκαι: *i.e.* *noces*. It apparently recurs in l. 20.

Line 17. βιλα: *i.e.* *villa*.

Line 19. βινια: presumably = *vinea*, but the Greek column is lost here.

	αλι[ον]	σκο[ροδον]
	κη[πα]	κρο[μυνον]
	μαρε	θαλ[ασσα]
35	φλουμε[ν]	π[οταμος]
	ουετεβενιστε	[. .
	ιαμβος ενεσ[

3. *Late Byzantine Papyri.*

PAPYRUS CCCCLXXXIII.—A.D. 616.

THE late Byzantine period, from the sixth century to the end of Greek writing in Egypt, is represented in the part of the British Museum collection covered by this volume by four perfect or nearly perfect documents of considerable length (Papp. CCIX, CCX, CCCCLVIII, CCCCLXXXIII), and about twenty small or very fragmentary documents. The four longer ones all come from the neighbourhood of Apollinopolis Magna, the modern Edfu, about half-way between Thebes and Aswân; and the three first-named form (with the very fragmentary Pap. CCCCLXIX) part of one collection, relating to the same group of persons. The texts of these have already been published by Mr. B. P. Grenfell in the *Journal of Philology* (vol. xxii. p. 268 ff., 1894); and since his transcripts are trustworthy it seems unnecessary to occupy space by repeating them in this volume. For the purpose of comparison, however, and on account of their palaeographical importance, facsimiles of these papyri are included in the volume of plates. The documents belong to the reign of Heraclius, between the years 613 and 640, one being precisely dated in 619; and the chief point observable about the writing is its uprightness, which shows that this characteristic cannot be relied on to indicate a sixth century date, as suggested in the Introduction to the first volume of this Catalogue (p. xiii). A certain roundness and looseness in some of the letters may, however, be detected, which seems characteristic of the later period.

The fourth of the longer documents above enumerated, Pap. CCCCLXXXIII, is also the only one which is absolutely perfect. It is written on a fine sheet of papyrus, measuring 6 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 2¼ in., with six inches of blank papyrus at the top, and over a foot at the bottom. The hand is large and rather sloping, decidedly cursive and with a considerable amount of looseness in the formation of many of the letters. The date is given very fully and precisely, the 12th Mesoré (*i.e.* the 5th August) in the sixth year of Heraclius, and in the fifth year of his consulship and in the fifth indiction. The sixth year of Heraclius began on the 5th October, 615, the fifth year of his consulship (see note on l. 3) on the 1st January, 616, and the fifth indiction about the middle of June, 616. The date is therefore the 5th August, 616.

The contents of the document are interesting, as furnishing an unique example of the form of lease known as *emphyteusis*. This is a perpetual lease, giving the tenant and his

heirs practically most of the privileges of ownership, subject to the regular payment of the fixed rent. The tenure of emphyteusis was fixed by the emperor Zeno, and the main provisions of the law concerning it may be found in Moyle's *Imperatoris Iustiniani Institutionum libri quattuor*, i. 326-7 (Oxford, 1883). In the present example the lessor is the monastery of Abba Patoïs in the village of Tanaithis, situated in the Apollinopolite nome. It may be noticed that there were special conditions attached by law to an emphyteusis granted by a church or charitable foundation (Moyle, *l.c.*, *cf.* notes on ll. 16, 72). The prior, Menas, acts on behalf of the monastery in making the contract; and the tenant is Aurelius Johannes, son of Phoebammon and Hypatia. The land leased consists of $12\frac{1}{4}$ arouras of arable land and 5 arouras of uncultivated land (γῆ χέρσος); but that the latter, though described as unirrigated and (consequently) untaxed land, had valuable possibilities appears from the conditions respecting the rent. This amounts in all to $1\frac{2}{3}$ gold νομισμάτια, or *solidi*, which is stated to be equivalent to $36\frac{1}{4}$ κεράτια, or *siliquae*, according to the goldsmiths' standard. The rent is divided into equal portions, $18\frac{1}{4}$ *siliquae* being payable in respect of the $12\frac{1}{4}$ arouras of arable land and an equal amount for the 5 arouras of barren land; the only difference being that no rent was to be charged for the latter during the first three years. The rights of the tenant are very extensive; he may make any alterations and improvements he likes, establish a vineyard, dig wells, and generally do everything which is allowed by the laws relating to emphyteusis without let or hindrance for ever. The monastery has no claim whatever upon the property except for the rent, which is permanent and unalterable. Only in the case of the tenant or his heirs omitting to pay the rent for two or three years may the monastery claim to take back the land, with all its improvements. The rights of taking fish from the waters adjoining the monastery and of pasturing its cattle on the meadow land are expressly reserved to the monastery in the body of the deed, but in a sort of codicil the right of pasture is conceded to the tenant in consideration of a further annual payment of ten pints of new wine. The signatures of the parties and of four witnesses follow; as to which it need only be observed that the prior's signature is written for him on the ground that he himself could not write, and that three of the witnesses are deacons (two of them are stated to be inmates of the monastery, the third is not) and the fourth a presbyter. The document concludes with the attestation of the scribe by whom the body of it was written.

χμγςθ

† εν ονοματι της αγιας και ζωοποιῶ Τριαδος Πατρος και Υιῶ και Αγιῶ Πνευματος βασιλειας
του κλεινοτατου και θεοστεφους ημων δεσποτου Φλαυιῶ Ηρ[α]κλειῶ του αιωνιῶ Αυγουστῶ
αυτοκρατορος

Line 1. At the head of the roll, and separated from the text by six inches of blank papyrus, are the characters χμγςθ, which are known elsewhere in several Greek papyri (see Wessely, *Wiener Studien*, ix. 232, *Mitth. aus d. Papyrus Erzsh. Rainer*, i. 113). Wessely's explanations are that χμγ=χειρός μου γραφή, while ςθ are the numerals 99, which is a cryptic method of writing ἀμήν ($\alpha + \mu + \eta + \nu = 1 + 40 + 8 + 50 = 99$). In the present instance the characters are not in the same hand as the docu-

ment itself, and appear as if painted on with a brush. This fact is almost decisive against the interpretation of χμγ as χειρός μου γραφή, and it is probable that they indicate a religious formula, to which ἀμήν could be appended. Mr. Grenfell (*Greek Pap.* ii. p. 151) suggests Χριστὸν Μαρία γεννᾷ, which occurs as a sort of cabalistic formula at the head of one of his papyri (no. CXII a). It is possible also that they are a numerical cryptogram, like the two characters which follow.

- ετους εκτου και ὑπατειας τῷ αὐτου εὐσεβεστατου ἡμων δεσποτου ετους πεμπτῷ Μεσορη ἱβ
της πεμπτης ἰνδικτιονος Ταυτην τιθενται και ποιουνται προς εκαστους την
5 εγγραφον και απαραβατον ομολογιαν της ἐμφυτευσεως εκοντες και πεπεισμενοι εκ μὲν
του ενος μερους το δικαιον του εναγους μοναστηριῷ του της θεοφίλους μνημης αββα
Πατοῖτος
ορους κωμης Ταναιθεως τοῦ Ἀπολλωνοπολιτοῦ νομου δι εμου Μηνα υιοῦ Πανηυτος τοῦ
ευλαβ, προεστωτος και μοναζ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηριῷ και δι ετερων κατα καιρον παραλημ-
ψομενων
παρ αὐτοῦ την ηγεμονιαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηριου εκ δε του ετερου μερους Λυρηλιος
Ἰωαννης εκ πατρος
10 Φοιβαμμωνος εκ μητρος Ὑπατειας ορμωμενος απο εποικειοῦ καλουμενου Βησπαῖομ ορους της
αυτης κωμης Ταναιθεως τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ Ἀπολλωνοπολιτοῦ νομοῦ και ομολογουσιν ἀλληλοις τα ἐξῆς
ὑποτεταγμενα χαιρειν ο προλεχθεις Ἰωαννης Φοιβαμμωνος λογους κεκινήκεν τῷ αὐτῷ
μοναστηριῷ
δια τοῦ προγεγρ/ Μηνα προεστωτος κατ αἰτησιν αὐτοῦ και παρακλησιν βουλομενος
ἐμφυτευσασθαι
αρουρας δωδεκα ἡμισυ σποριμη γηδια ἐτι δε και αρουρας πεντε χερσου γης εκ των
υπαρχοντων
15 αὐτῷ σποριμων γηδιων και χερσων γηδιων ἀτελους γης και ἀνῦδρων κατα τον διηγορευ-
μενον
τοῖς νομοῖς περὶ ἐμφυτευσεως τύπον και των και διακειμενων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ὀρει της αυτης
κωμης
περικυκλωθεν τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηριῷ και περιελθουσῶν εἰς το αὐτο μοναστηριον απο
δικαιων
αὐτοῦ και των περὶ τούτων λογων ἐκατέρῳ μερεὶ συναρεσαντων ἐκοντες και πεπεισμενοι
διχα παντος δολοῦ και βίας και φοβου και ἀπατης και ἀναγκης και πλανης και οἰασθηποτε
νομιμοῦ
20 παραγραφης η περιγραφης εἰς ταυτην ἐλλυθασιν την εγγραφον και απαραβατον ἐμφυ-
τευτικην
ομολογιαν δι ἧς ομολογουσιν το μὲν προλεχθεν δικαιον τοῦ αὐτοῦ εναγους μοναστηριῷ
αββα Πατοῖτος
δι εμοῦ τοῦ προγεγρ/ Μηνα προεστωτος ἐντευθεν ἡδη ἐκδεδωκεναι και παρακεχωρηκεναι τῷ
προλεχθεντι Ἰωαννῇ Φοιβαμμωνος και καταγεγραφεναι ἀπο τοῦ νυν ἐπὶ τον αἰ και ἐξῆς
ἀπαντα

Line 3. *υπατειας . . . ετους πεμπτου*: strictly speaking this should be *μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν . . . ἔτους πέμπτου*. At this period there were no consuls as a rule; the custom was for the emperor to assume the consulship in his first year, and the subsequent years were reckoned *μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν αὐτοῦ*. Thus Heraclius was consul in his first year, 611; 612 was the first year after his consulship, and 616 the fifth.

Line 6. *το δικαιον*: evidently a phrase representing the corporate unity of the monastery, as distinct from the individual who happens at any given time to represent it as prior.

Line 7. *Ταναιθεως*: the third letter is very cursively written, and may be a π or a μ, though it more resembles one of the

forms assumed by ν in this document.

Line 14. *σποριμη*: for *σπόριμα*, in apposition to *ἀρούρας*, cf. l. 25.

Line 15. *ἀτελους γης και ἀνῦδρων*: explanatory of *χέρσων γηδίων*.

Line 16. *τοῖς νομοῖς*: the status of emphyteusis was established by Zeno; cf. Justin., *Instit.* iii. 24, 3 'lex Zenoniana lata est quae emphyteuseos contractui propriam statuit naturam . . . suis pactionibus fulciendam.' One of the regulations of Zeno was that where the land belonged to the Church or a charitable foundation, a written document was essential for the creation of an emphyteusis.

Line 17. *περικυκλωθεν*: used as an adverb; cf. l. 77.

- χρονον εις το διηνεκες κατα το της εμφυτευσεως δικαιον επι τον της αυτο' ζωης χρονον
 και των αυτο'
 25 κληρονομων και διαδοχων και διακατοχων τας προλεχθεισας σποριμη αρουρας δωδεκα
 ημισυ
 και χερσο' γης αρουρας πεντε τω δικαιω σχοινιω εκ των ὑπαρχοντων αυτω σποριμων
 γηδιων
 και χερσων γηδιων ατελους γης και ανῦδρων γειτονες εισιν των αυτων σποριμων
 γηδιων
 αρουρων δωδεκα ημισεως ουτως νοτο' αρουραι το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' βορρα αρουραι
 Παυλῷ υιῷ
 Σενουθου και των τεκνων Ἰωαννῷ Παλωτος ελθουσαι εις αυτους απο δικαιας εμφυτευσεως
 παρα
 30 το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' απηλιωτο' το κληρον ητοι αρουραι το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' προ-
 τερον ὑπο
 Παῖτακ γεωργον λιβος ορος της αυτης κωμης και ει δε μη ευρηθειη πληρωσαι τας αυτας
 σποριμας γηδιας αρουρας δωδεκα ημισ' επι τω πληρωσαι την λοιπαδα ητοι την εμπλη-
 ρωσιν
 αυτων εκ νοτο' των προλεχθεισων χερσων γηδιων αρουρων πεντε και απο το' οριο' το'
 κοινο'
 ητοι Ψαῖ επι απηλιωτην αχρι πληρωσαι την εμπληρωσιν των αυτων σποριμων γηδιων
 35 αρουρων δωδεκα ημισεως γειτονες εισιν των αυτων χερσων γηδιων αρουρων πεντε ουτως
 νοτο' αρουραι το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' λεγομεναι Θῆ βορρα γηδια το' αυτο' μοναστηριο'
 απηλιωτο'
 τας προκειμενας αρουρας δωδεκα ημισυ σποριμα γηδια λιβος ορος της αυτης κωμης
 Ταγαιθεως η οιοι εισιν νυνι γειτονες και αν ωσει παντη παντοθεν ωστε συν θεω τον
 προγεγρ/
 Ἰωαννην Φοιβαμμωνος νεμομενον και καρπουμενον τας προλεχθεισας σποριμα γηδια
 40 αρουρας δωδεκα ημισυ και χερσου γης αρουρας πεντε ατελους γης και ανῦδρων καθως
 ανωτερω
 γεγραπται και οικειν και διοικειν και εκποιειν και μεταποιειν και φιλοκαλεσαι καθ' ον αν
 βουληθειη
 τροπον και πασαν φιλοκαλειαν εν αυταις ποιησασθαι την αυτω δοκουσαν και αμπελον εν
 αυταις
 αναξαι και λακκους ενωρυξαι ει βουληθειη και παντα εν αυταις πραττειν οσα οι νομοι
 επιτρεπουσιν
 ποιειν της εμφυτευσεως εχουσιν και παραπεμπειν επι κληρονομους ιδιους διαδοχους και
 45 διακατοχους και χρησθαι ω τροπω βουληθειη ακωλυτως και ανεμποδιστως διαπαντος
 επαναγκες απο καρπων της συν θεω ευτυχως εσομενης εκτης ινδικτιονος και αυτης
 επι το διηνεκες και διδοναι τω αυτω εναγει μοναστηριω δια το' προγεγρ/ αββα Μηνα
 προεστωτος

Line 32. σποριμας γηδιας: so apparently MS., though the termination of the adjective is doubtful; but cf. l. 39.

Line 37. τας . . . αρουρας: a mistake for the nominative.

Line 38. και αν ωσει: so MS., apparently for καὶ (οἱ) ἀν ὧσι.

Line 46. απο καρπων: a common phrase as a note of time in Byzantine papyri; cf. Papp. CXIII. 4, l. 10, CCCXC. l. 3, &c.

- και δι ετερων κατα καιρον προεστωτων λογω ενιαυσιαιῶ και αιωνιῶ πακτοῦ χρυσοῦ νομισματιον
 εν διμοιρον τη συναλλαγη τα ποιουντα κερατια τριακοντα εξ ημισῦ χρυσοχοϊκῶ σταθμῶ
 50 ουτως υπερ των προλεχθεισων σποριμων γηδιων αρουρων δωδεκα ημισεως κερατια δεκα
 οκτω τεταρτον υπερ δε των χερσου γης αρουρων πεντε τα αλλα κερατια δεκαοκτω
 τεταρτον
 χρυσοχοϊκῶ σταθμῶ οπερ το προειρημῶ πακτον των κερατιων δεκαοκτω τεταρτου χρυσο-
 χοικῶ
 υπερ των σποριμων γηδιων αρουρων δωδεκα ημισεως παρασχειν ο προγεγρῶ Ἰωαννης
 Φοιβαμμωνος
 και κληρονομοι αυτου και διαδοχοι και διακατοχοι τῷ αὐτῷ μοναστηριῳ εν τῷ Τυβι μηνι
 της παρουσης
 55 πεμπτῆς Ἰνδῶ και αυτης και ουτως εφεξῆς καθ' ετος επι το διηνεκες αμειωτως τα δε αλλα
 κερατια
 δεκαοκτω τεταρτον υπερ των προλεχθεισων χερσου γης αρουρων πεντε εισῶ τεσσαρων ετων
 αριθμουμενων απο τοῦ μηνος Φαρμουθι της παρουσης πεμπτῆς ἰνδικτιονος μεχρι του
 Φαρμουθι
 μηνος της συν θεω εννατης ἰνδικτιονος εφεξῆς καθ' ετος επι το διηνεκες αμειωτως και
 ανελλειπως
 και μηδεν ετερον επιζητειν προς τον αυτον Ἰωαννην Φοιβαμμωνος μητε προς τους αυτοῦ
 60 κληρονομους και διαδοχους και διακατοχους παρα τοῦ αὐτοῦ εναγους μοναστηριῶ αββα
 Πατοῖτος δια μεν
 τοῦ προγεγρῶ Μηνῶ τοῦ ευλαβεστατοῦ προεστωτος και δια αλλων προεστωτων κατα καιρον
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηριου
 μητε περι πακτου μητε περι συντελειας μητε περι αλλου οἰουδηποτε πραγματος περαιτερῶ
 τοῦ προγεγρῶ πακτοῦ των αυτων κερατιων τριακοντα εξ ημισῦ χρυσοχῶ σταθμῶ μητε μην
 δυνασθαι
 τον αυτον ἅγιον μοναστηριον δια τοῦ προγεγρῶ προεστωτος Μηνῶ του ευλαβῶ και δι ετερων
 κατα καιρον
 65 προεστωτων ἀφελειν μητε αποσπασαι απο τοῦ προγεγρῶ Ἰωαννῶ μητε απο των αυτοῦ
 κληρονομων
 και διαδοχων και διακατοχων της νομης και της δεσποτεias των προλεχθεισων σποριμων
 γηδιων
 αρουρων και των προλεχθεισων χερσων γηδιων αρουρων πεντε η μερους αυτων καθ'
 οἰουδηποτε

Line 49. *κερατια τριακοντα εξ ημισῦ*: a νομισμάτιον or *solidus* contained 24 *κεράτια* (cf. vol. i. p. 198), hence $1\frac{2}{3}$ νομισμάτια should contain 40 *κεράτια*, instead of the $36\frac{1}{2}$, which are here reckoned as equivalent. It appears, therefore, that the *solidus* at this time was 2 *κεράτια* below its proper value; and it is presumably to guard against loss through further depreciation that the value is stated according to the goldsmiths' standard, and that this is used in speaking of the arrangements for the periodical payments. Cf. Grenfell's *Greek Pap.* i. 59, where the *solidus* is three *κεράτια* below the goldsmiths' standard.

Line 56. *εισῶ τεσσαρων ετων*: the four years' grace was prob-

ably given for the improvement of the *χέρσος γῆ*, which, it will be observed, is to pay the same rent as the *σπόριμα γῆδια*, although there are only 5 arourae of it as against $12\frac{1}{2}$. That some improvement of it was contemplated appears in l. 75, and the nature of it is probably indicated in ll. 42, 43, where the tenant is expressly given the right to plant a vineyard and dig wells. Probably therefore the barren land was to be converted into a vineyard with artificial irrigation, and three years are granted free of rent during which the improvement may be made and the land begin to be profitable.

- τροπον η νομην η δικαιον αποσπασαι απ αυτο' καθως ανωτερω γεγραπται αυτο' μεντοι γε
το' προγεγρ/
Ἰωαννῷ και κληρονομων αυτου και διαδοχων και διακατοχων ευγνωμονουντων εις την
αποδοσιν
70 του ειρημενου πακτου καθ ετος αλλ ει δε συμβη τον αυτον Ἰωαννην η τους αυτου
κληρονομους και
διαδοχους και διακατοχους ελθειν εις αγνωμοσυνην περι της αποδοσεως το' αυτο' πακτο'
η μερους
αυτο' επι δυο η τριων ετων εφεξης διαμαρτυρια χαριν τινων αξιοφανων ανδρων μαρτυρου-
των
τη τοιαυτη αγνωμοσυνη επι τω το αυτο μοναστηριον αδειαν και εξουσιαν εχειν αφελειν και
αποσπασαι απο το' προγεγρ/ Ἰωαννῷ τας αυτας σποριμας γηδιας και τας αυτας χερσου
γηδιας
75 οσας εισιν πεφιλοκαλημενας μετα και της πασης αυτων φιλοκαλειας και διοικειν αυτας
οιω τροπω βουληθειη και μη δοξη τω προγεγρ/ Ἰωαννη μητε τοις αυτου κληρονομοις πιασαι
οψαρια εκ των παντοιων ὕδατων των περικυκλωθεν το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' μητε μην
δυνασθαι τον αυτον Ἰωαννην φαγειν εκ της βοσκης των αυτων αρουρων σποριμων γηδιων
αλλ επι τω τα κτηνη το' αυτο' μοναστηριο' φαγειν την αυτην βοσκην δια το ουτω
ορθως και
80 δικαιως δεδοχθαι και πεπεισθαι και συνηρησθαι ημιν αμφοτεροις τοις μερεσι και οτι τα
προγεγρ/ και
διωμολογημενα κεφαλαια παρ ημων των αφ εκατερου μερους φυλαξομενα ατρωτα και
ασαλευτα και
απαραβατα επωμοσαμεθα τον τε παντοκρατορα θεον και την θειαν και ουρανιαν τυχην του
τα παντα νικωντος δεσποτου ημων Φλ, Ηρακλειῷ του αιωνιῷ Αυγουστο' αυτοκρατορος εμμενειν
διαπαντος
ταυτην την εμφυτευτικην ομολογιαν και κατα μηδενα τροπον παρασαλευειν αυτην η
μερους αυτης
85 κατα τινα τροπον και ει δ ετερος εξ ημων παραβαιη ταυτην την εμφυτευτικην ομολογιαν
παρεξει
το παραβαινον μερος τω εμμενοντι μερει λογω προστιμο' και παραβασειας χρυσο' ουγκιας
εξ γι/ χρ, ὁ 5
εργω και δυναμει απαιτουμ, κινδυνω αυτου και πορω της ιδιας αυτο' υποστασεως μετα και
ταυτην
την εμφυτευτικην ομολογιαν κυριαν ουσαν και βεβαιαν απανταχῷ προφερομ, και εφαπαξ
τοις
εγγεγρ/ επερ/ ωμοῶ, δηλονοτι ως ανωτερω ειρηται επι τω τον αυτον Ἰωαννην φαγειν τα
κτηνη αυτο'

Line 68. *νομην*: a slip for *νομον*, occasioned by *νομης* in l. 66.

Line 72. *επι δυο η τριων ετων*: the law was that the holder of an emphyteusis was liable to eviction if he was in arrear with taxes for three years, or if his rent was unpaid for the same time, or for two years if (as here) the owner was a church or charitable foundation (*Cod.* iv. 66, 2, 3).

Line 84. *μερους*: a mistake for *μέρος*.

Lines 89-92. *επι τω κ.τ.λ.*: this appears to be of the nature of an afterthought or codicil, allowing the tenant to graze his cattle on the land (which was expressly forbidden in ll. 77-79) on payment of an additional rent.

90 την βοσκήν των αυτών σποριμῶν γηδίων καθ' ἑτος καὶ δίδοναι ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦτο τιμῆς
καθ' ἑτος
οὐδ' οὐ μόνον ἀγρία δύο τῶ πεντιξέστω μετρώ ἀπο καρπῶν τῆς οὐσ' ἑκτῆς ἰνδ' καὶ αὐτῆς
καὶ ἐφέξης καθ' ἑτος
ἐπὶ το διηνεκές καὶ εἰς τοῦτο καὶ εἰς τὰ προγεγρ/ ἐπερ/ ὠμολ' † Ἰωαννης Φοιβαμμῶ
νός ο προκ στοιχεῖ μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐμφυτευμα τοῦ ἐτησίου
πακτοῦ τῶν κερατιῶν τριακοντα ἐξ ἡμισέως ὡς πρ/
95 † Μηνᾶς συν θεῶ προεστώς ἐχῶ παρ ἑμαυτὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐμφυτευμα ὡς προκ/
Μουσᾶιος Θεοδοσίου πρεσβ/ ἀξιῶθεις ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ εἰδοτός †
Λεῶν Παχυμιοῦ μοναζ καὶ διακ/ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηρίου μαρτυρῶ ὡς προκ/ †
Λεῶν Σαμουηλίου διακ/ καὶ μοναζ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μοναστηρίου μαρτηρῶ
ὡς προκ/ † Καλιμχος Ψὸν διακ/ μαρτυρῶ τῶ ἐμφυτευματι ἀκουσας
100 παρὰ τῶν θεμενῶν † Μηνᾶς Πινουττιῶνος πρεσβ/ μαρτηρῶ τῶ ἐμφυτευνατι
ἀκουσας παρὰ τῶν θεμενῶν †
† ἐγρ/ δι ἐμοῦ Φοιβαμμῶνος

Line 91. τῶ πεντιξέστω μετρώ: *i.e.* reckoning 5 ξέσται (or pints) to the ἀγγεῖον.

Line 92. Ἰωαννης: the signatures begin here, each in a different hand. That of John, the lessee, is in large, rough shaky uncials; that of the prior Menas (which is written for him by Musaeus) in smaller, sloping characters. All are laboriously written, as if by persons not accustomed to the use

of the pen.

Line 97. Παχυμιοῦ: for Παχυμίου.

Line 102. The countersignature of the scribe is followed by several elaborate flourishes, apparently composed of letters, beginning with ἐρ thrice repeated, and ending with a large irregular φ.

PAPYRUS CCCXCI.—6th cent. (?)

THE remaining documents of the Byzantine period are much smaller and less important; and none of them contains a precise date. The much damaged papyrus which follows consists of a portion of an agreement for joint tenancy of a house; but it is so much defaced and so ungrammatical that the precise sense of many parts of it cannot be determined. It is written with very black ink, in a firm and upright hand, which may belong to the sixth century.

.
[. . .] . ἀγο[.] φ[. . β]ορρα τουτεστην το μέρος του προειρημενου Νααραοῦ
[ε]ξ ολοκληρ[ω]ν καὶ μονον ἐτι μην περι του πιλωνος καὶ του βιλισκου μετα
[.] του δικαιου χρηστηριου ἀπο εδαφος μεχρει παντως υψους
[.] Θεοφιλος καὶ Ν[α]αραο[ν] καὶ Ηρακλιτε πρ̄/ εἰς τρις μέρος
5 ο μὲν Θεοφ[ιλος με]ρ[ος ε]νος καὶ Νααραοῦ μέρος εἰνος καὶ Ηρακλιτε πρ/ μέρος
εἰνος καὶ μὴ [τις ἐξ ημ]ων διακωλυσαι ἀλλήλος καὶ παλιν μὴ τις ἐξ ημων

Line 2. πιλωνος, βιλισκου: neither of these words appears to be known, and there is nothing to show their meaning here.

Line 3. εδαφος: for ἐδάφους. The substitution of *ος* for *ους* is

common throughout this document.

Line 4. πρ̄: πρεσβύτερος.

- ψησουσιν ει[s] τ[. . .] κ[αυ]στηριον την εσωθεν της ειρημ, οικιας διχα
 [. . .]κια α[.] μη τις εξ ημ]ων ψησουσιν εξωθεν του οικ[ου του] προ του
 [καυσ]τηριο[υ]ερον εξ κ [Ναα]ραου εστιν
 10 κα[ι το] δευτερον κ[αυ]στηριον εχονομα του Νααραου του [Η]ρακλιτε πῆρ/ εστιν
 και τη τρις καυστηριον εχονομα του Ηρακλιτε πῆρ/ του Θεοφιλος εστιν
 και ως εχειν Νααραου και Ηρακλιτε πῆρ/ αφι ενος πυχων περι στον
 [.]ηκ [.] πασαι τας θερητας του πιλωνες
 κ[α]ι]υτ[
 15 σως της σκεπης του αυτου οικου εξ ηδιων αυτων αναλωματων εξ ολοκλη
 ρον και μονον προς το απο τουτου; διαιρεισθεντας κρατειν εκαστος
] εξοικειν εκμισθουν πολ[ειν καθ ον]
 βουλευται τροπον . . . λυπω δι[
 αλογον εχουσ . . . ν . [α]λληλος . . [. . .]να αυτων μη μα
 20 παντοιων δια κατρο η[.]οτερον μερος εν αλλα . . ωι ενε
]συνθηκ . . του εις αρα

Line 7. ψησουσιν: so MS. here and in l. 8. Apparently it must come from ψάω, but in any case the form must be wrong (after μή τις), and it is impossible to be certain what is intended.

Line 10. εχονομα: perhaps for ἔχον ὄνομα, and so again in the next line; but the uncertainty of the sense makes restoration doubtful. Possibly ἐχόμενον, 'adjoining,' is intended.

PAPYRUS CCCXCIV.—late 6th or 7th cent.

THIS is another agreement for joint tenancy, but so imperfect and mutilated as hardly to be worth printing, except for the sake of some new words contained in it, such as προστάς and ὑδροφύτιον (or ὑδροψύτιον). The meaning of the latter is uncertain, but may possibly be elucidated hereafter from other papyri. The parties to the contract are named Apphouas and John. The style and orthography are defective, which increases the difficulties of interpretation and restoration; and much of the papyrus is stained to a dark colour. The entire deed was probably a long one, written across the breadth of a large roll of papyrus, after the manner of Byzantine documents.

- [.]
 [. α]υτον ημισυ μερος της αυτης προσταδο[s] το"τεστιν
 τω λιβικον μερος επ[ι] το[ν] υδροφυτιον εξ ωλοκληρο" διχα της παροδο" και ο μεν
 ελαχεν ο ειρημενος Απφο"ας συν το" ειρημενο" Ἰωαννο" εν τη τεταρτη στεγη
 5 τω ετερον ημισυ μερος της εκεισε προσταδος τουτεστιν τω εξ απηλιοτο" απο
 της εισωσεως το" απηλιοτικο" μερο" το" ὑδροφυτιου εως εσωθεν εξ ολοκλ[ηρου]
 και μη εξεστω εκαστον μερος ανη κ . ι τω α"το" μερος της τεταρτης προσ

Line 2. υδροφυτιον: the φ may perhaps be a ψ.

Line 4. συν του ειρημειου: cf. Pap. CXIII. 4, l. 19, σὺν μισθοῦ.

Line 6. εισωσεως: presumably=εἰσόδου, unless ἴσως can be used in the sense of 'a level part,' or something similar.

- ταδος αλλα τα'την εασαι προς τω αρχεον σχυμα περι δε το' ρι'ο' το' α'το'
οικο' εδοξεν μεταξυ ημων κοι[. . . .] και κατα τας προτερας διαιρεσις
10 και την ιδικην χρησην ποιει[σθαι] . ε[. .] επαλ τυπω θεσιον
και αλη αναγκαια ημερα και μονον και μη ανα ξενον ανοικων ποιεισθαι
δι α'του την οιανδηποτε χρησην ειθ τις εξ ημων θεληση αναπαλευσαι
τα'την την μερ[ισ]ιν τω α'των δοτωι λογω προστιμου χρυσι'ο' νομισματια
δωδεκα ως]ετοντι και μετα την το'των καταβολην π[αλιν] ισχυραν ι'ναι
15 τα'την την μερισι'ν και π[οι]εισθαι ημας Απφο'αν και Ιωαννην την ισω
δων και εξωδων της υμων προσταδος δια τη[ς α'τ]ης προσταδος της
two mutilated lines of text, and three of subscriptions, follow.

Line 8. τω αρχεον σχυμα : τὸ ἀρχαῖον σχῆμα.

overthrow, 'cancel.' The reading is fairly certain.

Line 12. αναπαλευσαι : a new word, evidently meaning 'to

PAPYRUS CCCLXXXVII.—6th or 7th cent. (?)

A LIST of names, followed in most cases by a statement of the occupation of the person named. The writing is rough and the papyrus damaged; hence some of the readings cannot be made out with certainty. Each name is ticked off by a stroke in the margin. Many of the descriptions are in terms otherwise unknown, but in most a guess can be made at their meaning.

-
.
Φ[. .] . ταρσικαριος α[
Μαρτυρις ταρσικαριος
5 Απα Ολπ . . .
. α[. . .]ους
Παυλος μαυρος α/ φ/ β
Ιουλις νοταριος
Λαμμις αφανιστης
10 Απολλων
. μαρος ζ[υγ]οστατης
. . αμμων κεραμεους
Μαρτυρις βαφεους
. . ε . . ωρ μαυρος
15 ργος
Σιπλουν

Lines 1, 2. Only slight traces of these lines remain.

Line 3. ταρσικαριος : cf. Pap. CCCXC, l. 1, and Berl. Pap. 34, col. 5, l. 15. The word is otherwise unknown. Ducange gives 'Tarsicus' as the name of a fine kind of cloth, and ταρσικάριος may mean a manufacturer of such cloth.

Line 7. α/ φ/ β : the meaning of the symbols is obscure. They recur in l. 21, and in l. 19 with the variation of α for β.

Line 9. αφανιστης : this occupation does not seem to be mentioned elsewhere; qu. a destroyer of refuse?

Μαυρος χρυσοχοεύς
 Σαμβας σιτομευλης
 Πατουως σιλικναρ/ α/ φ/ α
 20 Φιβ στιππουργος
 Ιωαννης ανθηλας α/ φ/ β
 Ηλειας ζυγωστατης

Line 18. σιτομευλης: a miller.

Line 19. σιλικναρ/: presumably for σιλινάριος, a dealer in the fine wheat known as σιλίγνιον, or in cakes made from it, a baker or pastry-cook.

Line 20. στιππουργος: perhaps for στυππουργός, meaning a worker in tow; cf. Pap. CCCCL, which is a receipt by a στιππουργός, ὑπὲρ τιμῆς στιππέων (*sic*).

Line 21. ανθηλας: qu. a flower-merchant?

PAPYRUS CCCXC.—6th or 7th cent.

AN imperfect receipt from Cosmas, son of George, to John, an αἰδέσιμος ταρσικάριος, for the price of 80 κοῦρι of wine, to be delivered in the following Mesoré. The entire vineyards of the former are mortgaged as security for the payment. Cosmas is a resident in the Arsinoïte nome, while John is of the city of Arsinoë itself.

† εχω εγω Κοσμας υιος Γεωργιου απο χωριῶ Σελη του Αρσινουτου νομου σοι Ιωαννη τω
 αιδεσιμω ταρσικαριω υιω
 απο της Αρσινουιτων πολεως και πεπληρωσθαι τήν τιμήν οινου μουστου ευαρεστῷ τυμίου
 κουρι ογδοηκοντα
 οι/ τιμῇ κουρ/ π απερ σοι αποδωσω μηνι Μεσορη χυματι δικαιω σου τα κουφα παρεχοντος
 εν τω χωριω καρπων της
 εισιουσης τεταρτης ιν, αναμφιβολως εμε ποιεισθαι την τουτων μεταφοραν απο των αμπελικων
 εως του χωριου
 5 [. . .]ε σε λαβειν εν υποθηκη οπου βουλει εκ των εμων αμπελικων χωριων
 των ουτων . . λεσιῶ

Line 1. ταρσικαριω: cf. Pap. CCCLXXXVII, l. 3. There is room after υιω for the father's name, but it has not been inserted.

Line 2. τυμίου: so MS. for τιμίον.

Line 3. οι/: οἶνον.

τα κουφα: apparently the vessels to contain the wine are intended, but the phrase is unfamiliar.

PAPYRUS CCCXCII.—6th or 7th cent.

A RECEIPT from Alexas and Daniel, stewards of the monastery of Leucotius, to Heracleides, described as πρεσβύτερος, apparently for some kind of agricultural produce, advanced to them until the approaching harvest. The mutilation of the papyrus leaves it doubtful what the exact nature of the goods received may have been. There is a mutilated endorsement, ending απα αποουννη.

† εσχ[καμεν]θην ημεις Αλεξα και
 Δανηλ οικονομου της μωνης
 το^ν Λευκωτιου παρ/ Ερακλειτα πρεσβυτερο^ν
 απο . . κ[.]ε δημωσιον του εμου
 5 κληρο[ν]ξαμεν και επληρωθην
 ^{τα} [. ει]ωθοτα χρονον εως
 καρπ, ι̅ ινδ/ δεκατης ινδ/ εδεξαμεθα
 το μερος σου εις πληρης εγραφ/ μηνι Φα
 μενοθ ιδ̅ της εννατης ινδ/
 10 † δ/ εμο^ν Πεκυσιου γρ^α/ εγρα/

Line 2. οικονομου : presumably for οἰκονόμοι.

Line 3. πρεσβυτερου : there is nothing to show whether this is used in its natural or ecclesiastical sense.

Line 6. τα is written above the line, apparently as an addition.
 εως καρπων : this phrase seems to imply that the receipt is for some kind of natural produce, to be repaid at the next harvest.

PAPYRUS CCCXCIII.—6th or 7th cent.

A RECEIPT for the sum of 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ κεράτια or siliquae (somewhat cumbrously expressed as one νόμισμα or solidus less 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ κεράτια), paid to one Callinicus by John, a ζυγοστάτης. Unfortunately the word which defines the object for which the payment is made is unintelligible.

† τω κυρ/ Ἰωαννη ζυγοστατη Καλλινικος εσχον παρα σο^ν
 ψ εισβατικο^ν το^ν καειπαπιτα το και δοθεν Απολλω γεωργω
 ψ ων εχρεοστων αυτω ψ το^ν μακαριο^ν μο^ν αδελφο^ν χρ^ν/ ν^ο εν παρα
 κερ/ ζ ͵δ χρ^ν ν^ο α 4 κερ/ ζ ͵δ εγραφ/ μηνι Μεσορη ιδ̅ δ̅ ιν †

Endorsed :

5 υποδιξις Ιω αννου ζυγοστατ[ου] † κυρ/ Καλλινικ/ πρ[

In the reverse direction :

υποδιξις Ιωαν νου

Line 2. The symbol in this line and the next=υ̅περ.

καειπαπιτα : the letters seem certain, but the word remains unintelligible.

Line 3. εχρεοστων : for ἐχρεώστων.

ν^ο εν παρα κερ/ ζ ͵δ : = one νόμισμα less 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ κεράτια. A sum-

mary of the Byzantine coinage is given in vol. i. p. 198.

Line 4. The sign 4 stands for παρά.

Lines 5, 6. υποδιξις : possibly αποδιξις, α and υ being very similar in this type of hand, when attached to another letter. The divisions of the name Ιωαννου are as in the original.

PAPYRUS CCCCLVI.—7th cent.

THE end of a contract, involving the payment of money, with the signatures of witnesses. The deed is described as a *compromissum*, which appears to imply that it is a settlement of a legal dispute between the parties concerned.

· · · · ·
 χρυσου νομισματα εικοσι χρ ν' [κ
 το κομπρομισσον κ, επερ/ ομ/
 στιχι μοι ως πρ/ † Ψιαννι[
 5 Δικιανε στιχι μοι ως [πρ/
 † Κοσμα Ιϋλι^ο νιος μακαρ/ [. μαρ]
 τηρω τοδε τω κομπρομισ[σω
 νιος του μακαρ/ απα Κυρ/ μαρτυρω τ[ωδε τω κομπρομισσω
 † δι εμν Μημα ευ εμι

Line 3. επερ/ ομ/ : επερωτηθείς όμολόγησα (for ώμολ—).

Line 5. Δικιανε: presumably for Δικιανού, or Δικινιανού.

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 ℥ = πυροῦ ἀρτάβη, 16, 89-91, 120-124, etc.
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(b) ABBREVIATIONS.

(The most obvious abbreviations, consisting only of the omission of a few letters at the end of a word, are not included.)

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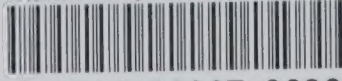
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